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REMOTE STORAGE

THE CARPENTER

JUNE, 1905

Working Cards for Carpenters

With Official Emblem of U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Envelopes, Local By-Laws, Trade Rules, Etc.

REQUESTS FOR PRICES WILL BE CHEERFULLY ANSWERED

THE CHELTENHAM PRESS

CENTURY BUILDING, ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 13 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

Made Entirely of Steel

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.

Taintor Manufacturing Co.
113 Chambers Street
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Fully Guaranteed

This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

Ask Your Dealer For It **Try It On Your Favorite Saw**

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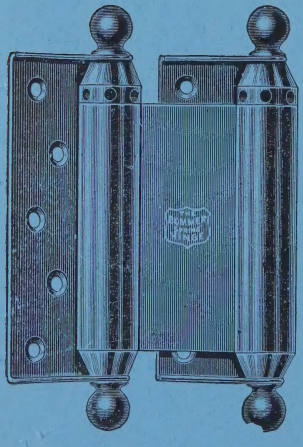
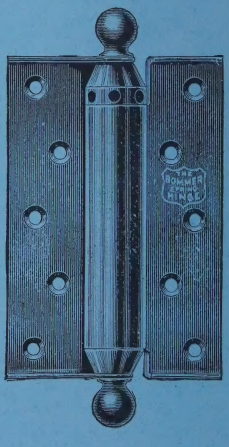


ARE QUALITY GOODS

But cost no more than inferior makes.



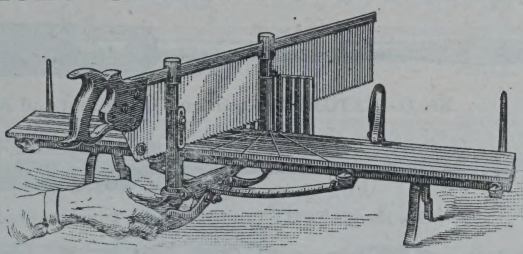
FOR SALE BY DEALERS IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST, SO

BUY THE BEST

Nicholls' Common Sense Miter Box

KING OVER ALL OTHERS

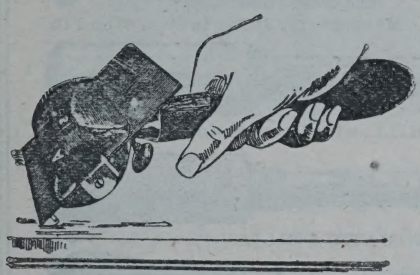


BEST QUALITY

MOST DURABLE

NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING CO., - - - OTTUMWA, IOWA

The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

Finished in nickel or aluminum.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

BRITT & PAGE

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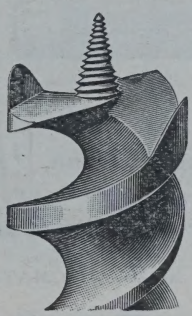

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Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

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RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

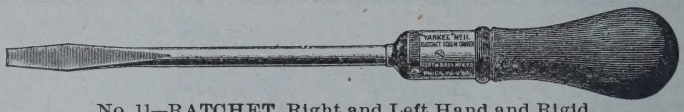
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

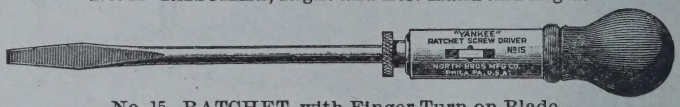
Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

Ask Your Dealer to see Them

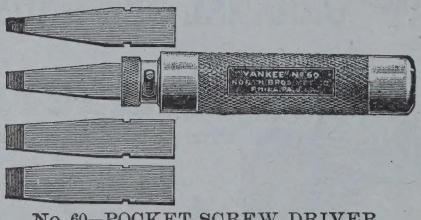


No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



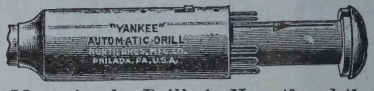
No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.

No. 30.—SPIRAL RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.
No. 31—SPIRAL RATCHET (Heavy Pattern).



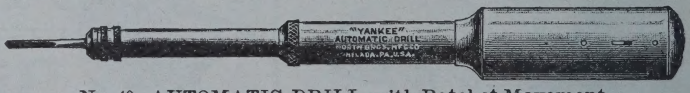
No. 60—POCKET SCREW DRIVER.

No. 12—RATCHET, with Stub Blade.



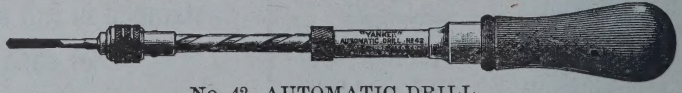
Magazine for Drills in Nos. 40 and 41.

Sold by Leading Dealers in Tools and Hard-ware



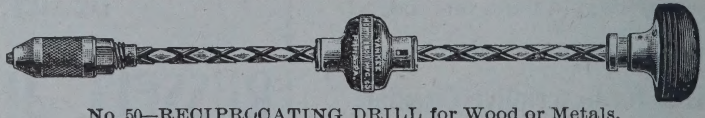
No. 40—AUTOMATIC DRILL, with Ratchet Movement.

No. 41—AUTOMATIC DRILL



No. 42—AUTOMATIC DRILL.

No. 44—AUTOMATIC DRILL, with Automatic Tension to Spring.



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Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

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The National Builder

IS FULL OF

Good Things for the Carpenter

FRED T. HODGSON, - - Editor

Among the articles of interest to the carpenter are: "How a Saw is Made," "Our Grammar of Style," "Some Builders' Tools—Their Uses and Abuses," "How to use Drawing Scales," "Arches," "A Wooden Roof Truss," "Styles of Furniture and Fitments," "Setting Out Molded Caps," "Details of Colonial Work." Several columns are devoted to correspondence from subscribers pertaining to subjects of vital interest to carpenters.

PLANS READY TO BUILD FROM

A supplement containing the complete working plans of a moderate priced house, with bill of materials, accompanies each issue.

Write today for special thirty-day offer of subscription at an extremely low rate. Sample copy sent on request.

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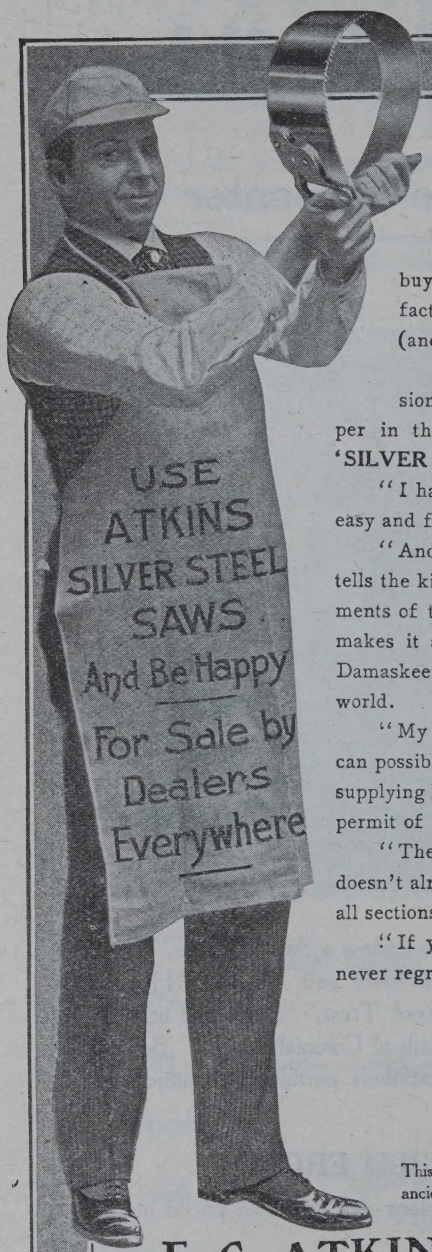

Said the Carpenter:

"I'm a man of experience, having used tools all my life. I have always made it a practice to buy the **best grade,** and only those bearing the Manufacturer's name—because then I know who the maker is (and every user ought to know this).

"I have tried all makes of **saws,** and my conclusion is that the saws having the best metal and temper in them and the finest workmanship and finish are the **'SILVER STEEL'** Saws made by **ATKINS,** of **Indianapolis.**

"I have never seen any other saws like the **ATKINS** for easy and fast cutting and edge-holding qualities.

"And then their motto, 'ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD,' tells the kind of people they are, because they study the requirements of the user. Their 'Perfection Handle,' for instance, makes it a pleasure to use an **ATKINS** Hand-Saw, and their Damaskeened and mirror-finished saws are the finest in the world.

"My advice to every carpenter who wants the best saw he can possibly purchase for his money is to insist upon his dealer supplying him with an **'ATKINS SILVER STEEL,'** and to not permit of a substitution.

"The dealer can get these saws without any trouble if he doesn't already have them, as **ATKINS** have Branch Houses in all sections of the country, as shown below.

"If you, fellow-workman, will follow my advice, you will never regret it."

TRADE
SILVER-STEEL
MARK

This Trade Mark, indicating the finest steel ever made in modern or ancient times, is found only on the saws—all types and sizes—made by

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Factory and Executive Offices, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

BRANCHES: New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta, and Toronto, Can.

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Comments on Our Journal.

Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1905.

I want to congratulate you upon the improved appearance of the journal. Wishing you success, I am, fraternally yours,

H. R. JONES, R. S. L. U 1391.

❖ ❖ ❖

Charleroi, Pa., May 17, 1905.

I would certainly just like to grasp your hand, and tightly, too, on the appearance of the new Carpenter. May all labor organizations live and prosper.

C. H. RICHARDS,
R. S. L. U. 1044.

❖ ❖ ❖

Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1905.

I have been instructed by L. U. 1090 to compliment you on the manner in which the new Carpenter is gotten up.

Fraternally,
GEO. W. BANHAM,
R. S. L. U. 1090.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Carpenter, the official organ of that trade, comes out this month in a new attire. At the last convention of the Brotherhood a resolution was adopted to change the paper to magazine form. Now it ranks among the best-dressed trade publications.—The Typographical Journal, April, 1905.

❖ ❖ ❖

Logan, W. Va., May 15, 1905.

Since the change in Journal I can not express my pleasure. It is such a great improvement over the old form. Good—keep trying. We have not got enough. I am afraid to take them to the room on next Thursday evening, as there will be some one disappointed.

C. L. GREEN, L. U. 1333.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 18, 1905.

I want to compliment you on the wonderful improvement in The Carpenter in the last few months. I consider it (The Carpenter) one of the best labor journals in the field.

There is an awful difference in the interest shown in the magazine by the carpenters around here. H. B. MOYER,
1421 Penn Ave.

❖ ❖ ❖

Delray, Mich., May 11, 1905.

I am proud of The Carpenter in its new form and style, and permit me to congratulate you on the efficient and neat appearance in which it is produced. I am also in favor of The Carpenter being sent to each member's address at the small amount of 25 cents per year.

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. W. SEELOFF, R. S. L. U. 1020.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Carpenter, the official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has made its appearance in magazine form, and is a vast improvement over the unwieldy sheet of former days. Editor Duffy has reason to be proud of his publication now.—The Journeyman Barber, May, 1905.

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A Magnificent Number.

The March number of The Carpenter is at hand and is dressed in its new form—magazine—and is in every way a great improvement over the former periodical. The Carpenter is one of the best, if not the best, trade journals issued by any labor organization in America. It contains the history, growth and experience of the Brotherhood from its inception. Every

carpenter, wood worker, millman or kindred worker should read it carefully. Any member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. who can read the history of that organization as told in The Carpenter, and not feel a thrill of pride and satisfaction at the results obtained by the leading actors in such a drama, is, in our estimation, no better than a wooden Indian in front of a scab cigar stand. General Secretary Frank Duffy is an able editor.—Stockton (Cal.) Advocate, April 7, 1905.

Organized Labor Defended.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT takes the position that the labor question is very much a matter of approach of the viewpoint taken of it. It not only underlies all other questions, but precedes them. The labor question, he says, is the struggle of humanity, though we hear it discussed in a narrow sense. The universal cry of the Citizens' League of Colorado, the Citizens' Industrial Association, and similar leagues is, Smash the unions. For the purpose mentioned they have funds representing millions of dollars.

John Graham Brooks, President of the American Social Science Association, sees grave danger in the labor problem, and considers it a misfortune if employers win on open shop issues.

John Graham Brooks has spent the last two years (or more) in the most exhaustive investigation ever instituted regarding the labor problem in America, including the sociological and political bearing of the whole financial and industrial situation in their relation to each other. Included in his personal researches has been personal contact with the coal strikes, the Colorado situation, the troubles among the great packing houses, the contest in the building trades, the fight for existence in the metal workers' unions, and the struggles between employer and employe in the tobacco and garment workers' industries. Continuing he says: "The open shop is an establishment in which the employer runs his works without any reference to labor unions, whatever. The closed shop is where, by tacit understanding or written agreement, the employer binds himself to have no non-union men in his establishment.

"This latter, of course, carries with it the idea of discrimination, which seems abhorrent to American principle and American policy. I have no idea that public sentiment would tolerate the condition of universally closed shops. I certainly would not. But in the opposition there is much of humbug. There is much cry of the flag and of the palladium of our liberties, but there is always an abundance of fraud and wrong carried on under high-sounding phrases of patriotism. Yes, there is humbug on both sides.

"Nearly all the trades unions are now fighting for the closed shop. And why? Because the employers have recently turned against the unions."

Misfortune if open shop wins.

"The principle of trades unions is the discipline of its own members, by fine or other means more rigid. The fight for higher wages must fail if the rule of open shops, as contended for by employers, shall prevail, for the employers are determined to fight the unions at every point.

"It will be a great social misfortune if the employers win in the open shop issue. Now many closed shops run without trouble, peaceably and profitably, and with healthy conditions, and the latter would not be the case with the open shops. Child labor has been driven out to a great extent, and wholly by the efforts and influence of the trade unions, and now, especially among garment workers, no person under the age of sixteen years can be employed.

"In a discussion of the question upon abstract grounds we do not get at the real merits of the case, nor at the situation of the fight which is on, and which will be of the most determined and deadly nature."

The following statement has been issued by the Boston chapter of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor: The Boston chapter of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, an organization of clergymen and laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose purpose is to apply the teachings of Christ to the social problems of the day, desires, on behalf of that section of the public which it represents, to enter an earnest protest against the program in labor issues put forth by those associations of capital which would deny to labor its rights and claims that, whatever may have been the excesses of organized labor, a combination of capital which refuses to recognize combinations of labor threatens a far worse tyranny. No class of men is so unselfish as to be safely entrusted with unlimited power to regulate the industrial conditions of another class, and the power of united capital can only be limited by united labor. To any fair-minded man it must be obvious that the right of the capitalist to organize logically implies the right of the workman to do the same. Justice can only be insured when both parties meet on a substantial equality, and it is time to register a protest against the growing tendencies to create organizations of capital which refuse to treat with workmen except as individuals.

From these published statements, and many others as conflicting, we can assume that there is undoubtedly no wing of society that receives the attention as does that part known as the Labor Movement. The organized workers are instructed, advised, condemned and harrassed by all kinds of obstacles. By some they are classed criminals; by others as being un-American, and by others still as doing a beneficent work in the interest of humanity. The organized worker is antagonized and sympathized with, and it goes without saying that all this presumed care and attention is at times perplexing, aggravating and pleasing, as the case may be, to the average member of the Labor Movement. Such a mixture should not exist, neither should the intelligence of the American workman be subjected to the stigmatizing opinions of inconsistent critics. We at all times welcome honest criticism and advice, but antagonism, based on deliberate misrepresentations and falsehoods should receive our severest censure.

Recently the Citizens' Industrial Association, better known as the Parryites, held a convention in New York, and the report of the committee on resolution, which was adopted, was misleading and technically false, from beginning to end. As a matter of illustration, we are privileged to hear at times, of a deacon of the church kissing one of the sisters. It does not naturally follow that in a case of this kind the male portion of church-goers are all in the kissing business. Still this is the basis of condemnation used by the Parryites and similar organizations in condemning the Labor Movement. The error of the individual, the single union or a community organization, is their basis of condemning the whole labor structure, and to that part of society who base their opinion and feeling on what they read, coming from these gatherings, it leads to a prejudice hard to overcome, and accomplishes the effect intended by the promoters.

At this convention at least one delegate went so far as to attempt to implicate the character of President Roosevelt in his attitude toward the labor organization. In a statement made by John Beattie, a representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, after speaking of the labor situation in New York, said:

Recently I asked President Roosevelt, as an American citizen, to use his influence to put the responsibility on labor unions, and he said:

"That's the thing that is needed."

This statement, as published, called forth the following:

It was authoritatively stated at the White House today that the President has no recollection of a visit from John Beattie, the representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, who, at the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in New York today, declared that the President had indorsed a proposition to put upon labor unions the responsibility for paralyzing business by lockouts. It was also announced that the President did not make the remark attributed to him by Mr. Beattie.

If the representatives of the Parryites

will deliberately attempt to contaminate the character of the President, what can be expected of them in their criticism of the Labor Movement? To illustrate the President's position on the question, and contrast it with this published statement, I will simply refer you to his late message, on the assembly of Congress, where he strongly commends the labor movement. I might also quote from previous utterances of his, but it appears to me that the fact of his carrying a membership in the Labor Movement is all sufficient in placing his sympathy. We agree with the proposition that the membership of the Labor Movement is similar to other forms of society subject to mistakes, and we also know that these mistakes are costly to the toilers' interests. It therefore appeals to the thinking ones of our movement that it is not so much a question of more organization as it is a disciplining of the force already organized. That conservative management may emanate from the movement as a whole so that general business may not be affected. This can only be done on the lines of a thorough consideration of all the interests involved. The massing of millions of workers together represents a danger point unless their acts are conservative, well considered, and the rank and file disciplined to careful consideration of the interests entrusted to them. What the workers have accomplished in building their movement up to its present growth, embracing national and international, central, state and local unions, with a membership beyond the 3,000,000 mark. The immense resources lying in reserve at the disposal of this branch of society, the attention and care given by the workers in devloping this institution, leading up to better and better management which naturally results in the establishment of changed conditions to those interested. Not alone have those directly concerned in prosecuting the work been benefited, but the bentfit has descended to society as a whole, as it is generally agreed that the revenue that goes to the supplying of what is known as the circulating medium is the wages paid for the service of labor. Curtail the wages of the workers and you depreciate business to the extent of the curtailment. Increase the cost of the necessary commodities to the sustaining of life, and if no counteracting influences in the form of increased wage takes place, the purchasing power of a dollar depreciates with the result of affecting general business. On this line it is claimed by some of our ablest thinkers that the trade union movement has been the only wing of society that has done anything on the lines of defending general business.

This general defense has come not only on the lines of increasing wages, but to the shortening of the hours of labor, relieving the congestion and the cheapening competition that would otherwise have resulted in the lowering of the condition of the wage-earners. To it can be claimed that shorter hours are not only beneficial to the laboring classes, but also stimulated business in general. It is not expected, urged or hoped that labor organization will be able to successfully demand the enforcement of any unreasonable suggestions or claim. But it might be not amiss to counsel tolerance on the part of society. Do not frown upon or discourage what is known as the trade union. They are the very best associations that can exist to protect the cause of the laborer, and in his protection lies the best interest of capital. It would appeal to me that the interests of the human family would be more profitably served by giving advice and counsel through which the two elements so needful to the growth, wealth and prosperity of our country might harmonize their interests and avoid the tug-of-war operation to pull the other across the line, resulting, as it inevitably must, in the complete paralysis of both. The accomplishments of the labor movement has represented a persistent, patient work. There has been little of the passion or prejudice or fear discernible; but much courage and self-sacrifice has been displayed in their onward march of progress.

These virtues are possessed by the trade unionists, as illustrated by the Fall River textile employes in their strike for living conditions; also as shown in the contentions of the Colorado miners in subjecting themselves to the persecution involved in their efforts to uphold the will of the people as represented in their instructions to the political powers of that State. The patriotism of the American laborer has

at all times asserted itself, whether it be in collective force for the purpose of driving out the foreign despot, or in the interest of protecting or extending liberty for the whole; also contending on the lines of protecting against any encroachment of the liberty of the individual. This latter assertion may not appeal to our friends, the Parryites, who contend for the open shop, and who pose as the protectors of the strike-breakers under the hypocritical plea of liberty for the individual. No individual has yet been born with sufficiency within himself to lay claim to advanced conditions that led up to enlarged liberties. In our country, whose basic principle is liberty, it was first realized, not through the individual, but only made possible by the tremendous sacrifices of the collective force. Down through our history this same defense was used to perpetuate and extend liberty. In this age he that prates about the individual liberty in industrial life is assuming the position for a purpose, and we, the organized workers, think his purpose is not an honest one, and society largely is beginning to believe with us. If we had relied on our individuality down through the age of trade unionism, where would be our eight-hour workday that has been responsible for throwing rays of light and sunshine into thousands of workers' homes by giving to honest labor that work that otherwise would be denied them. What would be the wages paid? What would be the purchasing power of the dollar? What effect would this individualism have on the general business condition of the country? All these things are sermons within themselves and would take more time than we have in this article to give them even a brief consideration. All intelligent beings can understand that individual action could not introduce remedies that would put the unfortunate idler to work and surround him with a security in the matter of his wages. It has required the strongest kind of consolidated action to levy up the condition of the wage-worker. The employing class being victims to the selfishness of human nature, appreciating that business is run not on the method and consideration of the best characters in business life, but rather by the unscrupulous practices of the skinflint, they find themselves in a position powerless to give any consideration to the individual and base their position on recognizing the market rates. Where unions exist, regularly prescribed trade laws govern the situation. Where the workers exist under the glory of their individuality, there will be found no governing influence, with the result of a backward tendency, subject to the selfishness of the employer who will hire his help on the lowest possible basis. This effect is depreciating not only to the laborer, but has a decided effect on society as a whole, and especially so on that part depending on the patronage of the workers. The need of protecting the wage scale is recognized in the higher walks of society, as, for instance, the government does not presume to allow any competition in the employment of its servants on this line. If they did allow a wage competition as a basis of securing a government job, we could appreciate what a tumble there would be in salaries from the President down, and what a cheapening effect it would have on public employment. A staple wage condition produces a staple market for saleable commodities. In this is found one of the principal necessities of the labor movement, and it may be instructive to take up for consideration the other necessities, as on these determine our right to exist. The necessity of this movement is found in the minute subdivision of labor; the irregularities of employment; the servitude of women; the debasement of child life, and the swiftly recurring periods of stagnation and panics, and the ever-increasing army of the unemployed. You might suppose that this in itself would justify the labor movement. But the strongest necessity is to be found in its claim of whether or not labor receives its just proportion of what it actually produces. Permit me to refer to the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 52, as it deals with this proposition. We are privileged to read that the United States census reports for 1900 declare that the average annual wage of an American laborer is $437. That is a little less than $1.50 per day, and nobody need go to Washington to learn that the average man who works with his hands gets about what the government says he does. But

here come the 1900 census reports with another fact that makes the figures about wages seem more important. The average annual value of the American working man's product is $2,450, say the census reports. Now figure this out for yourself and you will see that the difference between what the average wage-worker gets each year and the value of the work he creates with his hands is $1,913. A large part of this $1,913 that the wage-earner created but did not get, went into the employers' pockets in the form of profit. It may be considered strange, but there are some at least of the wage-earners who are aspiring for that $1,913 end, believing that the employers' service would be legitimately covered by the division representing the $437 end. We are intelligent enough to understand that while these figures represent the average, some receive greater or less proportions, and I personally feel that between the carpenter boss and his employes this difference does not exist. It is an admitted fact that the laborers' wage represents, in the majority of cases, nothing but the commonest existence. Few wage-workers save much money. Most of them are like the poor old laborer who, when dying, called his family together and said: "Well, children, I was born without a cent and I die without a cent. Thank God I've held my own."

While the labor employer's business represents not only existence, but profits as well, and in the contests as waged with the employers, such as the miners' strike, the stockyard strikes, the lockout of building craftsmen of New York City, and many other contests that might be mentioned, we are privileged to know that the employers' organizations are backed by finances, discipline, and allied one interest with another through bonds of sympathy. Also, with a power to increase profits at will, it becomes with them an easy matter to throw the cost of these disturbances on the consuming public, and that part of the public that bears to the greatest extent the burden of this unjust tax is the laboring class. Under this interpretation of the position of the wage-earner he becomes in his organized capacity not only his own protector, but also a defender of general business interests.

As an illustration, the cost of the contention between the mine operators and John Mitchell's organization was forced from the consuming public. Anthracite coal was raised $2 per ton in value over what it cost previous to the contention. This represented on the one hundred millions of tons needed to supply annual consumption two hundred millions of increased profit to the operators. This extension of profit is continuous and is being added to year after year. The butchers' strike has led the consumers to pay more for beef or necessitate them to an extra amount of chewing. And so it goes in all lines of necessities. Our Christian friend Rockefeller has again donated to Chicago University; look out for another rise in oil to balance up this philanthropic donation made by this most charitable of men who endows colleges for the rich men's sons by extracting tribute from the homes where oil is used. Mr. Rockefeller is too wise to endow colleges for the sons of working men; but these sons are getting an intellectual training through the experience of the times they are passing through that will finally develop them up to the understanding of the impositions of the times, as practiced against them. After this will come a higher order of things which will do away with the attitude assumed by the wage-earners in this age of hands up. Our good servant, the Politician—I believe that is the way they put it, but we find a misconception hereto—instead of being servants we find them assuming the position of masters. They not only force, through scientific practice, our votes, but they extort from us, through combination with the other power just referred to, all expenses necessary to the glaring, illuminating campaigns that dazzle our reasoning faculties away from us. At the gathering of delegates representing the Democratic party at the St. Louis convention, Messrs. Belmont and Hill, sponsors for Judge Parker, used as an argument in furthering the candidacy of the said aspirant, that radical sentiment must be dropped, and if the party were to succeed in electing their candidate, they should get back to the principles as existing at the time when Grover Cleveland was elected President; back in that age

the combines and trust interests contributed in equal proportion to both parties, appreciating that their interests were safe with either party, and the party leaders at St. Louis being anxious for success, endorsed the sentiment, and Judge Parker was selected to lead. The amusing feature of said campaign was where Parker charged the Republican party with the misdemeanor of using trust money to run their campaign on. This was amusing on the grounds that it has since been claimed that not only the three millions used by the Republicans, but also the two millions used by the Democrats, were collected by both party managers from corporate interests. But the serious part is that as soon as the donations were handed down flour advanced $2 per barrel, sugar advanced a cent per pound, coal went up 50 cents per ton—a general advance all along the line. The wage-earners being helpless, through the science of legislation, so fixed that these combinations are doing as they please. Appreciating that this represents simply one more hold-up, one more tribute extracted, adding to the burden that is depreciating his manhood and opportunities, he is gradually getting down to the belief that he is the all-round victim of this enlightened age. The wage-earner is not alone the victim, but other branches of society are also affected, and when we stop to reflect that the underlying principle responsible for the American Revolution was the unjust tax levied by old King George, we wonder how long will the people of this age submit to a system of extortion on the lines of unjust tribute and taxation as operated at present. As a basis of showing the depreciating effect of these tributes as imposed and collected, I will use Dun's index number for November 1, which shows an advance of commodity prices over the figures for the previous month and for the corresponding date for the previous year. The index gives an idea of the changes in the necessary cost of living, luxuries, to a great extent, being omitted from the calculations.

In the November 1 index number the estimated cost of living for a family of five for one year, exclusive of luxuries, would be $497.15. Contrasted with the low figures recorded on July 1, 1897, this means an increase per family of $134.88, or more than 37 per cent. A man must now be earning $2.74 per day to be as well off, in proportion to the cost of living, as he was on a $2 per day basis on the July 1, 1897, standard. Nor does this take into account the steady increase in the standard of living that affects all classes. This not only affects the standard of living, but it goes beyond that and has a direct effect on general business, and it can be justly claimed that the organized wage-earner, in aspiring and at times succeeding in advancing his wage scale, has been the promoter of good times, on the lines of overbalancing the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar by simply putting more dollars into circulation. It has appealed to me strongly, that if instead of depreciating the labor unions who are working on lines of enlarged opportunities for the whole, these antagonistic associations should direct their influence to an enlarged home market. This, with the world market that is coming our way, would put our country where it should be, commercially and industrially, supreme among the nations of the earth, and we could then justly claim to be the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A Personal Question and a Word to Every Brother.

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)

I DESIRE to call attention to one phase of the labor question which is very likely to be overlooked by us trades-unionists. That question is: What are our personal duties and responsibilities in the conflict that confronts us?

Trades-unionism is a collective effort to control outward conditions of work and wages in the interests of the employes. This is a very necessary and indispensable work in the interests of labor and should be prosecuted

even more vigorously than it is now, but along with that there is, or at least seems to me, to be another line of duty which is equally important—and that is that each and every brother should put his own personal self under daily training and control.

There are more than a few of our members who depend upon the power of the organization to secure and hold for them a job. They seem to be too indolent to set about to perfect themselves as mechanics, so that they will be sought for by the bosses. They think that if they can once get into the union then they can do pretty much as they please regardless of their duties to their employer, and still have the union exert its full strength in their behalf. Nor is this all. There is other work for each brother to do himself—such as reading the current literature of the day, familiarizing himself with all the scientific discoveries along all lines, keeping pace with the growth of new philosophies of life, such as mental science, theosophy, spiritualism, comparative religions, socialism, and everything that is claiming the attention of the thinking minds of the day.

The trades-unionist should first of all be thoroughly posted on the origin and history of trades-unionism itself—something that only a small minority of the brothers have studied—and he should know all the arguments for and against it. If he give the subject the study that its great importance demands he will know just what are its lines of greatest strength and what also are its limitations. He will see that inasmuch as industrial conditions are constantly changing, offering new and threatening problems to labor for solution, so must the trade-union philosophy and tactics be progressive so as to adapt itself to all changes in the warfare of its opponents. And, lastly, but not least in importance, the brothers owe it to themselves to improve their own inner mental, moral, and spiritual condition, a duty that can only be accomplished by their own personal efforts, and which no amount of organization, however urgent that undoubtedly is, can render unnecessary.

Every one of us has the germs within himself to make a very much better, nobler, purer, and wiser man than he is, and that most desirable end can only be attained if we, each of us, you and I, my brothers, here and now, takes himself definitely in hand in his daily life, sets for himself an ideal character that he would like himself to be, and by working steadily and patiently and systematically at it he will surely and inevitably see himself growing along his chosen line.

An ancient philosopher once said: "We are creatures of reflection," meaning that whatever we reflect upon, that we eventually become, and we have the undoubted testimony of the flower and perfection of the race that this is really true. If we think about and wish to become truthful, helpful, patient, or any of the virtues that adorn the truly great man, we build that quality into the very structure of our being. This statement may seem fanciful at first thought but if one meditates upon it quietly and persistently he will soon find that it is according to the law of nature as sure as any law operating on material things, and that there is every reason and encouragement for him to cease wasting another moment in the thousand ways that we all more or less give into, and take hold of himself in real earnest and make of himself that which he admires in others.

Perhaps some brother may say: "Oh. well, that is very fine talk, but it cannot be done. I tried it myself and know that it is too much for me." To all such it should be answered that there is some difficulty in the start, but persistent effort will enable us to do much toward overcoming it.

It is a law in nature that there is an inertia that makes a stone harder to start to move than to keep moving when it is once started, and that same law is operating here, causing the mind to object to the beginning of any new line of effort, but this same law of inertia can also be used in our favor, for it is also true that when a habit is formed in any direction it is much easier to go along that road. So the initial difficulties are seen out of their due proportion and soon fade away into obstacles that we are in the habit of overcoming, and we are told by those who have gone along this way that this task of self-de-

velopment soon becomes an absorbingly interesting and then delightful one, and then we are men and women that are able to influence the affairs of the world for the good of all.

These few words are not given to the brothers as from authority, but as from one who feels the need of training in his daily life, and it is earnestly hoped that they may be the cause of arousing some one to a greater sense of his duty along personal lines.

"Anticipation and Realization."

(By J. O. Carson.)

MY Union friend, did you ever stop to think of the different meaning conveyed in those those two words?

Have you ever been a participant in a strike or lockout? If so, what were your anticipations, your foretaste, or previous view of the benefits you would derive if your Local Union or District Council was successful in securing that raise in wages or shorter workday for you?

How have you assisted your fellow-workers by the better conditions thus gained? Have you been an advocate, defender and upholder of Union principles, and have you lent your influence and presence every time and upon all occasions where there was an opportunity of promoting and enlarging the interests of the organization to which you belong?

Or have you, broadly speaking, thrown aside the cloak of unionism, thinking, perhaps, "What good can the Union do us now; we have our improved conditions, that is enough."

Here, my brother, is where you are in error; you overlook the fact that the bosses are continually organizing and building up their associations, and that when organized they want to deal with the workers through their organization, but they deny you this right; they want to deal with you as individuals. Do you realize where you "get off" at in such a deal?

Perhaps your realizations have not been just what you anticipated. Mayhap the strike was ill-advised just at that time, and yourself and other brothers were compelled to submit, and the coveted "eight-hour day" or the slight "advance in wages" were denied you. That should not deter you from advocating the principles of unionism; the stick-to-it principle is the one essential to final success. The frown of adversity may overcloud your sky just now, but perhaps, if you persevere, the smile of success will crown your efforts in the near future.

Don't be a "quitter" or "back-slider." Champion the cause of unionism. Take an active part in all discussions, and if a question is decided adversely or in opposition to your individual views, submit to the will of the majority. Don't get in the habit of leaving your meeting room in a "huff" because every brother does not think and vote as you wish.

Get in the habit of looking for the silver lining of the clouds, instead of the leaden gray in the middle. It will help you over many hard places. Talk happiness on all occasions; the world has enough trouble without listening to yours.

If you do this it is safe to assume that every brother will respect your views, whether or not he can vote for them.

A noted writer, whose name I can not recall just now, once said: "One man with a conviction is worth ninety-nine men with only a financial interest." If this be true, and past experience proves that it is, then we have every reason to rejoice, and if you, brother, will only put your shoulder to the wheel and give a good, strong, steady push, it will lighten the load of those who have been the "wheel-horses" during the past decade.

Unionism is destined to thrive and prosper, because it stands between the American mechanic and poverty, or industrial slavery. It stands for certain great fundamental principles, among the most important being the referendum vote, direct representation, the right of the individual to vote how he pleases and for whom he pleases, without being under obligations to any certain political party.

Against absolutism, usurpation and the iniquitous methods adopted by the trusts, it stands as solid as the "Rock of Gibral-

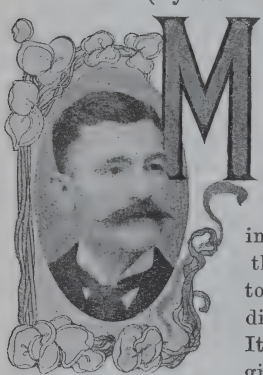
tar,'' in favor of and as champion for the people.

Its strength will grow as the thought grows. It appeals to the better nature of every free-thinking citizen who realizes that to have a republic such as Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln laid the cornerstones for, we must have a healthy, happy, contented, prosperous and self-satisfied working class.

It appeals to citizenship; it opposes reason to impulse; law to lawlessness; balance to haste; judgment to emotion, and those are attributes which the American people have never failed to applaud, esteem and appreciate.

Advice to Business Agents.

(By W. W. Werner.)



MY mail frequently contains queries from brother business agents from our own craft as well as others regarding the methods used in bringing Local No. 492 of the city of Reading to the prosperous condition it is in today. It is a pleasure to give any information that tends to lend a helping hand to organized labor, but at this season of the year the business agent's time is so much in demand that it is impossible to do justice to all seeking information. My Union has the first call upon my services, although I deem it a conscientious duty on my part to render all the assistance possible to inquiring brethren. In order, therefore, to reach all such everywhere, I have concluded to give my views on the subject of managing a local through the medium of The Carpenter.

The position of business agent is not a sinecure nor a bed of roses by any means. When anyone accepts the position thinking that he will have a kid-gloved job, the illusion will soon be dispelled if he honestly performs his work. The business agent has been the butt of the newspapers for years and has been looked upon with suspicion not only by the employing classes, but the general public at large. The prejudice that has been created against him is gradually vanishing, but at best he is handicapped at all times. The business agent frequently finds that his hardest fights are to be encountered in the Union, where jealousies or factionalism are permitted to flourish, and as a consequence the work in bettering the condition of organized labor is greatly hampered.

The ideal business agent never existed, and I doubt that he ever will. Too many men have aspired to reach that high elevation only to have their ambitions dashed to pieces ere they have gone very far. They realize when too late that in trying to please everyone they have gained the enmity of all, and no matter what their abilities may be, their usefulness at once ceases. A business agent should possess individuality. Let him sit down and think each question over before he acts. Listen to the advice of fellow-members of the organization and use it in accordance with its value. Never allow dictation. When you do you have lost your efficiency. The fellow who seeks to control you in many cases is making a catspaw of you. Keep aloof from all cliques. Be ready to listen to complaints, but slow to act. Weigh well the evidence on both sides when any controversy arises between the employer and a member of your Local. Let justice be meted out at all times without regard to whom it may benefit or injure. If this course is pursued you will gain the confidence of the great mass of people and will command the respect of those who may not be friendly to you. Always remember that it is best to have your errors to be those of the head and not of the heart. Three years ago I assumed the position of business agent of Local No. 492, of the city of Reading. We were organized back in 1888, but never exerted any great influence until 1901. That was the year when a remarkable wave of unionism struck the city of Reading. Our craft felt its impulse and welcomed it. The membership of our Local increased by leaps and bounds, the planing mill workers allying themselves with us. Our strength was such that it was thought that all the ills from which we suffered could be cured at once. A demand was made and soon we had a flourishing strike on hand, which finally petered out with the Union losing

the fight, and at the same time the planing mill workers let their charter lapse. Local No. 492 had from 125 to 150 members in good standing at the time. We were discouraged, but not dismayed, and some of the more resolute spirits determined to build the organization up again. With the support of these loyal members we worked zealously and soon had the satisfaction of seeing many brothers reinstated who had permitted themselves to lapse. At the close of my first term of office there were some 500 members enrolled. Our next move was to formulate a two-year scale with an advance of two cents an hour. The contractors were given ample time in order to regulate their business in accordance with the increase. As a result we succeeded in securing the signatures of nearly all the master builders of the city. Having done this, our next aim was to prove to the master builders that it was for their own interest to have Union workmen. To our members we said: "Local No. 492 has given its guarantee to render good workmanship in return for a nine-hour workday and so much per hour. Every member is placed upon his honor to make good that contract."

And we did make good. Where there were instances of incompetence or wilful neglect, I have personally ordered such a workman off a job and have then communicated with his employer the reasons I did so. Invariably I have been thanked, and in some instances was informed that the very parties referred to would have been laid off by them only that they feared trouble might result. In the meanwhile our Union has been very careful to see that all applicants for membership are full-fledged workmen. Those who can not come up to the standard must submit to being graded until they have served out the requisite time and acquired proficiency so as to qualify them to enjoy the full benefits of the Union. The master builders have not been slow to appreciate the fact that we are trying to conduct our Union on a friendly, honest basis, and as a result there is not a builder of any consequence in the city who has not signed the scale. Our members know what is expected from them and that they will be protected to the uttermost limit where their cause is just. We have endeavored to make all our dealings a plain business proposition for both sides, and congratulate ourselves that we have succeeded in building up not only the largest, but wealthiest Union in the city. I would say to every brother agent to make use of his best judgment on all occasions, be honest and live as close to the golden rule in business affairs as he can. Don't hesitate to perform a disagreeable duty when it arises. If they are properly met the probability is that they will be less liable to occur in the future. It will be found by observing this rule that some of the thorns will be removed from your pathway, but do not suppose for one instant that you have surmounted all your troubles. It has been my sole object to make the work a little easier so as to make less wear and tear on your gray matter and nerves. If my humble efforts have succeeded, my reward will be all I could wish for.

Remember Your Obligation.

(By J. W. Adam.)

FRATERNAL and benevolent societies endeavor to increase their membership by appealing to the members of organized labor to provide for the proverbial "rainy day." In this way they illustrate the advantages to be gained by joining with them, and so a large per cent. of our members have become associated with one or more of these organizations, and upon assuming the necessary obligation, strive to live up to the requirements exacted. This is only right and as it should be. At all times and on all occasions they use all honorable means to carry out the terms of their obligation; but in a labor organization the trouble with some of these members seems to be that while they hold their obligation in fraternal organizations sacred, they treat with indifference and seem to look upon the obligation they took on joining their Union as a mere matter of form, to be violated at will, or on any occasion. When reference is

made to anything that transpired, happened or occurred, in one of their secret order meetings, they look around to see that no one is present so that an outsider can not hear any of their business; they speak in whispers in order not to violate their pledge; yet they go from the meeting of the Union and when on the street corner or in some public place, denounce in a loud voice the actions of those who dared to live up to their obligation by transacting the business of the Union according to the laws and usages of our general organization. Not only will they endeavor to attract the attention of those around them by speaking in a loud voice, but they will clinch their argument by making statements that the officers and others who attend the meetings regularly, and who endeavor at all times to advance the interests of the Union, are a "ring" or a "clique," whose sole object is to lead the Union and its members to ruin. These men, when remonstrated with for such action, will justify themselves by telling you what great trades unionists they are, and how much dues they pay, measuring only the requirements of a good, loyal Union man by the amount of dues he pays. You will find these fellows in every Union—they are there, and we all know them. Let us therefore give them a gentle warning that unless they reform and are as true to their obligation in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as they are to the obligations and pledges they have made in other organizations, we will be compelled to take more stringent measures and methods to enforce the rule governing the violation of our obligation.

The Opportunities of the Carpenter.

(By Frank Duffy.)

THERE is no mechanic in the building industry in which the opportunities for advancement, and chances for promotion are as many, as numerous and at the same time as certain as in the "carpenter trade." This statement may be contradicted by many, and no doubt will be, but to understand it clearly we must delve below the surface.

The carpenter is the leading mechanic on the building; this is an acknowledged fact. He is usually the "foreman" of the job, and very often the "superintendent of construction." He is required to know many things, particularly the peculiarities of the different trades engaged on the building. He must not only be a thorough mechanic in his own line of the business, but he must also know something of the "other trades," something of masonry, plumbing, roofing, plastering, etc. He it is who has to take the responsibility of carrying out everything in detail according to "plans" and "specifications." It is seldom now that a building is erected without the assistance of an architect, but in cases where an architect is not required, the carpenter is the first man to be consulted. He is looked upon as the builder and is required and expected to supply the details to all other trades. He lays out the ground, stakes the foundation, prepares and places in position the "centers" for the bricklayers and masons. In fact, he supplies whatever is necessary in the shape of mechanical skill for the completion of the building. If any new innovation is introduced in the construction of a building for which there is no specific mechanic or contractor, it usually falls to the lot of the carpenter to put it in operation. Whatever errors there may be in the "plans," whatever shortcomings in the "specifications," whatever mistakes the "architect" may make, the carpenter is called upon to overcome them and make them good. It can, therefore, easily be seen that a vast amount of responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the carpenter, and yet he is one of the most poorly paid mechanics on the building. I have heard men say that they would never allow a boy of theirs to learn carpentry or any of its branches, and I have been often surprised at the expression. Allow me to say that it is an honorable trade, a good trade, one of the best. No man need be ashamed of it, "Christ," the "great man," was a carpenter.

There are several stages to go through in the career of a carpenter. First, as a shop boy, then as an apprentice, next as a full-fledged mechanic, afterwards as a foreman, and lastly as a superintendent of construction. From this last position he steps into business for himself and becomes a "master carpenter," and eventu-

a "building contractor." Sometimes he takes up drawing in all its branches, and with his practical skill and experience as a carpenter enters a new field very often with the chances in his favor of making a decided success. Some of our best architects of the present day are men who formerly drove the "jack plane."

Taking it all in all, there are many chances of advancement for the carpenter if he is only made of the right stuff and quick enough to grasp opportunities. Remember "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Your time will come, be ready for it. If you don't venture you will never win.

Waterbury's Dilemma.

(By T. G. S.)

IT is very important that our local unions should at all times keep in touch with the conditions existing in surrounding localities and when any of our members decide to make a change they should above all other things make inquiries as to the state of trade in a locality before venturing within its borders. Once more we wish to remind our brothers that the members of local No. 260, of Waterbury, Conn., have been on strike since May 1, 1904, against the "open shop." This fact has been heralded all over the country from time to time, and strange to say that members of local unions who we believe are thoroughly familiar with existing conditions have come to our city and taken the places of our men who are fighting a battle for all. This proves that there are scabs within our ranks, and local unions should guard against this element if we are to accomplish anything by strikes. The fact is, our secretaries are not as careful as they might be, in corresponding with their out of town members who work in unfair cities. Under the present system a member of a union may spend a whole season scabbing in a distant locality, and forward his monthly dues to the secretary of his union; he will be credited with the same and his card returned without notifying the union under whose jurisdiction he is working, giving correct name and house address and making it possible to rid the city of such men. There is too much of the paddle-your-own-canoe business practiced at the present time among the members of our craft, both individually and as collective bodies, and when any union becomes involved in a conflict with the employers, it seems as if those in surrounding states are ready to furnish strike breakers by allowing members of their unions to scab, keeping it secret from the union imposed upon. They may say, "It is none of our business," but the interest of one should be made the concern of all. Our brothers and local unions should take pains to investigate the conditions under which members are working after leaving homes under a cloud. It only costs a few cents for postage to do this, and those who are being wronged would be benefited tenfold. It would be well for our active members to bear this in mind, and we earnestly ask of those who are not entirely ignorant of the fact that members of their unions are taking advantage of the inducements offered by our employers to break our strike and disrupt our union, to give us all assistance possible in routing this traitorous class. The notification of a heavy fine against them would be sufficient to prompt many of them to cease their wrongdoing. It is needless for us to say that our boys are determined to win in this open shop issue. Nothing but the union shop and that alone will satisfy us. No scab would remain outside of the union if he were admitted free of charge and permitted to receive all benefits without cost or any sacrifice on his behalf. It is not a matter of principle with him, but meanness and a desire to be a sucker in order to solicit favors from the boss. He is ever ready to backbite his fellowmen, and grasps every opportunity to carry tales from the job to the office. He will take a cut in wages and work long hours when necessary to hold his job, and is jealous of every new man put to work.

These are a few characteristics of the scab as we have studied him in Waterbury, and our boys are anxious to civilize him and teach him to do good for humanity. We are not able to fight this battle alone, but we have been nobly assisted by the local unions in Connecticut which are banded together in our state association for the purpose of assisting any

union singled out to be annihilated by the builders' association. There has only been a slight dent made in our ranks after one year of fighting, while the bosses' association is on the verge of collapse. The chief attraction for some of the builders in the association is a heavy forfeiture in money should they pull away, and the prospect of being refused lumber and material by the dealers who are conspiring against those employing union men. Many of the builders are negotiating with dealers out of town to furnish them with material, and we expect to read the obituary of the bosses' union in the morning papers in the near future. Again we ask our brothers to give us a helping hand by staying away from Waterbury, and urging others to do likewise, until we convince the Interstate Contractors, Builders and Dealers that the carpenters throughout the country will not tolerate the open shop.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

W. D. Michler.

On my return from Mexico and Arizona I stopped at Concordia, Kan., having received information that the carpenters of that city were ready and willing to get together and organize. After working with them for several days, and holding an open meeting for their special benefit, they, however, concluded not to take any definite action and to deliberate over the proposition for a while longer. So I wended my way to Clay Center, Kan., where I found the carpenters having nerve enough to organize for their mutual protection, and that all they needed were instructions to aid them in conducting their affairs along practical trade lines. The instructions I gave them in my humble way, which enabled them to obtain an advance in wages from $2.50 to $3 per day.

I then returned to Concordia with the determination of effecting the organizing of our craft in this locality, but I again met with disappointment, as I failed to get enough men together to justify the sending for a charter. I entrusted one of the prominent carpenters with following up the work begun, but as I have not heard from him since, I presume that he has fallen by the wayside. From Concordia I went to Manhattan, Kan., where I found business dull and carpenters leaving town to seek work elsewhere, and thus the time inopportune for any attempt at organization.

So I came home to Kansas City and there found ample non-union material to work on. At present I am devoting my time to assisting the D. C. and various Local Unions in building up their membership. Up to date nine prominent breweries and five cabinet and fixture firms have signed our agreement for 1905, providing for the exclusive employment of U. B. members. More firms are expected to be heard from shortly. Everything looks favorable for a good season's work in Kansas City.

Traveling members should not forget to have their clearance coupon in their duebook properly filled out before leaving their home; it will avoid a great deal of inconvenience.

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Wm. Teichert.

The present season here in Milwaukee has brought with it renewed activity in the building trades. New buildings and residences are springing up as if by magic; something this city has not seen for years.

With the assistance of Organizer Fuelle, a new Local was organized, which now has forty-eight members. There are still many carpenters here who do not belong to the Brotherhood, but with our open meetings and personal agitation we hope to build up a strong, solid organization.

Most of the members of the A. W. W. have joined locals of the U. B., and those few that still remain with that organization, under the leadership of P. Huebner, were the cause of the brewery lockout, which has just ended in a complete victory for the U. B. The great demand for carpenters at the present time is certainly a strong point in our favor, and we hope soon again to have peace and harmony with our fellow-workers. The convention here last summer certainly was a booster to our organization. The locals have had a big increase in membership, and with the present activity we hope in the near future to see every carpenter in this city a member of the U. B.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1905.

Appeals for Aid Must Be Approved by the General Executive Board and the General Office.

Again we are called upon to use our influence to stop the letter-begging system now conspicuously in vogue among labor organizations. From reports made to this office it is quite evident that when a Local Union gets into a difficulty of any kind the first thing done is to send out appeals for financial aid. This practice has reached such alarming proportions that it is time something should be done to put a stop to it. The matter has been considered several times by our General Executive Board, and instructions have been issued by that body for the guidance of our Local Unions and District Councils, and yet we are asked almost daily to be good enough to instruct our Local Unions what to do when requests are made upon them for financial aid by sister organizations.

As far back as October 4, 1890, the General Executive Board rendered a decision as follows:

"All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid unless by the approval of the General Executive Board, attested by the General Secretary."

Again, in July, 1903, the General Secretary called the attention of the board to the fact that thousands of circulars appealing for aid were going the rounds of our Local Unions and that many complaints were lodged with the General Office against such action. After a thorough investigation the board again rendered a decision, which is as follows:

"All Local Unions are hereby instructed not to pay any attention to circular letters from other organizations asking for financial aid unless the consent and endorsement of the General Officers of the United Brotherhood has been obtained by the organizations issuing them."

Under these provisions all Local Unions and District Councils are herewith instructed to pay no attention to begging letters unless the sanction and approval of the General Officers has first been obtained by the parties or organizations issuing appeals.

The funds of the Local Union are the property of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and must be accounted for in detail at any and all times when official demand is made by our General President.

As many appeals for aid have been sent out without the sanction of the General Executive Board, and as many complaints have been lodged with the General Office against this obnoxious and pernicious system, it became necessary on the part of the General Executive Board, at the April meeting of the present year, to take definite action and put a stop to this letter-begging system once and for all.

After going through all the former de-

cisions rendered on this matter, the board decided to call the attention of all Local Unions to the decision of October 4, 1890, and instructed the General Secretary to give due notice to our membership at large that any violation of this order in the future will be dealt with in a manner that will prevent a further repetition of same. I hope, therefore, that this notice will be a warning to our members to live up to the laws, rules and usages of this organization for all time to come.

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The lockout has been declared off and our men are going back to work as fast as the non-union men can be discharged or taken into the union. These were the glad tidings from Pittsburg, Pa., that reached us early last month, too late, however to refer to the joyful event in our May issue.

On February 1 ultimo, the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity locked out all of our men in the employ of their members, with the design to establish the open shop and to enforce other obnoxious regulations which, had our men agreed to them, would by so doing have signed the death warrant of our organization in the Pittsburg district.

Not only has this calamity been averted by the firmness of our men, but they have defeated the open shop scheme of their employers in its entirety, won out all along the line and resumed work under the same conditions which obtained previous to the lockout. While our U. B. has thus emerged safely from this struggle, with its prestige unimpaired, the situation on the employers' side, after the suspension of hostilities, appears in nowise so encouraging; as to them the outcome of the lockout means nothing more nor less than a crushing defeat. To substantiate this statement we quote the following from the Pittsburg Dispatch of Sunday, May 7, 1905:

"Complete reorganization of the Builders' Exchange League, following the recent crushing defeat at the hands of the Carpenters' District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is freely predicted by scores of members of the Master Builders' Association as well as by the victors in the recent lockout. Either this reorganization must come together with sweeping revisions in the policies of the league, or a new trades council will be organized and the prestige of the league seriously menaced.

"'To attempt to continue along the lines which precipitated the recent trouble would be little short of suicidal for the league,' said one of the most prominent and conservative members of the Master Builders' Association yesterday. 'The outcome of the lockout inaugurated at the instigation of the league was no surprise to the large majority of the members of the association, who from the first endeavored to ward off any such difficulty.

"'But the counsel of older heads would not prevail, and loyalty to the organization with which we were affiliated compelled us to accept their terms. The trouble has been that a number of young and inexperienced men secured control of the helm and through inexperience and inability to foresee the outcome of their action precipitated a condition which entailed a vast amount of needless suspension of building operations and consequent loss of wages to the men and revenue from contracts to the Master Builders. It finally became necessary for the Master Builders to take independent action in the hope that the league would awaken to a realization of the real situation.

"'It can not be charged against the Master Builders that they were not loyal to the league. But the time arrived finally where we were obliged to take the steps we did. Throughout the movement the sympathy of the public has been with the journeymen, for they had made no demands and had been working for nearly two years without a signed agreement and under conditions that were satisfactory to all concerned. It was the most senseless proceeding that I ever heard of.'"

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Our brothers in Milwaukee, Wis., have scored a victory of more than ordinary importance in compelling the Brewers' Association of that city to enter into a contract with them in which they agree to recognize and observe all trade rules of the district and to employ U. B. members only, on wood work. Half of the city of Milwaukee is owned by the brewers; in most all local industrial enterprises they are taking a leading part; there is scarcely any building of consequence go-

ing up in which the brewers are not directly or indirectly interested, hence their agreement entered into with our men is of far-reaching effect. It will have a tendency of strengthening the position of our men in Milwaukee considerably, and may serve them as a basis in their efforts to elevate their standing on trade lines all over the city.

We are advised that already many contractors are paying 2½ and 5 cents per hour over and above the Union scale.

This victory should encourage our brothers in Milwaukee to greater efforts and display of energy in the building up of a strong, efficient organization, which Milwaukee has been wanting for many years past.

IMPORTANT.

Let Us Hear from You on This Subject.

At the Milwaukee Convention Delegates Heinrich Neidlinger and C. Henry Sattler, representing Millmen's Union 422 of San Francisco, Cal., introduced the following set of resolutions:

"Whereas, It is a well established fact that since the Brotherhood decided to take into their fold the inside shop men that quite a number of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Locals have followed suit;

"Whereas, It is well known that inside shop men have to carry more and expensive tools to follow their calling than do the outside men;

"Whereas, It is well known that for proper protection the shop men are always compelled to insure their tools against loss by fire; and

"Whereas, It has proved not to be practical or beneficial for those men to insure their tools in the Capitalists' Insurance Company on account of the high rate, and the changing and moving from one shop to another, which is among the shop men quite freely and often; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Brotherhood, in Convention assembled, inaugurate a tool insurance fund similar to the one formerly in operation in the International Furniture Workers' Union of America, for the benefit and protection of our members who feel like joining it."

The entire matter was referred to the Organization Committee for consideration and action. That committee reported on the sixteenth day, morning session, as follows: "That the resolutions be referred to the General Officers, with the recommendation that such action may be taken as they deem proper for the best interest of the members of the U. B."

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried without a dissenting voice. At the January and April meetings of the General Executive Board these resolutions received careful consideration. After a lengthy discussion, the entire subject matter was referred back to the General Secretary with the request to collect all the information he possibly could procure on the question of tool insurance and present same to the G. E. B. at a subsequent regular meeting.

Local Unions and District Councils interested are herewith called upon to send to General Secretary Duffy all the information they can on this subject, so the wishes and desires of our members may be clearly understood and made known to the General Executive Board.

OUR DEATH ROLL.

SCHALL, HARRY B., of L. U. 1186, Pittsburg, Pa., April 21, 1905.

COLBURN, MRS., wife of B. H. Colburn, of L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

RICE, ELLA, daughter of F. G. Rice of L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BOZE, MRS., wife of Charles Boze of L. U. 1072, Muskogee, I. T.

EBERLIN, EDGAR J., of L. U. 563, Scranton, Pa., April 26, 1905.

KEMPIN, CHARLES, of L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill.

HAMILTON, WM. B., of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.

McCASKELL, J. A., of L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

BURMEIER, F., of L. U. 697, East St. Louis, Ill., May 1, 1905.

GODFREY, THOMAS, of L. U. 1455, Rome, Ga.

BISHOP, JAMES B., of L. U. 1510, Birmingham, Ala.

BURGESS, WM., of L. U. 581, Herrin, Ill.

BURRILL, J. AUGUSTA, of L. U. 787, Skowhegan, Me.

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D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of G. P. W. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 1, 1905.

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers—Greeting: In making my first quarterly report for the year 1905 I shall include the past month, believing it will be of interest to the membership of our organization, owing to the fact that I was absent from this office during the entire month of April. During that month I was in New York City endeavoring to adjust the lockout declared against the Brotherhood in that city on August 8 of last year.

In January I was requested to make a visit to Chicago and confer with the officers of the D. C. relative to the A. W. W. The same month Brother McCarthy and myself were requested to come to Louisville and address a called meeting of all the locals in that city, as they were endeavoring to get the rank and file interested in their own welfare and to build up the organization in that city, whereby they might, in the near future, get better conditions than those obtaining in Louisville in the past two years.

There had been much dissension among our own members in that district for some time, but I am proud to say that from the time of our visit to the present they have made great gains; they are making strides in the right direction and are to be congratulated on their success.

In March I visited Washington, D. C., where I found our boys wide awake to the situation that confronted them, and practically having reached an agreement, to go into effect on April 1, which called for an increase in the wage scale, quite a number of reliable builders having already consented to the increased scale.

I also visited Philadelphia, where I found our organization in a demoralized state, owing to a great deal of personal and petty jealousy, as well as spite, that exists; this applies especially to the members and officers of the D. C. I appointed two local and one general organizer to assist them in every way possible to build up their local organization, but I am frank to say that until such time as our boys in that city lay aside their petty jealousies and selfish endeavors and look for the interests of the organization at large, little can be done for them. The organizers have done all they possibly can to upbuild Philadelphia, and I am in hopes that in the near future our members will bury the past, come together as men should who are interested in the same cause, and work harmoniously for the betterment of the conditions of the members of the Brotherhood in that city.

Our organizers have done good and grand work throughout the past season;

in some localities it has certainly been a severe winter; work has been scarce, but our membership has held good; better than could be expected.

Our General Executive Board visited New York in February in an endeavor to settle the lockout, and credit must be given them for paving the way for final adjustment. The chairman of the G. E. B., Brother Schardt, deserves to be especially commended in that respect, as he was ordered to stay there and bring about the results desired, if possible. I was called there on April 1 to work in conjunction with brother Schardt, and I remained there until April 29. Brother Schardt being called home after he had been there until about April 10, I stayed in the city to complete the work which was accomplished on April 28, when the Board of Governors of the Builders' Association declared the lockout off on all members of the Brotherhood.

The independent organization of 2,400 members, formerly called the Greater New York Carpenters' Union, were given three charters under the banner of the U. B. I had the pleasure of installing the officers of that portion which is composed of cabinet makers, on Saturday, April 29.

Considering the prolonged struggle of nine months' duration, very few men left the U. B. during the lockout, and the small number that did were compelled to owing to circumstances over which they had no control.

I am sorry to say that many members belonging to the independent organization came from surrounding cities and towns and took the places of our brothers locked out.

I desire to inform you that an agreement was signed by your General Officers, as well as the President and Secretary of the Greater New York Joint D. C., which will hold good until December 31, 1905; also a revised plan of arbitration which, if lived up to by both sides, will certainly be of great benefit to the Greater New York Unions, as well as the Employers' Association.

While it was not all we desired to get, it was the best that was possible under the circumstances, considering the conditions which confronted our organization at that time.

I trust that the actions of your General Officers will be commended, not only by you as members of the General Executive Board, but by the rank and file as well.

With best wishes for the continual upbuilding of our Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President.

Report of Delegates to Convention of Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 19, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the U. B. C. and J. of A., Greeting:

Your delegates elected by the Thirteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. to the Annual Convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, held in Buffalo, N. Y., which convened May 15, 1905, submit the following as their report:

The Convention was called to order at 10 a. m. by the President, Frank Buchanan.

A large number of delegates representing the following building trades were present:

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Brotherhood of Painters.

United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union.

International Association of Steam-Hoisting Engineers.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

International Association of Bricklayers and Masons' Union.

Operative Plasterers' International Union.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union; also

P. H. McCarthy, representing the Structural Building Trades Council of California, made some very interesting remarks at different times through the Convention, which were telling in their effect, and his experience as the head of that council was of great benefit to the delegates in their deliberations of the affairs of the S. B. T. C.;

Brother J. A. Horton, representing the trades of Syracuse, N. Y.;

Brothers Joseph Gallagher and James Sullivan, representing the trades of Baltimore;

M. D. and E. Williamson of Newark, N. J.

President Frank Buchanan welcomed the delegates in a few well-chosen remarks, drawing the attention of the delegates to the many changes necessary to be made in the future government of the Alliance.

Officers' reports were submitted and referred to respective committees.

A number of resolutions were submitted which, we believe, will result in the advancement of the S. B. T. A. The sentiment expressed by all delegates was that the Alliance would be a success, and pledged their full support to the same, fully realizing the absolute necessity of this Alliance to advance the interests of the building industry. We are convinced that if the members of the various building trades take the interest in the S. B. T. A. that they should, they will reap the benefit in the future which has not been accorded them in the past. Several objectionable laws were amended; these will tend towards a complete success of the S. B. T. A.

We trust that the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will take the interest they should in every locality where there is not a successful Building Trades Council for the advancement of this Alliance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James A. Kirby of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Spencer, U. A. of Plumbers, Dayton, O.

First Vice-President—A. G. Bainbridge.

Second Vice-President—Herman Lillian.

Third Vice-President—Jas. Hallahan.

The Convention adjourned sine die at 1 p. m., May 19, 1905, to meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the third Monday in May, 1906.

The full proceedings of the Convention will accompany this report, which we trust will meet with your approval.

WM. D. HUBER,
JAMES KIRBY,
PHILIP CARLIN,
FRED P. NICHOLAS,
CHAS. H. BAUSHER.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of Supplementary Session Held in New York City.

Feb. 16th.

The G. E. B. met at the Ashland House, New York City, in pursuance to resolution passed in Indianapolis on Feb. 11, prior to adjournment. Chairman Schardt and Bro. McCarthy, being delayed on the road by severe cold weather, arrived late in afternoon.

Feb. 17th.

All members present.

Consultation held with strike committee and other local officers. Board decides that all members attend meeting of Carpenters' Joint D. C. in evening.

Feb. 18th.

Chairman Schardt, with Bro. Webb of the Am. Society of Carpenters, called on the general manager of the Fuller Construction Co., informing him that unless a settlement of the lockout in New York is effected the carpenters employed by the company in Chicago will be called out.

Feb. 20th.

The day is spent in consultation with the American District Committee of Am. Soc. of C. and with the local strike committee.

Feb. 21st.

Board again consults with District Committee of A. S. of C. Upon request of committee Bros. Schardt and McCarthy appointed to act in conjunction with Bros. Webb and Fife of the A. S. of C. in arranging an interview with employers; strike committee to be informed of such action.

Feb. 22d.

A committee representing the Kings county district of Brotherhood of Painters granted the floor. They complain of their members being discriminated against by members of the U. B. in favor of the Amalgamated Painters, a local organization. Action deferred.

Committee from L. U.'s 309 and 476 appear before the Board the first to urge the levying of an assessment on our entire membership of 10 cents per week in support of the members locked out in New York City. The committee of L. U. 476 to obtain approval of amendment to Gen. Constitution proposed by L. U. to be known as Sec. 34 (b). The local situation discussed at length and action deferred.

Feb. 23d.

Bro. Post reports having received a telegram calling him home on account of serious sickness of his child. Bro. Post excused from further attendance.

Bro. McCarthy having left the city and returned to San Francisco, Bro. Sullivan appointed as his substitute on committee to meet employers.

A conference having been arranged by committee and employers to take place in afternoon, Board adjourns to meet District Committee of Am. Soc. of C. next day.

Feb. 24th.

Board meets with District Committee of A.

S. of C. After hearing report of committee on conference with employers the following statement drawn up by Bro. Atkins is approved by Board and Committee:

"New York City, Feb. 25, 1905.

"To the Joint District Council of Carpenters, New York City:

"As general officers of your respective organizations, we desire to inform you that during the past week we have made every effort in trying to bring about a settlement of this prolonged controversy between the Master Carpenters' Ass'n and the carpenters under the jurisdiction of your Joint Council. We have held conferences with your strike committee to become better informed on the situation and arranged a conference with the Master Carpenters' Association on Thursday, February 23. Messrs. Schardt & Sullivan of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and Messrs. Webb & Fife of the A. S. of C. and J. attended the conference. When, after a session covering a few hours' deliberation, our committee requested the Master Carpenters to place in writing their terms desired to bring about a settlement of the present lockout. The following is the proposition as submitted by the Master Carpenters for our consideration:

"'1123 Broadway, New York City.

"'By request made this 23d day of February, 1905, by the National Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the National Officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Master Carpenters' Association of New York offer the following proposition as the condition for their re-employment:

"'1st. Recognition of the Greater New York Carpenters and Cabinetmakers' Union, with full exchange of working cards, both on work of all members of the Building Trades Employers' Association and any outside employer in New York City and elsewhere.

"'2d. Signing plan of arbitration.

"'3d. To work under agreement identical with the agreement now in force between the Master Carpenters' Association and the Greater New York Carpenters' Union.

(Signed) "'For Master Carpenters' Association,

"'GEORGE W. LEWIS, Chairman.

"'H. STEVENSON, Secretary.'

"This proposition was considered by your General Officers on Friday, Feb. 24th, and was unanimously rejected, as you will observe that it provides for the establishment of a third national organization. We are also agreed that to bring about a successful termination of the present crisis that more radical measures should be adopted, and with this end in view we desire to state that the members under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' Executive Council of Chicago have been withdrawn from the jobs of Geo. A. Fuller & Co. to bring pressure to bear on that firm in New York City. And while we are getting this practical assistance from our members in Chicago we earnestly recommend to this Joint District Council to adopt a more equitable and remunerative measure of assessment on the members working under your jurisdiction, and suggest that 10 per cent. of each member's earnings should be the assessment, which we consider would be more equitable on the individual working member, and would reciprocate the loyal action of our Chicago members in a more substantial form than under the present mode of assessment. And business agents be instructed, on finding members at work who have failed or refused to pay the assessment to have such members removed from the job. As we are firmly convinced to carry this struggle to a successful issue that the members of this district must respond more cheerfully in the payment of their assessment. And suggest to your Council that when taking the referendum vote for this change in assessment, that a circular be issued setting forth clearly the position of the union carpenters under your jurisdiction, and the urgent necessity of every member responding cheerfully to maintain the prestige of our national organization.

"We would also further recommend that your Joint Council exercise full control over all trade matters in New York, thereby reducing confliction of authority in trade matters to the lowest possible minimum."

Feb. 25th.

The grievance of Brotherhood of Painters taken into consideration and the following communication to be addressed to the Joint D. C. of Carpenters adopted:

"To the Greater New York Joint D. C.:

"Complaint has been made to this G. E. B. by the G. E. B. of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and by the Kings County D. C. No. 29 of that organization that members of this U. B. are repeatedly called off of jobs in your district by your business agents for no other reason than that members of the Brotherhood of Painters, etc., are employed thereon.

"The Board decided to take up this matter at a meeting to be held at the Ashland House at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, the 27th inst., and hereby request your D. C. to have a committee, or such representatives as you may see fit, appear before the Board at that time and make such statements and explanations relative to this matter as you may desire."

The Board adjourns to attend meeting of Joint D. C.

Feb. 27th.

Committee of Joint D. C. meets with Board to discuss grievances of Brotherhood of Painters. The following communication is ordered to be addressed to Greater New York D. C.:

"At a recent session of the G. E. B. complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Painters to the effect that their members were being discriminated against by members of our organization in the New York district. On investigation we find these charges true and we would earnestly recommend that your D. C. issue such orders to the members under your jurisdiction as will tend to prevent a repetition of this offense in the future, as we do not believe it a just or reasonable policy for the

members of one national trade union to strike against another national organization in favor of a local independent Union."

The proposed amendment to the Gen. Constitution submitted by L. U. 476, New York City, for the approval of the Board, laid over until April session.

Request of L. U. 309, New York City, that an assessment of 10 cents per capita per week be levied in support of members locked out in New York, disapproved.

Decided that Bros. Sullivan and Deyl visit Boston, Mass., and Bros. Walquist and Pimbley the city of Baltimore to see if anything can be done in these cities to bring about a settlement of the New York lockout.

Board adjourns to meet in the Gen. Office in Indianapolis on April 10, 1905.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Proceedings of Second Quarterly Session, 1905.

April 10th.

Bros. Walquist, Deyl, Sullivan and Pimbley report at Gen. Office, three members having as yet not arrived no meeting held. Bro. Post, arriving in the afternoon, on request of G. S., accompanies latter to Evansville to address mass meeting.

April 11th.

Members present: Walquist, Sullivan, Deyl and Pimbley. Bro. Walquist elected chairman pro tem.

Applications for sanction of movements for advance in wages or shorter hours or both and financial aid of L. U.'s 38, St. Catharines, Ont.; 97, New Britain, Conn.; 657, Sheboygan, Wis.; 836, Janesville, Wis.; 1779, Calgary, Can.; 894, Cairo, Ill.; 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and 1243, Oneida, N. Y. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Application for sanction of similar movements and for financial aid of L. U.'s 607, Hannibal, Mo.; 911, Kalispell, Mont.; 1744, Grand Mere, Can.; 1769, Benld, Ill., and 432, Atlantic City, N. J. Laid over awaiting further information.

Application of L. U. 135, Allentown, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages. Denied because of lack of organization.

L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., having reached an agreement with their employers, no action on their application necessary.

April 12th.

All members, except Schardt, who is in New York, and McCarthy, present.

Applications for sanction of trade movements and for financial aid of L. U.'s 442, Hopkinsville, Ky.; 433, Belleville, Ill.; 1297, New Brunswick, N. J.; 864, St. Augustine, Fla.; 1602, New Britain, Conn.; 1112, Clinton, Ia., and 1511, Lancaster, Pa. Movements sanctioned; question of financial aid to be considered later.

Action on similar applications of L. U.'s 537, Rahway, N. J., 136, Newark, O., and 943, Tulsa, I. T., deferred awaiting further information.

Sanction denied relative to trade movements of L. U. 563, Elkhart, Ind., their scale providing for grading of wages; L. U. 1408, Fort Williams, Ont., demands being found excessive, and L. U. 350, Nashville, Tenn., because not submitted through D. C.

Intended trade movement of L. U. 347, Mattoon, Ill., sanctioned.

Application of Yazoo City, Miss., D. C. for further donation in support of members locked out, denied.

Communication from Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. relative to their movement disapproved by Board, noted and filed.

Resolution No. 30 of Milwaukee Convention in regard to home for disabled members taken into consideration. Action postponed.

Request of L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., for permission to circulate appeal for assistance, denied.

Request of Portchester, N. Y., D. C. for permission to circulate raffle tickets denied.

Communication from L. U. 676, Cincinnati, O., suggesting constitutional amendment, noted and filed.

Appeal of L. U. 1067, Muscatine, Ia., from decision of G. S. disapproving Bro. Hartman's death claim. Referred to G. S. for investigation with order to pay claim in case decision of G. E. B. of Feb. 3d, 1905, has been complied with.

April 13th.

Circular letter of president A. F. of L., Sam. Gompers relative to Western Fed. of Miners read, noted and filed.

Minutes of meeting of Board of Governors of Str. B. Tr. Alliance held in Washington, D. C., in the earlier part of March read and filed.

Communication from Alameda County, Cal., D. C., relative to G. E. B. decision of Feb. 2d, 1905, in case of G. W. Smith, J. Hincheon, W. A. Iliers and D. Mercer. Board reaffirms its former decision ordering reinstatement of these members illegally expelled, upon payment of back dues from time of expulsion. This decision to take effect immediately, and D. C. and members to be so notified.

Telegram from G. P. in New York reporting break in ranks of employers received and filed.

Applications of L. U.'s 995, Bradford, Conn., and L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted; financial assistance to be considered later.

Request of L. U. 943, Jefferson City, Mo., for reconsideration of decision of Board denying sanction of their trade movement. The G. S. instructed to forward reply stating that decision was not intended to affect wages, but that the L. U. was advised to demand eight hours with nine hours' pay, which movement could be followed a year later with a demand for an increase of wages; a course that will receive sanction of Board. A simple movement to enforce present working conditions would not require any sanction.

Report of tabulation committee on conflicting amendments to Gen. Constitution received, and G. S. ordered to have revised Constitution printed at once.

Report of Tabulation Committee on amalgamation with A. S. of C. and J. laid over until return of G. P. from New York.

Application for sanction of intended movement of L. U. [illegible], Temple, Tex., for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.15 per day. Board finds demand excessive and denies sanction.

Appropriations in support of members out made as follows: L. U. 670, West Blocton, Ala., $100.00; L. U. 1506, Madisonville, Ky., $100.00, and $100.00 for expenses incurred by L. U. 1325, Edmonton Alberta, Can., in injunction and damage suit.

The G. S. calls the attention of Board to prices of supplies to be charged Local Unions. The G. E. B. holding that the fixing of these prices comes within his province, matter is referred back to G. S.

Communication from L. U. 501, Attston, Pa., asking for permission to circulate appeal for financial assistance, denied.

April 14th.

Telegram received from G. P. in New York stating that Bro. Schardt had left city and would be in Indianapolis on Monday.

The sum of $250.00 appropriated to Milwaukee D. C. in support of members on strike in breweries.

Application of Springfield, Mass., D. C. for financial assistance, denied.

Communication and documents from Secretary of New York D. C. bearing on situation in that city, read and filed.

Request of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. and L. U. 868, Monroe, La., for permission to circulate lists calling for subscriptions, the proceeds in first case to go to labor temple fund and in second case to assist a member in placing a patent brace on the market, denied.

Communication from L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., in regard to appropriation by Milwaukee Convention for organizing purposes in that district, referred to G. P.

Communication from L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo., and reply of G. S. in reference to supplies, read and action of G. S. approved.

Communications from Mohawk Valley D. C. and L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn., in regard to bonding all local financial officers, taken under advisement pending July meeting.

Papers from Mr. J. H. Anderson of Winnipeg, Can., relative to Trades Union Financial Corporation referred to G. P.

Request of L. U. 20, Camden, N. J., to state reasons for refusing reimbursement in Carr case. Board decides that this matter is covered in decision of G. S. which Board concurred in.

Appeal of L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., from decision of G. S. in Benj. Kinsman, death claim. G. S. instructed to communicate with Dr. Perry as to cause of death.

April 15th.

Report from Pittsburg, Pa., D. C., on situation of lockout received and filed.

Appeal of L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., from decision of G. S. in M. F. Gall death claim. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 1746, Braidentown, Fla., from decision of G. S. in Hans Madson's death claim, dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 954, Boston, Mass., from decision of G. S. in Bro. M. Arlock's claim for wife's death benefit, G. S. sustained.

April 17th.

Appeal of Frank Walker of L. U. 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S. in disability claim. G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Application of L. U. 31, Trenton, for further appropriation. G. S. ordered to obtain further information on situation.

Sanction of trade movements granted L. U.'s 1173, Trinidad, Col.; 1168, Port Colburn, Can.; 713, Niagara Falls, Ont.; 144, Sayre, Pa.; 1426, Elyria, O.; 1058, Madison, N. Y., and Providence, R. I., L. U.'s. Form of agreement submitted by Providence D. C. disapproved.

Demand of L. U. 905, Freeland, Pa., and 41, Champaign, Ill., having been granted, no action required on applications.

Resolutions Nos. 24 and 32 of Milwaukee Convention to be acted on by Board, taken up and No. 24 laid over until complaints of infringements on carpenter trade are lodged. As to No. 32, G. S. instructed to collect all available information on the matter and submit same to Board.

Correspondence between Pres. Gompers of A. F. of L. and the G. S. relative to action taken by Ex. Council of the Federation on controversy between the U. B. and A. W. Workers, read and action of G. S. endorsed.

April 18th.

Report of Organizer Hughes on Victor, Cripple Creek, Trinidad and Telluride, Col., discussed and Board decides that the Local Unions of these localities not having complied with provisions of Milwaukee Convention, nor with decision of G. E. B., passed at January meeting, the G. T. be instructed to pay no further amount on account of appropriation made by Convention in favor of said Local Unions.

Appeal of E. S. Nicholson from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Appeal sustained and L. U. ordered to return to appellant all moneys paid, except amount due from date of levy of assessment to September 12th, 1904, and L. U. to issue clearance card.

Appeal of Boston, Mass., D. C. from decision of G. P. in case of Union 1197, Saugus, Mass., vs. D. C. G. P. sustained and Boston D. C. authorized to charge outside members for working cards an amount equal to per capita paid to D. C. by Local Union.

Telegram received from Bro. Schardt stating that owing to sickness in family it would be impossible for him to attend April session of Board. The following sent in reply: "The G. E. B. extend their profound sympathy and regret your inability to be present at this session."

Appeal of L. U. 629, Sommerville, Mass., from decision of G. P. in case of appellants vs. Boston D. C. Decision of G. P. rendered Feb. 3d, 1905, sustained and L. U.'s 629 and 1379 ordered to reaffiliate with Boston, Mass., D. C.

Appeal of L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., from de-

cision of G. P. in case of Wm. M. Davis vs. L. U. 73. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Christ. Clor from decision of G. P. approving fine imposed on appellant by Hudson County (N. J.) D. C. for refusing to quit work when ordered by business agent. Appeal dismissed.

April 19th.

Question of benefit in regard to members taken in in a body in Milwaukee, Wis., discussed. Decision postponed pending arrival of G. P. from New York.

Telegram from G. P. relative to New York trouble read and filed.

Report of Pittsburg D. C. on local situation read and filed.

Request of L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., to have Gen. Constitution and Ritual printed in Italian language, denied.

On application of L. U. 689, Windsor, Ont., Board sanctions movement to maintain existing conditions.

Bond for the amount of $50,000.00 of G. T. Thomas Neale with Federal Union Surety Co. received and G. S. ordered to place it in safety deposit vault and to be handed over to President Schardt at first opportunity.

April 20th.

Report of Second General Vice-President Fuller covering the two last quarters, read and placed on file.

Application of Montreal, Can., D. C. and L. U. 320, Westfield, N. J., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Demand for eight hours of L. U. 694, Boonville, Ind., having been acceded to no action necessary on application.

Audit of books and accounts of Gen. Office entered into.

April 21st, 22d and 24th.

Audit of books and accounts continued, occupying entire time of these sessions.

Bro. Post having received a telegram on 22d calling him home on account of illness of his wife, excused from further attendance of Board meetings at this session.

April 25th.

A telegram received from G. P. in New York informing Board of a settlement having been reached and lockout to be declared off and asking for three charters for members of Greater New York Carpenters' Union, two for carpenters and one for cabinetmakers.

Telegram received from Alameda County, Cal., D. C., desiring definite instruction for carrying out Board decision as to reinstatement of Smith, Hiers, Mercer and Hincheon. The G. S. instructed to forward following telegram: "Decision of Board is that members be reinstated immediately in L. U. 550 upon payment of all back dues. Application and ritual does not apply in their case."

Request of L. U.'s 148, 120, 1209, 723 and 119, Newark, N. J., that decision of G. P. in case of Gustav Gueth vs. D. C. be enforced. The matter being in the hands of G. P., action deferred.

Communication from L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., relative to injunction and damage suit, referred to G. P.

Quarterly report of First Vice-Pres. Guerin read and accepted.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

April 26th.

Communication from L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., inclosing resolution adopted by L. U. in regard to certain L. U.'s who refuse to affiliate with State Build. Tr. Council, referred to G. P.

Application of Pittsburg, Pa., D. C., for further appropriation, denied.

Application of L. U. 724, New York City, for reimbursement of $25.00 expense incurred in prosecution of defaulting F. S., denied.

Complaint of Brotherhood of Painters against members of the U. B. in San Francisco supporting seceders from their organization considered. Board decides that San Francisco members be ordered to assist the Brotherhood of Painters of the district by ceasing working with painters other than members of the Brotherhood.

The sum of $250.00 appropriated for L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., in support of members out. Request to send representative from Gen. Office referred to G. P.

Board endorses reply of G. S., under date of April 24th, 1905, to application of Baltimore, Md., D. C. for financial assistance.

Application of L. U. 534, Burlington, Ia., for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Action deferred, awaiting more definite information.

L. U. 537, Rahway, N. J., having been successful in their demand for eight hours, without a strike, no action required on application.

Movement of L. U. 638, Morristown, for advance in wages sanctioned.

On application of L. U. 1072, Muskogee, I. T., the G. S. instructed to send $400 if settlement is not reached before May 1.

Application of L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, for loan of $1,500 towards establishing a co-operative contracting concern, denied, board not being vested with power to loan the funds of the organization.

Application of New York City D. C. for sanction of trade movement in Richmond Borough for increase in wages and financial aid. Sanction granted, the financial question to be taken up later.

Application of Nashville, Tenn., D. C. for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Board recommends modification of demand to nine hours and $2.50 per day.

April 27th.

Brother Pimbley, secretary of board, desires to be excused from further attendance of meetings at this session. Request for leave granted.

Board adopts following resolution:

"At the April session of G. E. B. attention was again called to the many violations of the standing decision of G. E. B. rendered October 4th, 1890, viz:

"'All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid, or calling on the Locals in any form

to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S.' "

Board decides to call the attention of the L. U.s to above decision, with due notice that any violation of same in the future will be dealt with in a manner which will prevent further repetition.

G. S. instructed to mention this matter in next quarterly circular.

April 28th.

Communication from Newark, N. J., D. C. endorsing request of L. U. 1613 for printing of General Constitution in Italian ordered filed, Board having denied request.

Application of L. U. 1572, Detroit, Mich., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Question of the advisability of levying an assessment on account of increased death rate discussed and laid over until arrival of G. P. from New York.

April 29th.

Appeal of S. D. Marmaduke of L. U. 169, East St. Louis, from decision of G. S., disapproving disability claim. Board has sustained G. S. in January meeting and declines reconsideration of case.

Communication from G. S. Skemp of Brotherhood of Painters in reference to San Francisco matter. G. S. instructed to notify the B. of P. D. and P. that complaint had already been considered and decision rendered.

Communication from L. U. 1040, Eureka, Cal., in reference to Union label of San Francisco Build. Tr. Council. Referred to G. P. for investigation, with a view of installing U. B. label in shop mentioned by L. U.

May 1st.

The G. P. having returned from New York, appears before the Board, making a lengthy statement as to terms of settlement of lockout, proposition submitted to Greater New York carpenters as to agreement between Master Carpenters and Joint D. C., and plan of arbitration, copy of which is submitted to Board and approved and action of G. P. endorsed.

Question of levying assessment again taken up and laid over for July session.

Question of benefits to be accorded members of dual Unions joining the U. B. in a body, discussed and decided to admit them under following conditions:

"All parties, regardless of age, shall be admitted as semi-beneficial members, entitled to benefits as provided in Sec. 98 of General Constitution, viz., $50, the same to take effect immediately upon their becoming members of the U. B.; provided they were in good standing in their own organization at time of affiliation. Upon expiration of one year from time of joining the U. B. all members qualified under Sec. 92 of Gen. Constitution, at time of affiliation, shall be placed in full benefits as provided in Secs. 92 to 98, inclusive, of said Constitution."

Report of Tabulation Committee on plan of amalgamation with A. S. of C. and J. and the communications relative to the entire subject matter considered. Board decides to concur in action of G. P. and that negotiations be continued with a view of bringing about a satisfactory plan of amalgamation.

G. P. requests Board to consent to suspension of L. U. 170, Bridgeport, O., for non-compliance with his order to affiliate with Ohio Valley D. C.; granted.

L. U. 200, New York, having refused to have their books examined, as ordered by G. P., the latter requests Board to consent to suspension of L. U.; request granted.

The Board adopts the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the G. E. B. heartily commends the G. S. for the very able manner in which he has presented to the members of our Brotherhood the journal of our organization in its new form."

Communication from Washington, D. C., Joint D. C. in reference to situation affecting union label. Board decides that Joint D. C. be advised to make a stand for a minimum wage.

Application of L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O., for appropriation in support of pending trade movement; laid over awaiting further detailed information.

Report on present lockout situation in Pittsburg, Pa., received and filed.

Communication from L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., asking advice relative to situation in that city having been responded to by G. S. in satisfactory manner, communication placed on file.

Request of L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., to allow them to admit members of dual organizations with full benefit. G. S. instructed to advise L. U. of decision passed bearing on this subject on May 1st, 1905.

Quarterly report of G. P. read and accepted. Board highly commends G. P. for the good work done in New York City.

Adjournment.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Sec'y.
WM. A. DEYL, Sec'y pro tem.
Attest: Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec'y.

Expulsions.

J. J. Froppier, the former F. S. of L. U. 1117, Sparks, Nev., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds of the Local Union.

A. J. Ryan has been expelled by L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y., for misappropriation of local funds.

W. J. Piper has been expelled by L. U. 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho, for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

T. H. Young of L. U. 1060, Spokane, Wash., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

The joining of a trade union is the first step toward escape from ignorance to a better knowledge of personal worth, value and usefulness.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

Wm. Biggins.

Returning from Harrisburg, Pa., and other towns in the State, the latter part of April, as per instructions of the G. P., I proceeded South. Arriving in Norfolk, W. Va., on April 29, I soon got in touch with the members of our Local Unions, and also the D. C. The U. B. in this town is in excellent condition, our members are alive to their interests and all are working together harmoniously. Hundred or more names were added to the rolls in one month. There is plenty of work here and no idle men. Our men in Norfolk are determined to hold a front rank; they have elected a business agent and have prepared for the necessary steps to be taken to assure the construction of buildings for the Jamestown exhibtion by Union labor only. Our work in this city is visibly bearing fruit.

From Norfolk I went to Newport News, arriving there on the 8th of May. Building operations in this town are more extensive than in many years past and the future is bright. There is no man out of work and a constant demand for mechanics. I visited and addressed our Local Union and the D. C. The new Local Union which I organized in January last with seventeen members now numbers close on to ninety. Our organization in Newport News is booming.

It was my intention to leave the city on the 14th, but receiving instructions to settle the jurisdiction dispute between Newport News and Hampton, I remained, awaiting the meeting of L. U. 887 of latter locality to be held on the 16th. On that night a conference was held between committees from the D. C. of Newport News and L. U. 887, Hampton, myself acting as chairman. The disputed points were settled satisfactory to both parties.

I then proceeded to and arrived in Richmond on May 17. This city is alive with unionism. I attended and addressed the three Local Unions and also D. C.; two of the Local Unions had called special meetings. In Manchester, a sister city of Richmond, the charter for the new Local Union reached me on my arrival, and I installed it. They will affiliate with the Richmond D. C. The tendency of the U. B. in Manchester is onward and upward. They have put a business agent in the field and adopted the working card system, which is working splendidly. The colored shop here is quite popular; all Local Unions are admitting new members every meeting night. I will remain here several days to address a mass meeting on the 24th. At the rate Richmond is at present moving onward in the good cause she will soon be the banner town of the South.

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Wm. B. Macfarlane.

I visited Baltimore, Md., and addressed a joint meeting of our Locals. The matter relative to the proposed increase in wages was discussed at length, after which the members present voted unanimously to stand by their former demands, and I feel confident, with the very able assistance of our B. A.'s in that city, our brothers in Baltimore will come out victorious. From Baltimore I went to New York City, after having had a conversation with our General President relative to the trade conditions in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Brother Wm. D. Huber, W. J. Byrne and myself addressed the Greater New York Cabinet Makers' Local Union relative to their becoming members of the U. B. I felt sorry for a committee from the A. W. W., who waited all evening to gain admission to the meeting of cabinet makers, among them being poor old Tom Kidd, the former secretary of the A. W. W. Like many others of his henchmen, we find them around wherever we have a little trouble, thinking they might be able to pick up a few disgruntled U. B. members, but the men know too well where their

best interests lies. The following Monday evening, together with Brother Byrne, I addressed a joint meeting of our Locals at Stapleton, Staten Island. I left the next day for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. On arriving at the falls I found that Local No. 322 had made a demand on their employers for an increase of 2½ cents per hour, or 37½ cents per hour and an eight-hour workday. Our committees had a conference with a like committee of the Master Carpenters' Association, but were unable to come to any definite conclusion. The 1st of May rolled around and the boys of 322 were forced to strike to enforce their demands. After holding two conferences with the employers' committee (we had the pleasure of having General President Huber, McCarthy and Schardt present) we finally entered into an agreement for two years; 35 cents per hour until July 1, 1905, and from July 1, 1905, to April 1, 1907, 37½ cents per hour, with three months' notice prior to the expiration of agreement, if any changes are desired; if not the agreement to run until April 1, 1908. I addressed several meetings at Tonawanda, N. Y., where our boys have received an increase of 5 cents per hour, or 35 cents per hour and an eight-hour workday. Our brothers at Niagara Falls, Ont., have received an increase—30 cents per hour, nine hours per day. They have as well conducted a local as has been my privilege to visit in a long while. We still have some trouble in the mills in Niagara Falls and Tonawanda, N. Y., and I would request that all mill and bench hands stay away from these places for the present.

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August Schultz.

This is the first report I am submitting for publication in The Carpenter, and I find it quite a task. I have studied the reports of other organizers hoping to find something that I might be guided by, but in vain. Their case is considerably varying from mine—they are traveling and seeing things. My mission confines me to Louisville alone—dear old, slow, fussing, fighting Louisville, and the only traveling I am doing is on foot. Louisville, as most of the readers know, butted into the Employers' Association a year ago and in consequence lost some of its members. But we are not discouraged; we are coming again.

At a mass meeting held here in the latter part of January General President Huber, Organizer Connolly and Brother P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco stirred up our Kentucky blood so thoroughly that we went to work with a will and secured 202 new members to date. Still, we know well that in view of conditions obtaining in this city, this is not half enough, and greater efforts must be made. We are going to give a picnic and excursion this summer up the river, and at this occasion we hope to capture some more of the outsiders. I am now trying to organize a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance in this city, with a good prospect of success. A great drawback to Louisville is the almost entire absence of organization in the territories surrounding it. An attempt should and must be made to bring these territories under Union control in order that Louisville may hold its own.

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John Weyrich.

Until up to May 1 I devoted most of my time to the contractors of Dayton, O., trying to arrange for a conference with them to consider the demands of the D. C., which were to take effect on the above date. In my efforts to bring about this conference I was blocked at every point by the Employers' Association and their business agent, A. C. Marshall. I had practically succeeded in having a day set for a conference, when one hour before opening I was called up by telephone and advised that it was called off. Upon my request for an explanation of this action of the contractors, I was informed that they had decided to ignore our demand and the Union. I saw through their game—they wanted us to go on strike, thinking it would give them a better opportunity to break up our organization.

Upon my suggestion the D. C. then called a special joint meeting of all the Dayton Local Unions, which took place on April 30, and was the best attended meeting which Dayton has seen for two years. At this meeting I explained the situation and advised our men to keep the demand in abeyance until later in the season, and in

the meantime to thoroughly organize the craft of our city and to more firmly entrench our organization. My recommendations were accepted with one dissenting voice, and a plan of campaign adopted which I submitted to our General President in Indianapolis on May 3, and was approved by him. This plan, calling for two district organizers to work up the Dayton district, in conjunction with myself, the G. P. appointed Brother Frank Davis and S. Zinn as district organizers for sixty days. The two organizers are now working upon the non-union carpenters, while I am giving my attention to the mills and car works, in an effort to organize the men and form a mill men and car workers' Union. Present indications are pointing to success.

On May 19 the Trades and Labor Council, in conjunction with the Dayton branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, held a labor demonstration, consisting of a street parade and mass meeting at the opera house, Samuel Gompers being the principal speaker.

It proved a grand success; we had to turn away over 500 persons, the house being crowded to its fullest capacity. We showed the public that unionism is waking up again in the Gem City and home of the Employers' Association.

J. D. Cowper.

During the last two weeks of April I confined my work to the cities of Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford, Mass., generally winding up with mass meetings. The meeting in New Bedford produced good results, a large number of men having been induced to come into the fold. The men here are looking for higher wages and are putting forth every effort to bring this about. The mass meeting held in Fall River on April 26 had a crowded house, new members were gained and delinquent ones paid up their arrearages. I was assisted on the platform by Henry A. Bovin of the Fall River Herald, who made a stirring address in French, being loudly applauded for his splendid remarks. Tom O'Donnell of the mule spinners also addressed the meeting. I then returned to Taunton and resumed my work there. Business Agent Dan McGlashing is untiring in his efforts to build up our organization of that city. On April 27 I addressed our Local Union in North Easton. I found our boys wide awake and in full control of the situation; 98 per cent. of the men are in the union, a condition brought about to a great extent by the influence and assistance rendered by our Brockton members. On the 29th I returned to the North Shore District to assist Business Agent Swanson in his crusade against unfair material. Brother Swanson, Business Agent R. H. Stevens of Lynn and myself addressed the mill men of Pittman & Brown's mill, urging them to join the movement for their own interest and self-protection. On May 1 I proceeded to the Merrimac district, speaking to L. U. 111, Lawrence, that night. The boys in Lawrence are very enthusiastic. I urged upon them the necessity of visiting each other frequently, thus creating a bond of fraternity that will tend to cement and solidify the entire movement. On May 2 I attended a meeting of L. U. 82; the boys were jubilant over my visit and appointed a committee of five to work with me during my stay. One of them accompanied me every day on my tour of the entire district, including Haverhill, Bradford and Groveland. We interviewed every boss carpenter and talked with the men, met with the most courteous treatment and secured a number of applications. After holding a very successful mass meeting we concluded to continue another week, winding up with a mass meeting on May 16, which was well attended by bosses and men. General Organizer Kneeland of the Painters'; Maloney, general organizer of Lawrence A. F. of L.; a delegation from Lawrence and a delegation from Newburyport assisted me on the platform. I paid a visit to the L. U. of the latter city on May 10, which they seemed to greatly enjoy. All men are busy here; their wages are $2.50 per day; they are looking forward to a scale of $2.80, to go into effect April 1, 1906.

Leaving that district, I returned to New Bedford, where I organized a new Local Union of Portuguese-speaking carpenters. From here I went to Fall River, making a tour of the city with Business Agent Bennett and returning to Taunton, where I found satisfactory conditions, business

good and men flocking into the Union. L. U. 22 initiated twenty-two new members in one night. On May 20 I looked over the field in Salem and found that we are gaining ground rapidly.

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R. Fuelle.

By order of the G. P. I left Oshkosh, Wis., for Milwaukee, arriving there on March 24 at 11 a. m. On the same day I summoned our men employed by the Pabst Brewing Company to the D. C. hall for the purpose of investigating into the rate of wages paid them. I found that out of forty-one men nineteen did not receive the scale called for by the Union, and the President of the Pabst company having stated to me two months previous that he wanted to employ none but Union men, I concluded that if this was the case they must pay Union wages, and I ordered all our members not to return to work until guarantee was given that Union wages be paid. Six members in the employ of the Miller Brewing Company were ordered to suspend work on the same day on account of three men, who had made applications for membership four weeks prior, but had not appeared for initiation and forfeited their initiation fee. At this juncture Thomas J. Kidd and Mulcahy of the A. W. W. appeared on the scene and offered these brewing companies members of their organization to take the places of U. B. members. This offer not being found acceptable, these labor leaders made a proposition to the United Brewery Workmen that they take into their organization the forty members the Wood Workers claimed to have in the breweries, provided that they would effect a contract with the Brewers' Association of Milwaukee which would award all wood work for breweries to the A. W. W. This proposition was made by the representatives of the A. W. W. at the Schlitz Hotel, in Milwaukee, and also at Washington, D. C. Affidavits to that effect are at the General Office.

The United Brewer Workmen rejected the A. W. W. proposition, stating that they would not meddle with a bad case pertaining to another trade, especially as they had enough trouble of their own. On April 18 all members of the A. W. W., eight in number, who worked in the breweries for 25 cents an hour, 10 cents below the scale, were discharged; this was the second time in one month. On the same day twenty-eight more of our members, employed in the Schlitz & Blatz breweries, were locked out by order of the Milwaukee Brewers' Association, in sympathy with the Pabst Brewing Company. On May 24, after a nine weeks' struggle, I succeeded in having an agreement signed by the Brewers' Association which is satisfactory to our members. In fact, we have gained the greatest victory for our U. B. in this city ever achieved within the last twenty years. The terms conceded to us are 35 cents per hour, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work, eight hours per day, recognition and observation of our trade rules, term of contract, one year. The association offered a proposition to enter into a contract for a term of four years, which, however, was rejected by us. I am now again returning to Oshkosh, Wis.

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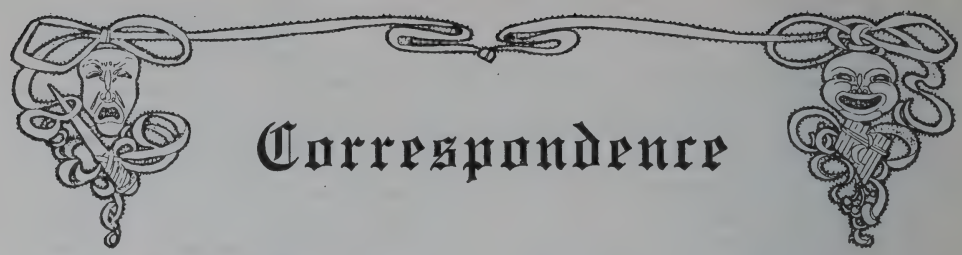
Joseph H. Carroll.

I submit the following as a report of the work of organizing Philadelphia and vicinity for publication in our journal of the next issue:

I have been assisting in organizing Philadelphia, Pa., and vicinity for the past five months. We found deplorable conditions here. Many of the carpenters are out of work and without funds, but with willing hearts and hands we started in by canvassing the city and outlying districts, holding mass meetings in the various sections, which were well attended, except on one or two occasions, when severe cold weather kept people from venturing outdoors. These meetings were held almost without interruption during the winter and spring months, and while it appeared to be uphill work at first, the opening up of the spring trade has made it possible to reach many men which winter conditions would not permit. I am pleased to say that we have been successful in a measure in the work here and now look forward to better trade conditions and a united body of our craft in Philadelphia.

The only use we should make of the faults of others should be to correct our own.



The Situation in Nashville, Tenn.

Editor The Carpenter:

After the close of a hard struggle for the establishment of the nine-hour day and a minimum rate of wages, we desire to thank headquarters for the financial assistance rendered us in this contest, as well as for the efficient services of General Organizer S. G. Cunningham. Brother Cunningham working with us all winter, resulted in almost doubling our membership, and since May 2, when the strike was declared, he worked untiringly for an amicable adjustment of our differences. We have not gained all we desired in regard to wages, but we frankly admit that we have been making a mistake in asking too much at once, and hence are pleased to state that we are now in a better condition than ever before.

We never had a minimum rate established, but few jobs worked less than ten hours, the maximum rate of wages paid previous to the strike may be safely put at 25 cents per hour for all men not in charge of work, while the minimum was almost fathomless, nor had our organization ever been recognized by our employers.

Even after the recent contest we have not gained recognition, but this is due to the peculiar conditions obtaining here.

The contractors insist on the employment of common labor for rough work, which has a tendency of attracting the would-be mechanic, and as a result the city is constantly flooded by this class of men. These fellows work for a short time, starting at a rate as low as $1.25 per day, and then launch themselves on the market to compete with us, and if they should be working ten years would never get more than $2. There is almost no limit to their working hours, they are a club over us, and we have either to submit to the conditions created by their competition or take them into the Union for our own protection.

But whenever we adopt this latter measure the contractors refuse to pay these men the Union wages and they at once start gathering in a new crop. However, we have now succeeded in reducing the number of these men considerably and feel confident that we can maintain our 25 cents minimum. The attitude of the real estate dealers here has a demoralizing effect on our trade; they sell the houses on the installment plan for actual cost, as they allege, but as they certainly must have a profit, the contractor, in constructing them, shoddies the work and hires the cheapest labor he can secure.

We had, and have now, to resort to unusual tactics in our efforts to secure the advantages we have gained. We have not declared the strike off, but placed more than two-thirds of our members with contractors who have signed our agreement, allowing the remainder to work on their own recognizance, with the understanding that they must work nine hours per day and not for less than 25 cents an hour. Our agreement waives the question of recognition; it does not mention the Union in any way directly, but stands as a "pronunciamento" of the carpenters of the city of Nashville and speaks in behalf of the Union and non-union men as well. We believe that by pursuing this policy it will have a tendency of bringing many outsiders into our fold.

We are at present negotiating with other trades on the formation of a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

We can safely say that our movement this spring has been a success in as much as the nine hours has almost universally been established, the wages advanced 5 cents per hour for both Union and non-union men and the contractors forced to pay from 35 to 40 cents an hour to retain Union men. We are confronted here with many questions and are up against obstacles which are not experienced in the North or other sections of the country, such as negro labor, lack of intelligence along trade lines and others, but neverthe-

less we feel confident that within the next few years Nashville will rank with other cities of the South in organization and progress of our craft.

Fraternally yours,
O. D. WILLS,
Secretary Nashville D. C.

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A Brother's Comments and Criticism.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having often but vainly looked over the pages of The Carpenter for something from the east coast of Florida, I now embrace the opportunity of dropping a few lines to express, first of all, to you, as the editor of our valuable journal, my appreciation of its present attractive and greatly improved form. The U. B. is certainly to be congratulated upon the advancement made in this and all lines, notwithstanding its defects.

I was greatly interested in reading the many good articles and letters in the May issue. I read with much interest and gratification Brother H. C. Fuller's letter, and must say I certainly realize the soundness of his arguments and appreciate what he says in regard to the great benefits derived from the U. B., for which we really give so little in return in money value.

We certainly do not appreciate the generosity so magnanimously dealt out to us by our organization.

Allow me to say right here, that I never in my life had the pleasure of meeting and mingling with men so open-hearted and generous, or with a collection of men, than the jolly crowd of brothers who composed the never-to-be-forgotten Milwaukee Convention who advocated and adopted those amendments to our General Constitution tending to the elevation of the financial and general standing of our U. B.

I often hear some brother in a kind of independent and self-conceited way say, "I am paying for all the benefits I am receiving from the organization." How amazing such exaggerated and ignorant expressions sound in the ears of sober and thoughtful men. Permit me, in all soberness, to ask such thoughtless brothers if they are aware of the fact that if they were beneficial members for thirty years and always in good standing during that period, they would not have reimbursed the organization for the burial of both themselves and wife, if they be fortunate enough to have one, to say nothing of the local sick benefit received by them, in many cases for weeks and weeks at a time.

Brother J. E. Potts tells us in his able article that wages have not advanced in propriation to the cost of necessaries of life. Why, nowhere in all this broad land, where we hear and see so much and enjoy so little of the great overproduction our divinely appointed stewards tell us about, is the truth of Brother Potts' statement realized to a greater extent than by the brawny-fisted sons of toil along the east coast of Florida.

The great question confronting us today is, when and by what means will the shameful conditions, so truthfully and forcefully pointed out in The Carpenter by Mrs. Margaret Scott Hall, be brought to an everlasting end, and this land of the free and the home of the brave forever cease to produce human barnacles and parasites? And, may I add, when are inhuman Parryites to cease sapping the life of the honest wealth producer and his home, this blood-bought and tear-stained land of ours be protected from the blood-stained hands of oppressors?

May the day not be far distant when this land of ours will abundantly produce, as we are promised of old, seed for the sower and bread for the eater, whether they occupy a stately mansion in Fifth avenue or a ten by twelve shanty somewhere on the rock-bound coast of Florida.

A BROTHER FROM MIAMI, FLA.

From Logan, W. Va.

Editor The Carpenter:

Conditions in Logan, W. Va., having been misrepresented in local papers and by rumors, I wish to say a few words for the benefit of brothers in other towns.

Logan is a small town situated in a coal mining county, and our newly organized L. U. is the first and only labor organization in this locality. We organized on May 10, 1905, with a total of fifteen members, and expect about as many applications to be submitted at the next meeting night, as to double our membership. Being organized so recently, we are, of

course, not prepared to make any demand for better conditions this year and shall refrain from taking any steps in that direction for the present, although our working conditions need improvement very badly. We are working ten hours per day at the rate of $2.50. There is little work starting, outside of two business houses, which are under way of construction, and a new court house, which will not be completed this year. Yours fraternally,

C. L. GREEN, L. U. 1333.

Logan, W. Va.

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As to Industrial Liberty.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article by Brother G. G. Griffin, appearing in the April issue of The Carpenter, under the caption, "Strive for Industrial Liberty," should, and, I hope, has been read by every member of the Brotherhood.

It is great time, indeed, that the working man, who is the country's backbone, should awaken to his duties as a citizen, if not for his own interest, for the sake of his offsprings.

As our inheritance, our forefathers have left us equal opportunities, and also untrodden grounds, for those who wanted to make a name for themselves. Can we transmit that inheritance to our children? Not very well, and for the simple reason that it is not ours to give. The land is practically all settled and the opportunities are sifted down to a degree that only capital and men of exceptional brains can take advantage of it.

In our forefathers' time the tradesman enjoyed individual liberty, the employer had a few men working for him, and if an employe became dissatisfied he would go into business for himself and have practically the same advantages that his employer had. There was no machinery then, but in sixty years machinery has revolutionized the industrial system, and the employe who will start a business of his own because he does not agree with his employer is to be pitied, unless he is well provided with capital. The introduction of machinery has so complicated the industrial problem and so enslaved the wage-worker that independence and individual liberty is now a thing of the past. Under obtaining industrial conditions, and by forced combinations, it now requires about sixty shoemakers to make a pair of shoes, and so down the line.

If we can not give our children opportunities, land or individual liberty, it is our solemn duty to strive and secure for them industrial liberty.

Although machinery has so revolutionized the industrial and social system, the form of government has remained stationary; that is, it has not adapted itself to the new conditions, and this because the industrial evolution in this country has been so sudden, rapid and sweeping that we have, so to speak, lost our bearing.

Our most conservative labor leaders are strongly opposed to the Labor Unions taking any active part in partisan politics, as it tends and would surely disrupt them.

Still, there are new conditions facing us which we must meet, and can only be met through the ballot box.

Hence, it behooves the working man to study political economy in order that he may use his voting power in an enlightened and intelligent manner.

ALBERT PORTRAS, L. U. 810.

San Diego, Cal.

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From Birmingham, Ala.

Editor The Carpenter:

Desiring to say a few words in behalf of the Birmingham District, and for the general welfare of the U. B., I would ask you for a small space in our valuable journal.

Our D. C., while still in its infancy and young in the labor movement, has a bright future before it.

We are not making any demands this spring, for the reason that we want to become thoroughly organized and properly entrenched before we enter into any movement for improvement of conditions. By next spring, however, we shall demand from our employers part of what we should have had this year and the year past. The carpenters of Birmingham are very patient and somewhat slow in their aggressiveness, but they generally deliver the goods when called upon.

On April 19 our D. C. held an open meeting, having previously invited all non-union carpenters and our competitive enemies, by printed circulars, to attend. Our program consisted of speech-making,

music, dancing and refreshments. The hall was well filled and everybody seemed to enjoy the occasion. Our General President missed a great treat by not being able to reach here on that evening. The boys were highly commended by the general public for their grand entertainment; but this is not all our achievements; the meeting has injected new life into the craft, the Local Unions have increased their membership and some of the newly initiated members have been frank enough to state that their falling into our ranks was due to the effect and the impression made upon them by the open meeting.

Our business agent is a cracker-jack; on anything pertaining to carpenters or the movement in this district, you will find him up to date. He invites any brother visiting our city to drop around and see him. Yours fraternally,

R. W. BREMMER, R. S. L. U. 75,
Birmingham, Ala.

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Let Us Rise to a Higher Financial Standard.

Editor The Carpenter:

The perusal of an article which appeared in a recent issue of our now up-to-date journal, having led me to the belief that our General Officers are about dying, or ready to quit for something better to do, and it being one of my few duties to see to it that our men are supplied with work, I send you this epistle, thinking it will help keep you busy and save you from worry over nothing to do.

Our new journal is O. K., equal to any labor journal for original matter printed today. The only great pity is the shortsightedness of our membership in defeating the proposition to mail it to each member's home address at 25 cents per year. In my humble opinion this does not speak well for the referendum; quite to the contrary, for it clearly demonstrates that a majority of our men either are afraid or have no desire to elevate their minds and increase their knowledge on matters pertaining to our organization or the labor movement in general. Especially so when they are asked to pay for this privilege, and may the amount demanded from them be only a trifle, that would eventually be of greater benefit to the wage worker than the few paltry pennies or dollars he may be able to save at any time. An ounce of well-developed brain is worth a ton of brawn in these times of frenzied finance. It seems nothing short of an earthquake will awake the dead, but usually when they are overtaken with something of a jolt, there is sufficient loud wailing. The trouble is our organization has been too cheap from its inception, and it seems almost impossible to extricate it out of the rut. In order that our U. B., the pioneer trade organization, maintain its position, fulfill its obligations according to our laws and at the same time cope with the Parryites, it is absolutely necessary to change from tne low to a higher financial standard.

While every one is familiar with the old adage, "In times of peace prepare for war," there are but few who have heeded or even given it a thought. As a rule we are divided on the creating of any fund, but always united in drawing (or willing to draw) from a supposed fund. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when our financial and beneficial system will be so shaped as to insure lasting success, and when we will be in a position to pay death and disability claims and still have sufficient funds in our general treasury to render assistance to our members who are battling for better conditions, fighting against reduction of wages or increase of hours, no matter be they in hamlet, village, town or city.

Fraternally yours,
C. H. BAUSHER,
B. A. Bronx Borough,
New York City.

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From Houston, Tex.

For a long time past I have kept a close watch on our journal, hoping to discover some news item from this city, or some other part of our State of Texas. Failing to see anything, I will now scratch you a few lines to let you and the brothers of our U. B. know that we are still in the land of the living. I will begin by saying that Local Unions 114 and 953 are doing fairly well; the most of us are working right at present and every one seems to be happy and enjoying the full comforts of life. There is a considerable amount of work going on here, but I re-

gret to say that a good portion of it is non-union. For the past several months we have been up against a tough proposition, having the Citizens' Alliance to fight, who did all in their power to disrupt our organization.

They even tried to induce lumbermen and mill owners to refuse selling material to our fair contractors, thereby causing our boys to lose a great deal of time waiting for such. We have also passed through the most severe winter ever experienced in this part of the country, and taking all this into consideration, we are justified in saying that we are doing excellently under the circumstances.

However, we are looking forward for some trouble to come from the part of an organization called the A. L. U., which, I suppose, you all know what it stands for. We may have to give these men a fight, for a few months at least, as their minimum rate is 50 cents less per day than ours, which, of course, will weigh a great deal with the contractors, until such time as they have found out what kind of mechanics these men are. There are also some fair mechanics among them, ex-members of our Local Unions, who, I am sorry to admit, are the instigators and originators of this organization in this city. They wanted sweet revenge, and this is the way they are getting it.

On the 14th of June next we shall remove into our new quarters, the Labor Temple, a home as nice as can be found anywhere in the South. It is, comparatively speaking, a new building, having only been completed about eighteen months ago. It is a five-story building, fronting 60 feet on one street and 115 on the other, with a circular balcony on the first floor, and was erected by Union labor throughout.

On the night of the opening of this magnificent Labor Temple we are going to give a grand ball and housewarming, when supper and refreshments will be served. On the afternoon of the opening day not a Union man will be found in the city of Houston striking a lick at his trade, but instead we shall be marching through the streets waving flags and carrying banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, and thus demonstrate to the Citizens' Alliance and their subordinates, the A. L. U., that we are still in existence and able to give vent to our sentiments on unionism on any occasion.

In conclusion I will say that prospects for a busy summer season are bright; still, I would not advise anyone to come here thinking that he will get an easy row, for we have some very weedy rows here and plenty of men.

Fraternally yours,

W. T. BUTLER, D. C. B. A.,

Houston, Tex.

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Let G. E. B. Act in This Matter.

Editor The Carpenter:

The new journal is appreciated by this Local, and should be taken by each and every member. In some organizations it is just as necessary for the members to take the journal as to pay their dues.

I was sorry that the proposition of raising the per capita tax was defeated. In looking over the Secretary's financial statement from time to time, owing to the large increase in membership in the last two years, it becomes apparent that it is absolutely necessary to take some action whereby this matter can be reconsidered, and one of the finest organizations of the country raised to the standard and position which will enable it to exert its power and display its efficiency to the fullest extent.

We can not continue the way we have been, the expenditures eating up the receipts to such an extent, that in my estimation it will be only a short time when the organization will be unable to meet its obligations and pay sick and death benefits and remain a potent factor in the trades labor movement.

By defeating the proposition of increasing the per capita tax we have tied our General President and Secretary hand and foot. Movement after movement for shorter hours and increased wages must be given up because the international has not the funds to carry the demands to a successful termination.

I think the General Executive Board should take action at once, looking forward to a reconsideration of increasing the per capita tax. This matter can not and must not be delayed. The question of increasing the per capita tax should be submitted to the locals under our jurisdic-

tion for a referendum vote at the earliest possible time; meanwhile a vigorous campaign of education along these lines should begin.

It is up to the rank and file to remove the shackles they have placed upon their general officers and give them the greatest possible assistance in their fight for justice in our behalf.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, and that it will help to place our organization on a more solid financial basis, and assuring you that Local 1166 will go the limit in any good movement, I am, Fraternally yours,

FRED M. SULTZBAUGH,
L. U. 1166, Fremont, O.

Information Wanted.

Wanted: Information regarding present address of J. E. Croyle, occupation carpenter, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind. Address E. E. Beardsley, Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

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GITTUS OR GITTOS.

Charles, a carpenter by trade, or family, late of New Zealand, is sought for by friends in New Zealand. Brothers who can locate him will please communicate with P. J. COLTON,
1371 Stevenson St., San Francisco, Cal.

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C. H. Fuller, a member of L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., has absconded with money entrusted to him by the employer to pay off his fellow-men on the job. He is 36 years of age, of medium build, dark complexion and wears glasses. Members, or readers, who can give any information as to his present whereabouts are requested to communicate with

PHIL HOWLEY, R. S. L. U. 141,
7520 Adams Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Edward Cloney, now about sixty-two years of age, left Stratford, Ont., Can., twenty-six years ago; was last heard of from some part of New Mexico, where it was said he was an alderman. His relatives, to whom his whereabouts are unknown ever since, are very anxious to locate him and will be exceedingly grateful to any member or reader who may obtain any information as to his present whereabouts and request to communicate such information to

JOSEPH HEINTZMAN,
Commercial Hotel, Stratford, Ont., Can.

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Gustave Adolph Foelshe, a carpenter by trade, and strict Union man, when last met, nine years ago, in Chicago, Ill., by the undersigned, height about 5 feet 10 inches, weight about 175 pounds, is wanted by his relatives. Especially his mother, who recently arrived from Germany, is very anxious to locate him. Any information as to his present whereabouts will be highly appreciated and gratefully received by

HERMAN E. SUNDMACHER,
2493 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Humboldt, Tenn.	New Bedford, Mass.
Georgetown, S. C.	Sandoval, Ill.
Wildwood, N. J.	Gardner, Ill.
Altoona, Pa.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Somerset, Ky.	Manchester, Va.
Washington, D. C.	Oolitic, Ind.
Urbana, O.	Lachine, P. Que., Can.
Manchester, N. H.	Denver, Col.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Biddeford, Me.

Total, 18 Local Unions.

Attention, Please.

This being the time when labor organizations are beginning to make preparations for the celebration of their national holiday, Labor Day, we desire to remind our Local Unions of the Official Brotherhood Badge, particularly well adapted for the occasion, which may be purchased from the General Office. It is advisable that Local Unions requiring badges send in their orders to the General Office ahead of time in order to prevent disappointment or delay.

Request of L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

Upon request of L. U. 22, San Francisco, we publish the following:

At a regular meeting of the above Union, held May 19, 1905, a motion prevailed requesting the following question to be submitted to members of the United Brotherhood for referendum vote, viz.:

That The Carpenter, the journal of the U. B., be mailed direct to the members of the U. B. from the General Office, as submitted at the last Convention, held in Milwaukee.

News Notes from Local Unions

Santa Cruz, Cal.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Trade is not very brisk and we have a large number of idle men walking the streets for want of employment.

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Geneva, N. Y.—Business here is fairly good at this time. Geneva is a growing city of ten thousand inhabitants; a large number of houses and some entire business blocks are being erected. Plans are also ready for bids on a government building.

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Ardmore, Pa.—We desire to inform our sister Local Unions that Harry Oltey of L. U. 1154, Westchester, Pa., was the winner of the chest of tools chanced off by L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., for the benefit of the widow of Amos Erb, one of our deceased members.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—The outlook for building operations in this city is extremely poor this season. There is nothing in sight except what is under process of construction, with more than enough men to do the work. Migrating carpenters are requested to steer clear of Buffalo.

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Richmond, Va.—The Local Unions here are making strong efforts to firmly establish the closed shop, and until we have accomplished our purpose we would earnestly request all carpenters to stay away. By our brothers rendering us this moral assistance we hope to be successful.

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Kisco, N. Y.—On April 28 L. U. 1134 held a very successful smoker and banquet. All carpenters of the locality were invited to attend, and a fair-sized audience assembled to listen to such able speakers as Brother Camp of Delmar, N. J.; Brother Bomsher of New York City and Brother George R. Murray, our general organizer. The speakers were very earnest and plain in their remarks, and those present, both Union and non-union, expressed their appreciation by a vote of thanks. Refreshments of coffee and sandwiches were served, to which all did ample justice.

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Sulphur, I. T.—We desire to hereby notify all brother members that this place is overrun with transient carpenters and disappointment will surely await all newcomers. Be wise and remain away.

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East Liverpool, O.—Desiring to correct the impression caused by newspaper reports to the effect that anyone could secure a job here, we will state that these reports are without any foundation; we have scarcely enough work here to keep our own members in steady employment.

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Memphis, Tenn.—All our members are at work and men are in demand, wages are satisfactory, and on some jobs we are receiving 45 cents per hour. The hod-carriers are on strike at present for an advance in wages, which is causing us some trouble. Outside of that the building trades are in fine condition.

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Fort Smith, Ark.—This place is overrun with carpenters, and we would advise traveling brothers to give it a wide berth until further notice. We have a membership of 135. This is more than enough to handle the work, hence quite a number of our men are leaving town at this time, and still many are left to walk the streets idle.

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Terre Haute, Ind.—We deem it advisable and necessary to inform the brothers of the U. B. that Terre Haute is a good place to stay away from. The town is flooded with idle carpenters. All during the past winter the bosses and lumber men have advertised for carpenters, non-union men preferred, and, as usual, an influx of the latter and idleness of the Union men is the result.

Neodesha, Kan.—We would advise all organized labor, and carpenters in particular to steer clear of this place. Don't pay any attention to advertisements from Neodesha for men wanted, as there is no building going on here whatever. The cement plant, refining and smelter are doing little or nothing and laying men off every day.

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Charleston, W. Va.—There is considerable work in this city at present and prospects for a busy season are encouraging; however, the demand for carpenters is more than supplied and a number of men idle. Under the circumstances we would advise all brothers contemplating coming to Charleston to pitch their tent in some other locality.

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Oakland, Cal.—It having come to our notice that Eastern papers are advertising a great boom in the building line in this locality, we desire to state that these reports are entirely without foundation. There are more than enough carpenters here and in San Francisco to do all the work, and these cities are good places for carpenters to avoid.

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Fostoria, O.—We would advise all carpenters to stay away from this place and pay no attention to advertisements in the papers of the surrounding country for carpenters wanted. These advertisements emanate from two contractors here who, owing to their unfairness, are always in need of men, and who are trying to injure our Local Union whenever they can.

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Dayton, O.—We wish to call the attention of all brothers to the fact that a talked-of boom in the building trade in our city is overestimated. We have plenty of carpenters and other building tradesmen here to do all the work in sight, and a large number of newcomers are walking the streets looking for work, which is not to be had. Migrating carpenters are advised to give Dayton, O., a wide berth until further notice.

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The financial officers of Local Unions and District Councils should be under bond. This is not a question of sentiment, but of law.

Ten Dollars Reward.

We offer $10 reward for information leading to the arrest of W. J. Piper, a member of our L. U. 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho, who has absconded with money belonging to the Local Union. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, has dark hair, slightly gray, and dark, sandy mustache, also slightly gray; high forehead and gray eyes.

M. F. McINTYRE, R. S. L. U. 1116,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Look Out for W. T. Murphy.

The subject of this sketch is W. T. Murphy, the defaulting financial secretary of L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa.

Local Unions and members are advised to look out for him.

A Token of Gratitude.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1905.

To the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

I have this day received, through the officers of Hot Springs Local Union, No. 891, the sum of $200, payment in full for benefit due me by the death of my late husband. I wish to thank the officers and members of the United Brotherhood and the local officers, also the committee appointed, for their kindness shown myself and husband during his last illness by the members of the Local Union.

ALICE M. FERGUSON.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements.

Williamstown, Mass.—We have been successful in our demand for eight hours and the shorter workday took effect on May 1. Our wages are $2.75 minimum per day.

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Calgary, Alberta, Can.—We would warn all carpenters seeking employment to remain away from Calgary. There are hundreds of men walking the streets and trade is very poor.

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Great Barrington, Mass.—The increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per day demanded by L. U. 1045 has been granted by the contractors and the new scale is in operation since May 1. This is an eight-hour town.

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Aurora, Ill.—We have been completely successful in our efforts to obtain the signatures of our employers to our new agreement. We suspended work on May 1, considering it a holiday, and at 4 p. m. our agreement was signed and once more peace and harmony prevailed.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—Our agreement has been signed, we have gained the advance in wages demanded and all our members are back to work. Some of our contractors expressed the opinion that the strike would be a long one. They soon got tired of it, however. The committee called on us Wednesday, the 3d, and after three hours' negotiations, we came to a settlement. We now receive 30 cents extra per day when working out of town, where we can not return home daily, and car fare.

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Hamilton, Ont., Can. — Our agreement has been signed by the Builders' Association and both Local Unions, and everything is in shape now until May 1, 1906. We have had a great many special meetings in connection with this movement; however, it has been time and labor well spent and we hope this will be one of many such troubles settled in the same satisfactory manner.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—This spring we have asked for $3 per day, which demand has been granted by the bosses and our agreement signed, to hold good for one year. We did not have to stop work at all and all of our members are working.

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Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Eight hours is the rule here since May 1, our demand having been carried hands down and not a single contractor offering the least objection. The members of L. U. 1134 are very proud to think that they have picked some plums for a few non-union men to enjoy eating, as they do, on the results of the success of organized labor.

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Danville, Ill.—Our boys of L. U. 269 gained the eight hours and 35 cents an hour on May 1. We had quite a little skirmish for a few days, but we are thankful that all ended well. We shall from now on be in a position to look after the small contractors who always fought, and are still fighting, us and working nine and ten hours per day. The contractors whom we won over are more than satisfied with the new conditions. Please place Danville on the eight-hour list.

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Washington, D. C.—We are glad to report that after a conference held with the mill owners on May 20, which lasted until after midnight, we succeeded in obtaining the signatures of the bosses to an agreement somewhat modified from the one we made a stand for, and the strike of a week's duration was declared off at 1:20 a. m. Sunday, May 21, and the men resumed work the day following under the new scale. The rates agreed to are: Wood turners, variety moulders and band and scroll sawyers, $2.80; straight moulders, $2.50; cross cut and rip saw men (mill work), $2.50; cabinet makers and bench hands, $2.75; frame workers, $2.50; flooring machine men, $2.50; planing machine men, $2; Berlin, sand paper men, $2; extra men, such as cleaning off and sand papering mouldings, etc., $1.50; laying off men on sash, doors and blinds, $3. Con-

sidering that there are other organizations out here which have practically lost, we have achieved a great victory for the U. B. in this city upon which we may well congratulate ourselves.

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Kalispell, Mont.—Our efforts to obtain the eight-hour day and an advance in wages have been crowned with success. Our old scale was nine hours at 40 cents per hour; our new agreement, which went into effect on April 1, 1905, provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work at a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour. There is very little work going on at present, but all jobs are strictly Union. Having no association of contractors bucking against us, we anticipate no trouble and expect to pull through all right.

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Madison, N. J.—We are happy to say that the increase in wages we asked for has been conceded to us and is in effect since May 1. This is the third time, within less than three years, that we have made a demand for better conditions and were successful in every instance. This, we believe, is due to our moderation; we never asked for any more than we were justly entitled to, and the bosses realizing that we are not a union in name only, did not hesitate to come to our terms.

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Charleston, W. Va.—Owing to some deficiency in the agreement submitted to our contractors and certain propositions of our employers, we had a suspension of work, beginning on May 1. However, the trouble was of short duration, lasting but four days. The contractors called on us for a committee to meet them, we promptly responded and all differences were speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. We gained our advance in wages and all our men resumed work. Prospects for a busy season are flattering.

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Lancaster, Pa.—The mills here are closed down; every one of the men went out and all stand pat. The D. C. ordered all Union carpenters to refrain from handling any of the product of these mills and placed them on the unfair list. They are: E. M. Johnson & Co., Wm. Wohlsen & Son and the Lancaster Planing Mill, all of Lancaster, Pa. We would call on all sister Local Unions to take notice of the unfairness of these mills and discriminate against their products when and wherever the opportunity presents itself.

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Rochester, N Y.—The negotiations between the D. C. of this city and Monroe Co. and the contractors and builders have resulted in the adoption of an agreement by both parties, which assures peace in the carpenter trade for another year. Our minimum scale of wages has been fixed at $3 per day of eight hours, which is an increase of 20 cents per day over last year's scale. The contractors tried their utmost to have the time for the agreement to go into force changed from May 1 to June 1. However, the original proposition finally prevailed and the agreement is in operation since May 1, 1905, to remain in force until May 1, 1906.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Baltimore, Md.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Owosso, Mich.
New York City.	Washington, Pa.
San Antonio, Tex.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Burlington, Ia.	Nashville, Tenn.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Gulfport, Miss.
Louisville, Ky.	Ft. Smith, Ark.

Look Out for Him.

One C. M. Hughes, holding a membership card from L. U. 891, Hot Springs, Ark., came to Cairo, Ill., last fall in very poor health, and would have died had L. U. 894 not procured an order for the sanitarium, placed him in that institution and paid nearly $50 for care and board for him. After his convalescence he was given a job by a fair and sympathetic contractor, for whom he worked one week and then got on a drunk and left the city, owing the contractor and the people he stayed with his board bill and other money. Look out for him.

There is no investment on earth for a workingman to make that will pay as much per cent. as a trade union.

Craft Problems

Drawing.

(Drawing by D. L. Stoddard.)

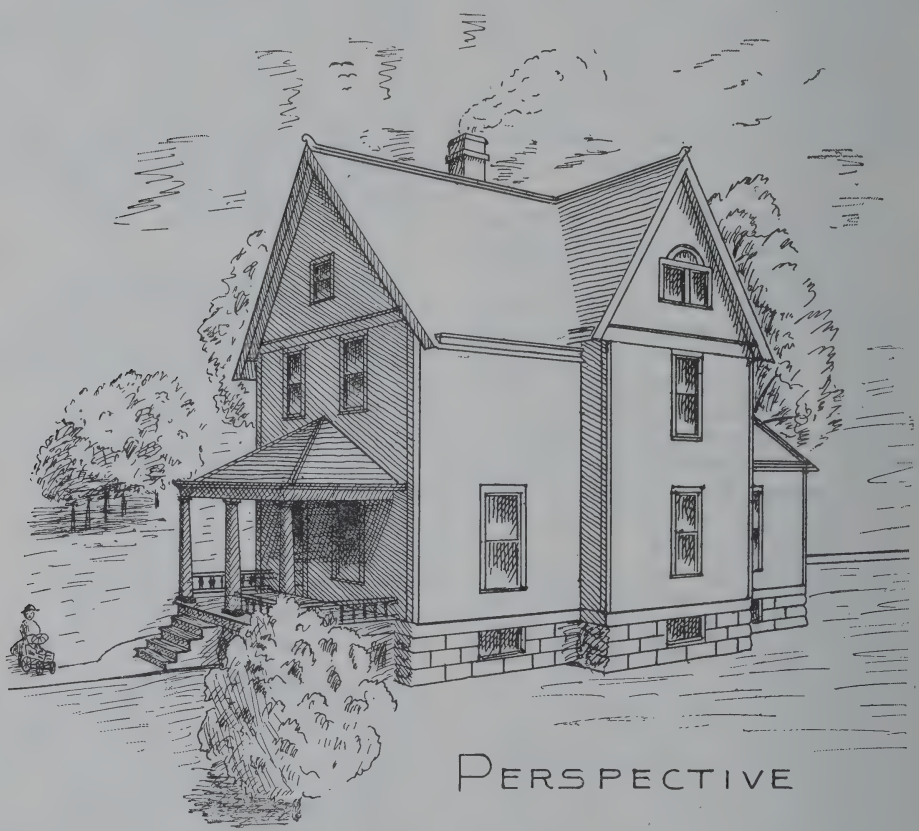
Perspective drawing is something that is not necessary in carpenter work, and is not even necessary to make complete architectural drawings.

For working drawings it is of no practical value; the plan, elevation and detail drawing are the ones to work to.

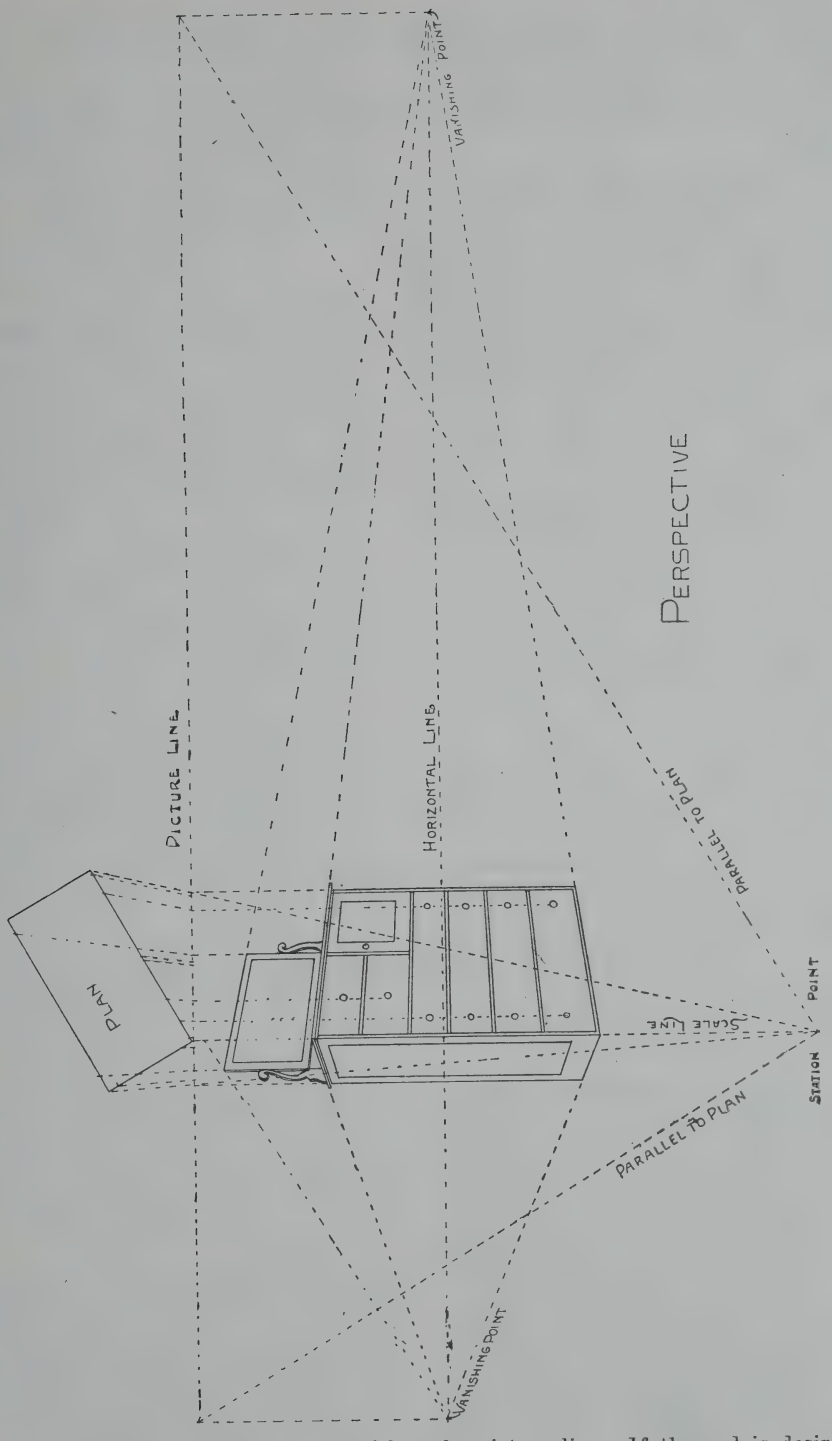
And the perspective is merely a picture. In other words, a complete photograph of the building (or figure) before it is built. Therefore, the real value of perspective is to show how anything will look to the human eye when completed.

While I have explained that perspective drawing is not necessary in practical drawings for carpenters to work to, and that carpenters do not need a knowledge of it in practical carpenter work or drawings, yet I know from practical experience that a knowledge of perspective drawing is not only of value to every carpenter, but to every schoolboy as well.

The perspective house shown here is of an eight-room house, the front is one and one-half, the center two and rear one story. It was so arranged to show up, as much as practical, the different arrangement of house construction, and are shown complete in my eighteen folding plates in Hodgson's book on drawing, so extensively advertised in The Carpenter.



The principles of perspective are the same, whether it is a big business block, common dwelling house or my little girl's chiffonier, which I made out of an old extension table and stained mahogany.



The plan should be placed as you wish the picture to show. If you wish the front more prominent move it close to the picture line. If the end is desired to be the prominent feature, swing the front away and bring the end toward picture line.

In the illustration here I made the front the prominent feature, which is the general way. The station point is the point where the eye would be looking at the object, and is twelve feet away in this drawing.

A line from there parallel with the plan running along until it strikes the picture line gives the distance of vanishing point. The eye in this was two feet high as it appears on the horizontal line. Square down from where the parallel line meets the picture line to the horizontal line, and that gives the vanishing point.

After getting the vanishing points, lay off the object by measuring on the scale line, and from these measurements run back to vanishing points.

Note how the object is taken down from the plan. A line from the station point to any part of the plan where it crosses the picture line, squared down from the picture line, gives it on the object.

I think the drawing, carefuly studied, can easily be mastered without further explanation.

A house is made in exactly the same way, only, of course, the eye is on a higher level and might be as many feet high on the house as it was in inches on a piece of furniture. About one-third or one-half way up makes a good picture, and one hundred or more feet away from a house makes a good perspective.

If you stand back from the object from three to five times the height of the object it shows up to a better advantage than to be too close.

In Recognition of Support Rendered.

The General Office has received the following communication from J. C. Skemp, the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, which speaks for itself:

Lafayette, Ind., April 29, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am informed that our Local Union in Albuquerque, N. M., has recently gained a great victory, after two days' strike, and that much of their success is due to the support which was given to our men by the members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union in their city. Of course, you know it is unusual for painters to strew flowers in the paths of the carpenters, but this is an exception to the rule, and I therefore hope that you will inform your Local Union in that city that the members of our Brotherhood in Albuquerque feel very grateful to the carpenters for the assistance which they have rendered.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SKEMP, G. S. T.

H. H. Fasset of Findlay, O., Unfair.

H. H. Fasset of Findlay, O., who utterly refuses to recognize L. U. 822 of that locality, and who, being secretary of the Board of Trade, is doing all in his power to keep Union factories from this place, is about to manufacture doors, sash, moulding and everything usually manufactured in a first-class planing mill, including novelties of all kinds. L. U. 822 has placed this obnoxious employer on the unfair list and would ask all Union men not to handle any of his material.

An Unfair Clothing Firm.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please notify the brothers of our U. B. of the unfairness of the Rome (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, who are doing an extensive business, all over the country, in pants and overalls. This firm employs about 125 girls, who recently formed a Union, and the firm learning of their action, they were immediately discharged. All laboring men and a good portion of the business people here are in sympathy with these poor girls, and L. U. 1455 has instructed me to write to you and request you to call the attention of our members to this case. We hope that all brothers, when purchasing any pants or overalls, will be careful not to accept any manufactured by the Rome Manufacturing Company.

As regards our L. U., allow me to say that we meet every first and third Monday of the month, and our attendance is fairly good. We are having all the work we can do, but scarcely any to spare. We are glad to say that all Unions in Rome are prospering; our town is pretty well organized and almost entirely Union.

Fraternally yours,

R. L. McKENZIE,

Rome, Ga. L. U. 1455.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der Nachsitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board,

abgehalten in New York City vom 16. bis 27. Februar 1905.

16. Februar.

Der General Exekutiv-Board tritt im Ashland House in New York City, gemäß des in Indianapolis gefaßten Beschlusses, zusammen. Vorsitzender Shardt und McCarthy treffen in Folge von Reisehindernissen erst im Laufe des Nachmittags ein.

17. Februar.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Der Board tritt mit dem Strike Komitee und den Lokal-Beamten in Berathung und beschließt, der am Abend stattfindenden Versammlung des Joint-Exekutiv-Komitees vollzählig beizuwohnn.

18. Februar.

Vorsitzender Shardt und Bruder Webb von der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters begaben sich zu dem General Manager der Fuller Construction Co., um demselben mitzutheilen, daß, wenn die Aussperrung in New York nicht aufgehoben, die von der Company in Chicago beschäftigten Carpenter in Ausstand treten werden.

20. Februar.

Dieser Tag wird zu Berathungen mit dem American District Comitee der Am. Society of Carpenters verwendet.

21. Februar.

Der Board tritt abermals in Berathung mit dem D. C. der Am. Soc. of Carpenters. Shardt und McCarthy werden als Komitee ernannt, um in Gemeinschaft mit Webb und Fife von der A. S. of C. eine Unterredung mit den Arbeitgebern herbeizuführen, und das Strike-Komitee wird hiervon benachrichtigt.

22. Februar.

Ein Komitee des Kings County Distrikts der Brotherhood of Painters wird zugelassen und beschwert sich über die Handlungsweise der Carpenter, indem diese die Brotherhood of Painters zu Gunsten der Amalgamated Painters zu verdrängen suchten. — Zurückgelegt.

Komitees der L. U.'s 309 und 476 erscheinen vor dem Board. 309 befürwortet die Erhebung einer allgemeinen Kopfsteuer von 10 Cents pro Woche zur Unterstützung der Ausgesperrten. 476 wünscht die Zustimmung des Board zu einem Amendement zur General-Konstitution. Diese Fragen und die Situation in New York werden des Längern diskutirt und Beschlußfassung vertagt.

23. Februar.

D. A. Post wird wegen Krrankheit seiner Familie telegraphisch nach Hause gerufen und von weiterem Sitzungsbesuche entbunden.

Da McCarthy ebenfalls abgereist ist, wird an dessen Stelle Sullivan als Mitglied des Komitees für Unterhandlung mit den Arbeitgebern ernannt.

Da eine Konferenz mit den Arbeitgebern am Nachmittage stattfinden soll, beschließt der Board, sich zu vertagen, um anderen Tags mit dem Distrikt-Komitee der Am. Soc. of Carpenters wieder in Berathung zu treten.

24. Februar.

Der Board tritt mit dem Distrikts-Komitee der A. S. of C. in Berathung.

Nach Entgegennahme des Berichtes des Komitees, welches mit den Arbeitgebern konferirt hat, wird eine an den Joint Distrikt Council der Carpenter gerichtete Adresse verlesen und angenommen. (Siehe Verhandlungen im englischen Theil dieser Ausgabe.)

25. Februar.

Die Beschwerde der Painters wird besprochen und beschlossen, ein Schreiben an den Joint D. C. zu richten, denselben zu einer am 27. d. M., Vormittags 10 Uhr, im Ashland House stattzufindenden Sitzung zur Besprechung der Angelegenheit einzuladen.

27. Februar.

Die Beschwerde der Painters wird abermals besprochen und Folgendes an den Greater New York Joint D. C. der Carpenters zu richtendes Schreiben angenommen:

> Der General-Exekutiv-Board der Brotherhood of Painters hat sich bei dem Board beschwert, daß Ihre Geschäftsagenten wiederholt die Mitglieder des New Yorker Distrikts angewiesen haben, die Arbeit niederzulegen, weil Brotherhood-Painters mit ihnen zu-

sammen arbeiteten. Wir haben diese Beschwerde untersucht und für begründet befunden und empfehlen daher ernstlich, daß der D. C. den seiner Jurisdiktion unterstehenden Mitgliedern mittheile, daß ein derartiges feindliches Vorgehen in Zukunft eingestellt werden muß. Es ist ein ungerechtes und unbilliges Verfahren, wenn Mitglieder einer nationalen Organisation in dieser Weise gegen die Mitglieder einer anderen und zu Gunsten einer unabhängigen Union Stellung nehmen.

Das von L. U. 476 vorgeschlagene Amendement wird erwogen und die Angelegenheit bis zur April-Sitzung vertagt.

Das Gesuch der L. U. 309, die Erhebung einer wöchentlichen Strike-Steuer betreffend, wird abgelehnt.

Beschlossen: Sullivan und Deyl sollen Boston und Walquist und Pimbley sollen Washington besuchen, um, wenn möglich, dort einen Druck im Interesse der Ausgesperrten auszuüben.

Der Board vertagt sich, um am 10. April in Indianapolis wieder zusammenzutreten.

Frank Pimbley, Sekr., G. E. B.

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1905.

10. April.

Walquist, Deyl, Sullivan und Pimbley stellen sich in der General-Office ein. Da noch drei Mitglieder nicht eingetroffen sind, wird keine Sitzung abgehalten. Post kommt am Nachmittag an und begleitet den General-Sekretär auf einer Tour nach Evansville, um einer Massenversammlung beizuwohnen.

11. April.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Walquist, Sullivan, Deyl und Pimbley. Walquist wird als provisorischer Vorsitzender erwählt.

Applikationen um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand der L. U.'s 38 St. Catharines, Ont., 97 New Britain, Conn., 657 Sheboygan, Wis., 836 Janesville, Wis., 1779 Calgary, Can., 894 Cairo, Ill., 1134 Mt. Kisco, N. Y., und 1243 Oneida, N. Y. Genehmigt, finanzielle Frage soll später erledigt werden.

Aehnliche Applikationen der L. U.'s 607 Hannibal, Mo., 911 Kalispell, Mont., 1744 Grand Mere, Can., 1769 Bend, Ill., und 432 Atlantic City, N. J., werden bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten und Information zurückgelegt.

Einer ähnlichen Applikation der L. U. 135 Allentown, Pa., wird wegen mangelhafter Organisation des Ortes Sanktion verweigert.

Die Applikation der L. U. 268 Sharon, Pa., ist durch Bewilligung ihrer Forderung gegenstandslos geworden.

12. April.

Shardt und McCarthy abwesend; Ersterer ist in New York.

Den Applikationen der L. U.'s 442 Hopkinsville, Ky., 433 Belleville, Ill., 1297 New Brunswick, N. J., 864 St. Augustine, Fla., 1672 New Britain, Conn., 772 Clinton, Ja., 1511 Lancaster, Pa., Gewerksforderungen betreffend, wird Sanktion ertheilt; finanzielle Unterstützung soll später erörtert werden.

Aehnliche Applikationen der L. U.'s 537 Rahway, N. J., 136 Newark, O., und 943 Tulsa, J. T., werden bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 347 Mattoon, Ill., wird genehmigt.

Dem Yazoo City, Miss., D. C. wird eine weitere Geldbewilligung verweigert.

Vom Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. läuft ein Schreiben ein bezüglich ihrer Gewerksforderung, welcher der Board Genehmigung verweigert hat. — Zu den Akten gelegt.

Resolution No. 30 der Milwaukee-Konvention, ein Heim für invalide und altersschwache Mitglieder betreffend, wird in Erwägung gezogen, aber Beschlußfassung vertagt.

Gesuch des Portchester, N. Y., D. C. um Erlaubniß zur Verbreitung von Verloosungs-Tickets abgelehnt.

Von einem von L. U. 576 Cincinnati, O., eingegangenen Amendement zur Konstitution wird Notiz genommen und dasselbe den Akten einverleibt.

Appellation der L. U. 1067 Muscatine, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung Bruder Hartmann's für Sterbegeld zurückweisend. An den General-Sekretär zur nochmaligen Untersuchung verwiesen, mit der Instruktion, das Benefit auszuzahlen, wenn gemäß des am 3. Februar 1905 gefaßten Beschlusses des Boards verfahren worden ist.

13. April.

Ein Circular des Präsidenten Gompers von der A. F. of L. bezüglich der Western Federation of Miners, verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 995 Bradford, Conn., wird Sanktion ertheilt und die finanzielle Frage vertagt.

Gesuch der L. U. 945 Jefferson City, Mo., um Wiedererwägung ihrer Applikation, betreffs Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Der General-Sekretär wird beauftragt, der L. U. zu erwidern, daß der Board der L. U. empfohlen habe, 8 Stunden zu verlangen, von der Ueberzeugung ausgehend, daß, wenn die kürzere Arbeitszeit eingeführt, ein Jahr später eine Forderung für Lohnerhöhung erfolgreich sein würde, ein Vorgehen, welches die Genehmigung des Board erhalte. Zur Inforcirung bestehender Gewerksregeln bedürfe es nicht der Sanktion des Board.

Der Bericht des Komitees zur Zusammenstellung des Resultats der Urabstimmung über die sich widersprechenden Amendements zur General-Konstitution wird entgegengenommen und der General-Sekretär beauftragt, die revidirte Konstitution sofort drucken zu lassen.

Der Bericht des Komitees über das Abstimmungs-Resultat in Frage der Verschmelzung mit der A. S. of C. und J. wird bis zur Rückkunft des General-Präsidenten von New York zurückgelegt.

Eine Forderung der L. U. 555 Temple, Tex., für Erhöhung des Lohnes von $2.50 auf $3.15

per Tag wird zu weit gehend befunden und Sanktion verweigert.

L. U. 670 West Blocton, Ala., wird die Summe von $100.00 und L. U. 1506 Madisonville, Ky., ebenfalls $100.00 als Strike-Unterstützung bewilligt.

L. U. 1325 Edmonton Alberta, Can., wird die Summe von $100.00 zur Bestreitung der Unkosten in einem Einhalts- und Schadenersatz-Verfahren angewiesen.

Der General-Sekretär lenkt die Aufmerksamkeit des Board auf die Frage des Preises für Material (supplies). Dem Gutachten des General-Sekretärs überlassen.

Schreiben von L. U. 401 Pittston, Pa., um Erlaubniß zur Verbreitung eines Aufrufs um finanzielle Hülfe unter den Lokal-Unionen ersuchend. — Nicht gewährt.

14. April.

Für die in Brauereien in Milwaukee ausstehenden Mitglieder wird die Summe von $250.00 bewilligt.

Dem Springfield, Mass., D. C. wird die verlangte Geldbewilligung verweigert.

Vom Sekretär des New York D. C. laufen verschiedene auf den Lockout bezügliche Schreiben und Aktenstücke ein, welche verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt werden.

Gesuche des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. und der L. U. 868 Monroe, La., um Erlaubniß zur Verbreitung von Subscriptionslisten, im ersten Falle zur Schaffung eines Labor-Tempel-Fonds und im zweiten, um es einem Mitgliede zu ermöglichen, eine Patent-Bohrwinde auf den Markt zu bringen, werden abschlägig beschieden.

Eine Anfrage der L. U. 166 Rock Island, Ill., betreffs der von der Milwaukee-Konvention angewiesenen Gelder für Organisations-Zwecke, wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 4 Kansas City, Mo., Material (supplies) betreffend, und die Antwort des General-Sekretärs werden verlesen und die Letztere gutgeheißen.

Schreiben des Mohawk Valley D. C. und der L. U. 951 Brainard, Minn., betreffs Bürgschaftleistung aller lokalen Finanzbeamten. Board beschließt, die Angelegenheit bis zur Juli-Sitzung zu verschieben und unterdessen über diese Frage Rath einzuholen.

Gesuch der L. U. 20 Camden, N. J., um Angabe der Gründe, welche den Board veranlaßt haben, im Falle Carr's ungünstig zu entscheiden. Der General-Sekretär beauftragt, zu erwidern, daß dessen Entscheidung, welche vom Board indossirt wird, die Auskunft enthalte.

Appellation der L. U. 701 Fresno, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, Sterbebenefit Benj. Kinsman betreffend. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, über die Todesursache bei Dr. Perry weitere Information einzuholen.

15. April.

Bericht über den Stand des Lockout in Pittsburg verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 336 La Salle, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle M. F. Gall's Sterbegeldes betreffend. — Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1746 Braidentown, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich der Forderung für Sterbebenefit im Falle Hans Madson's. — Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 954 Boston, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung M. Arlock's für Frauen-Sterbegeld zurückweisend. — Abgewiesen.

17. April.

Appellation Frank Walker's von L. U. 471 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung des Appellanten für Unfall-Benefit zurückweisend. — Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Die Trenton, N. J., D. C. sucht um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung ihres Ausstandes nach, und der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, über den gegenwärtigen Stand desselben Bericht einzufordern.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'s 1173 Trinidad, Col., 1168 Port Calburn, Can., 713 Niagara Falls, Can., 144 Sayr, Pa., 1426 Elyra, O., 1058 Madison, N. Y., und der Providenze, R. J., L. U.'s werden sanktionirt, doch wird im letzten Falle der vorliegende Gewerks Vertrag mißbilligt.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'s 905 Freeland, Pa., 841 Champaign, Ill., werden als bewilligt gemeldet.

Die von der Milwaukee-Konvention gefaßten Resolutionen No. 24 und 32 werden erörtert. Die Berathung über No. 24 wird vertagt, bis eine Klage über Jurisdiktions-Uebergriffe einläuft und bezüglich No. 32 wird der General-Sekretär instruirt, alle einschlägige Auskunft einzuholen und dem Board einen Bericht hierüber zu unterbreiten.

Mehrere Schreiben vom Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L., Beschlüsse ihres Exekutiv-Councils in der Streitfrage zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den A. W. W. enthaltend, sowie die Antwortschreiben des General-Sekretärs hierauf, werden verlesen und Letztere indossirt.

18. April.

Da die L. U.'s in Victor, Cripple Creek, Trinidad und Telluride, Col., nicht die Bestimmungen der Milwaukee-Konvention, noch die Beschlüsse des General-Exekutiv-Boards befolgt haben, wird der General-Schatzmeister angewiesen, keine Gelder mehr als Abschlagszahlung der ihnen von der Konvention bewilligten Gelder auszuzahlen.

Appellation E. S. Nicholson's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 601 Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Entscheidung umgestoßen und die L. U. angewiesen, dem Appellanten alle eingezahlten Gelder, ausgenommen den vom 12. September angerechneten schuldigen Betrag für Lockout-Taxe, zurückzuerstatten und ihm eine Transferkarte auszustellen.

Appellation des Boston, Mass., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der L. U. 1197 Saugus gegen den D. C. Entscheidung anfrecht erhalten und D. C. ermächtigt, von Mitgliedern, die einer außerhalb des Boston Distrikts stationirten L. U. angehören, einen Betrag für eine Arbeitskarte zu er-

heben, welcher dem Betrag der an den D. C. zu entrichtenden Kopfsteuer gleichkommt.

Von Shardt läuft ein Telegramm ein, dem Board mittheilend, daß er wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie den April-Sitzungen des Boards nicht beiwohnen könne. Der Board sendet ein Beileids-Telegramm.

Appellation der L. U. 73 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Wm. M. Davis gegen L. U. 73. — Abgewiesen.

Appellation Christ. Clor's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Belegung des Appellanten mit einer Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbefolgung der Anweisung des Geschäfts-Agenten von Hudson City, die Arbeit niederzulegen, gutheißend. — Abgewiesen.

19. April.

Die Benefitfrage bezüglich der in Milwaukee aufgenommenen Mitglieder einer schon bestehenden Union diskutirt und Beschlußfassung bis zur Ankunft des General-Präsidenten zurückgelegt.

Berichte über die Situation in New York und Pittsburg laufen ein und werden zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1613 Newark, N. J., die Konstitution und Ritual in italienischer Sprache drucken zu lassen, wird nicht bewilligt.

Der General-Schatzmeister überreicht seine erneuerten Bürgschaftspapiere, welche in einem Depositenschrank verwahrt werden.

20. April.

Bericht des zweiten Vice-Präsidenten Fuller über die zwei verflossenen Quartale wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Applikationen des Montreal, Can., D. C. und der L. U. 320 Westfield, N. J., um Sanktion ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanziellen Beistand. — Genehmigt, Geldbewilligung vertagt.

Die Achtstunden-Forderung der L. U. 694 Boonville, Ind., wird als erfolgreich gemeldet und ist der Fall erledigt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen.

21., 22. und 24. April.

Die Revision der Bücher nimmt die ganze Zeit obiger Sitzungen in Anspruch.

Board-Mitglied Post wird am 22. wegen Krankheit seiner Gattin telegraphisch nach Hause gerufen.

25. April.

Der General-Präsident zeigt von New York aus an, daß der Lockout geschlichtet und drei verschiedene Charters für die Mitglieder der Groß New Yorker Carpenters-Union verlangt werden; zwei für Carpenters und einer für Cabinetmakers.

Der Alameda County, Cal., D. C. ersucht telegraphisch um bestimmte Instruktion über Ausführung der Board-Beschlüsse vom 13. April, die vier suspendirten Mitglieder betreffend. Board beschließt, daß L .U. 550 diese Mitglieder sofort gegen Zahlung ihrer Rückstände und ohne Aufnahms-Ceremonien wieder aufzunehmen hat.

Gesuch der L. U.'s 148, 120, 1209, 723 und 119 Newark, N. J., die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Gustav Gueth auszuführen, zurückgelegt, da sich die Angelegenheit in Händen des General-Präsidenten befindet.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 38 St. Catharine, Can., die Einhalts- und Schadenersatz-Klage betreffend, wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Vierteljahres-Bericht des zweiten Vice-Präsidenten Guerin wird verlesen und angenommen.

Die Revision der Bücher wird beendigt.

26. April.

Eine von L. U. 262 San Jose, Cal., gefaßte Resolution bezüglich solcher L. U.'s, welche sich weigern, dem State Build. Tr. Council beizutreten, wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Ein Gesuch des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen.

Auf Grund einer diesbezüglichen Klage der Brotherhood of Painters werden die Mitglieder in San Francisco aufgefordert, nicht mehr mit Painters, die nicht der Bruderschaft angehören, zusammen zu arbeiten.

Für die ausstehenden Mitglieder der L. U. 363 Elgin, Jll., wird die Summe von $250.00 bewilligt. Das Gesuch der L. U., einen Vertreter der General-Office nach Elgin zu senden, wird an den General Präsidenten verwiesen.

Der Board indossirt das Antwortschreiben des General-Sekretärs auf ein Gesuch um finanzielle Unterstützung des Baltimore, Md., D. C.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 534 Burlington, Ja., wird zurückgelegt bis weitere Einzelheiten des Falles bekannt sind.

L. U. 537 Rahway, N. J., hat den Achtstunden-Tag errungen und der Fall ist erledigt.

Eine Lohn-Forderung der L. U. 638 Morristown, N. J., wird genehmigt.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 1072 Muskogee, J. T., wird beschlossen, derselben die Summe von $400.00 zu senden, wenn sich der Ausstand noch auf den 1. Mai ausdehnen sollte.

Eine Richmond Borough, N. Y., zu umfassende Lohn-Forderung wird sanktionirt, die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes soll später besprochen werden.

Beschlossen, dem Nashville, Tenn. D. C. zu empfehlen, seine Forderung zu modifiziren und neun Stunden und $2.50 pro Tag zu verlangen.

27. April.

Sekretär Pimbley ist gezwungen, abzureisen und wird von weiterem Sitzungsbesuche entbunden.

Der Board nimmt eine gegen den Subskriptionslisten- und Ticket-Unfug gerichtete Resolution an. (Siehe Verhandlungen im englischen Theile.)

Der Board beschließt, in Zukunft gegen Belästigung der L. U.'s in obiger Weise energisch vorzugehen und der General-Sekretär soll im

nächsten vierteljährlichen Circular gegen diesen Unfug warnen.

Die Gewerks-Forderung der L. U. 1572 Detroit, Mich., wird genehmigt und finanzielle Hülfe soll später besprochen werden.

Die Frage der Erhebung einer Extra-Kopfsteuer wird diskutirt und soll nach Eintreffen des General-Präsidenten erledigt werden.

29. April.

Im Falle S. D. Marmaduke's von L. U. 169 East St. Louis, Ill., läuft eine nochmalige Appellation ein. Der Board hält an seiner im Januar gefällten Entscheidung fest und verweigert Wiedererwägung.

Schreiben der L. U. 1040 Eureka, Cal., bezüglich des Union-Labels des San Francisco Build. Tr. Councils. Dem General-Präsidenten überwiesen in der Erwartung, daß er die Einführung des Labels unserer Bruderschaft in fraglichem Shop veranlassen wird.

1. Mai.

Der General-Präsident ist von New York eingetroffen und berichtet über die Vereinbarungen mit den Arbeitgebern, welche zur Beilegung des Lockouts führten. Der Arbitrationsplan und die Handlungsweise des General-Präsidenten in diesem Falle werden gutgeheißen.

Die Frage der Erhebung einer Extra-Kopfsteuer wird bis zur Juli-Sitzung vertagt.

Bezüglich der Aufnahme von Mitgliedern einer schon bestehenden Union in größerer Zahl faßt der Board folgenden Beschluß:

Solche Mitglieder können ungeachtet ihres Alters, als zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigt, wie in Sekt. 98 der General-Konstitution vorgesehen, aufgenommen werden. Das Benefit beträgt $50.00 Sterbegeld, vom Tage der Aufnahme an; vorausgesetzt, daß solche Mitglieder an diesem Tage in der Organisation, der sie angehörten, gutstehend waren. Nach Ablauf eines Jahres, vom Tage der Aufnahme an gerechnet, sollen alle solchen Mitglieder, die laut Sekt. 92 der General-Konstitution dazu qualifizirt sind, in die vollen Benefits eintreten, wie solche in den Sektionen 92 bis 98 der General-Konstitution vorgesehen sind.

Der Board zieht das negative Resultat der Abstimmung über die Vereinigung mit der A. S. of C. and J. in Erwägung und beschließt, die Unterhandlungen in dieser Sache fortzusetzen, um wenn irgend möglich einen Verschmelzungsplan zu vereinbaren, welcher für beide Theile zufriedenstellend ist.

Der General-Präsident ersucht den Board, die Suspendirung der L. U. 170 Bridgeport, O., wegen Nichtachtung seiner Anweisung, dem Ohio Valley D. C. beizutreten, gutzuheißen. Ebenso die Suspendirung der L. U. 200 New York wegen Weigerung der Zulassung einer vom General-Präsidenten angeordneten Revision ihrer Bücher

2 Mai.

Vom Washington, D. C., Joint D. C. läuft ein Schreiben ein, welches die Schwierigkeiten schildert, die der Einführung der Union-Labels gegenüber stehen. Um den Weg in dieser Beziehung zu ebnen, empfiehlt der Board, dem D. C., sich die Einführung eines Minimal-Lohnes zur ersten Aufgabe zu machen.

Eine Gewerks-Forderung der L. U. 437 Portsmouth, O., wird wegen ungenügender Information zurückgelegt, bis weitere Auskunft ertheilt ist.

Ein weiterer Bericht über den Stand des Lockouts in Pittsburg wird diskutirt und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., um Erlaubniß, Mitglieder einer rivalisirenden Union als voll benefitberechtigt aufzunehmen. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, der L. U. den am 1. Mai gefaßten Beschluß des Boards, die Angelegenheit betreffend, mitzutheilen.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird verlesen und angenommen und wird demselben für seine erfolgreiche Thätigkeit in New York die Anerkennung des Boards ausgesprochen.

Vertagung.

Frank Pimbley, Sekretär.

Wm. A. Deyl, Sektr. pro tem.

Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär

THE DAYS GONE BY.

O the days gone by! The days gone by!
The apples in the orchard, and the pathway through the rye;
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail
As he piped across the meadow sweet as any nightingale;
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky,
And my happy heart brimmed over—in the days gone by!

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped
By the honeysuckle tangles where the water lilies dipped,
And the ripples of the river lipped the moss along the brink,
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink,
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the truant's wayward cry
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The music of the laughing lip, the luster of the eye;
The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring—
The simple. soul-reposing, glad belief in everything,
For life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the golden, olden glory of the days gone by.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Departement Français

Les Organisateurs de Chambres Syndicates.

Une des occupations les plus ingrates, une position vilipendée par un gaujat quelconque, en même temps une occupation qui demande les plus grands sacrifices à ceux qui ont le courage de l'accepter, voilà le sort de l'organisateur, appelé courament, "Business Agent." L'ouvrier qui a le courage d'accepter pareille position finit toujours par se créer des ennemies dans les deux camps, et par une grande chance seulement il pourra réussir de rétourner dans une atelier pour excercer son étât. Pourtant il nous en faut de ces gens capables d'organiser ceux, qui par faute d'initiative ou par crainte de persécution n'oseront jamais associer leur misère afin de mieux pouvoir la combattre.

Voyons un peu l'origine de cet employé.—D'abord, au début des Unions ouvrières, on laissai la parole à celu'qui savait le mieux choisir les mots pour exposer les demandes ou décisions de ses camarades aux patrons, soit en cas de grève menaçante, soit qu'il ne s'agissai que d'une simple amélioration des conditions existantes. On appellait ces porte paroles "les meneurs," ou bien les "fomenteurs de grèves," et généralement ce fut eux les premiers à souffrir les rigeurs du patron menacé dans ses privileges d'exploiteurs. Si bien que dans les cas urgents, personne n'osait se sacrifier pour le bien de la majorité, et tel que nous le raconte le bon Lafontaine, il devenait difficile de trouver la souri prête à acrocher la sonnette au chat menaçant l'éxistence des souris en générale. Voilà, en peu de mots la définition de l'organisateur d'Unions ouvrières. S'il fait son devoir en obligeant ses collègues de métier à se conformer au réglements acceptés mutuellement, à payer leurs cotisations régulières en temps due, à s'abstenir de faire des heures en plus ou à demander le prix de l'heure fixée par l'organisation, il se créera des ennemis parmi les grincheux, qui malheureusement ne manque pas dans la classe ouvrière non plus, en même temps qu'il se fermera par son attitude prompte et correcte les portes des ateliers, où les patrons n'aiment quère à voire des trouble-fêtes, toujours prêts à protester contre les violations infligés aux contrats reciproques. Il ne manquera pas de délateurs dans nos propres rangs, prêts à signaler la conduite de ces derniers aux patrons, il se trouvera même des charactères assez pussillanimes pour porter leurs dissatisfactions dans les journeaux capitalistes, ce qui ressemble aux traitres dans les guerres militaires comme deux gouttes d'eaux se résemble, et contre ces délations aucune sauve-garde n'est possible.

L'homme attaqué ainsi ne peut se defendre, le patron ne lui croira jamais, et voilà une victime de plus, due à un individu trop zélé aux intérêts capitalistes.

Nous ne nierons pas, qu'il arrive, quoique rarement, des cas, où les patrons réussissent à corrompre l'un ou l'autre de ces hommes qui trompent ainsi la confiance de leurs camarades, et acceptent, soit de l'argent, plus souvent encore des positions de contremaitre ou de superintendant dans les grands ateliers, comme prix de manquement à leurs devoirs, mais sans vouloir les excuser nous pouvons au moins expliquer ces cas déplorables.

D'autre part il faut en convenir, que si un ouvrier competant aurai servi la classe capitaliste avec la même ardeur, les mêmes connaissances et le même dévouement que beaucoup de nos organisateurs ont fait preuves pendant des années au profit de la classe ouvrière ils seraient mieux récompenser pour leurs peines.

S'il est une mauvaise chance dans la vie d'une homme de travailler pour un patron, il est encore bien plus déplorable pour celui ci, s'il est employé par ces

propres camarades. L'ouvrier organisé travaille aujourd'hui de 8 à 9 heures par jours et vivra au sein de sa famille, couchera dans son lit et mangera à sa table entouré des siens. Tel n'est pas le cas de l'organisateur.

Pendant la journée il courrira les rues d'une ville qu'il ne connait pas, il frequentera des personnes qui lui sont étrangères, il mangera quand il aura le temps, dans une hôtel plus ou moins choisi, il parlera dans une réunion convoquée par lui un ou plusieurs jours auparavant, ce qui l'oblige à faire journée double pour finir le reste de la nuit sur un mauvais lit de l'hôtel à moins qu'il ne prenne le dernier train de nuit qui l' emportera dans la ville cloigné, où il est attendu pour faire la même besogne, suivant l'appel de ses camarades, ou les ordres du President-Général ou . Comité Executive. Nous ne voulons pas parler ici des risques qu'il court quotidiennement à se faire écraser dans, ou par un train de chemin de fer, d'attraper toute sorte de maladies, causées par le changement subit de clima, et tant d'autres raisons. Nous ne voulons parler d'avantages des risques à courrir pour contraventions aux lois, qui a des pièges attendant le malheureux dans chaqu'un des Etâts qu'il doit parcourir. Nous voulons constater seulement et simplement, que lorsque les temps deviennent dure, les ouvriers non organisé restent obstinés, il est possible qu'il perdra la position d'organisateur, et rentré dans ses foyers domestiques, il retrouvera sa famille plus ou moins desorganisée, ses habits déchirés ou usés, mais il ne retrouvera plus sa place dans l'atelier ou ailleurs, elle sera prise par un autre, et lui même, surtout si l'age parait sur sa figure, se verra repoussé par ceux la même, dans l'intérêt desquelles il a sacrifié son existence et les meilleurs années de sa vie.

Et de dire que l'on trouve encore des travailleurs assez inconscient pour soutenir la classe posédente lorsqu'elle insult ces martyrs de notre désordre capitaliste. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Un Problem a l'Etude.

(Par Odias Emond, Worcester, Mass.)

II.

Jemais dans l'histoire du mouvement social ait le pouvoir du travail organisé été si manifeste et tangible tel qu'il est aujourd'hui. Et ce pouvoir a été acquis pendant des longues luttes exigeant des efforts vigoureux de la part des ouvriers organisés et d'innombrables sacrifices de tout genre. Les larmes des femmes et enfants ont arrosé les endroits où aujourd' hui nos emissaires poursuivent les traces de leurs devanciers dans l'oeuvre benit au nom de l'humanité.

Partout où les charpentiers et menuisiers sont syndiqués sur des bases solide et sage ils ont vu leurs conditions s'améliorer; leurs gages ont été augmenté et les heures de travail diminuée. L'égoiste accept tous ces bienfaits et rien ne l'emu, il ne songe pas une instant qu'il devrait être reconnaissant à l'Union de son métier et s'empresser de payer sa dette par sa présence aux assemblées où toute charge et devoir devraient être accepté et rempli de bonne volonté. Mais il refuse d'accepter aucune charge sous pretexte qu'il ne parle pas l'anglais, ou qu'il n'est pas assez instruit. Cependant, observez le même individu, suivez le quand il est sans travail, et vous verrez qu'il est assez intelligent pour trouver les rues, demander du travail et quand le jour du payement arrive il sait bien apprécier la valeure de l'argent anglais. Voilà ce que la faim peut accomplir où la bonne volonté s'y refuse. Je pourrai vous donner encore mille et une raison pour expliquer le retard regrettable de notre mouvement syndical en beaucoup de localitées.

L'organisation ouvrière est aussi nécessaire aujourd'hui que le boire et le manger et il faut s'en tenir strictement au principes de l'unionisme qui lui servent de guidance.

En refusant de se conformer à ces principes, et en négligeant ses devoirs de bon unioniste, le confrère cause constamment des dommages à ses compagnons de travail, et se fait par la suite du tort à lui même. Pas un seul homme appartenant à l'Union ne peut, ou n'a le droit, d'agir à sa guise; car, en le faisant il participera à la destruction de la bonne entente qui doit régner parmi les membres d'une seule Union, comme entre les divers groupes de l'organisation, ainsi qu'à la disparition de la confiance que tout vrai unionist doit avoir dans son organisation. C'est en

(Suite sur la 50 page.)

OUR LABEL

Our Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office on the following terms:

Large size, 4x7/8 in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2 7/8x3/4 in., per thousand, $7.

It further consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It may also consist of a rubber stamp or a steel die, if so desired by any locality, subject to approval of the General Office.

How to Attach the Transfer Label

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case, cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about 1/8 inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Our Official Brotherhood Badge.

The General Office is in a position to supply the Local Unions with a multiple style of Official Brotherhood Badges of the most appropriate design, with the U. B. label in the bar and our emblem in the medallion in rich color effect. It is a combination badge, adapted for use in three different ways: A meeting room badge, a memorial badge, or funeral badge, and is furnished by the General Office at the price of 60 cents each net, in any quantity. Send in your orders for Labor Day!

In the report for the month of March, issued by the Operative Carpenters and Joiners of England, the affiliated branches are called upon to make nominations for candidates for Parliamentary representation at the quarterly meeting night in June.

Un Problem l'Etude.

(Suite de la 49 page.)

observant scrupuleusement les lois de l'unionisme, que nous parviendrons à obtenir toutes les améliorations pour lesquelles nous combattons ainsi que salaires plus élèvés, journée de travail plus courte, sympathie des uns envers les autres, le respect du patronat et du public, et l'esprit fraternel reignera dans nos rangs.

En terminant je dirais à nos confrères, qu'ils devraient inviter le concours de leurs soeurs et épouse en notre oeuvre humanitaire en leur faisant lire notre journal qui est si instructif. Il y a un proverbe qui dit, "ce que femme veux, Dieu veux," si nous pouvons acquerir la sympathie des femmes pour notre cause, nous aurons bien les égoistes.

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3344	R. L. Fitch.....	62	50.00
3345	Joseph Land	87	200.00
3346	Allen O'Brien (dis.).....	115	400.00
3347	Thos. E. Day.....	122	200.00
3348	Mrs. Annie E. Allen.....	246	50.00
3349	Albert Gussman (dis.)...	314	200.00
3350	Edwin Henry McDaniel..	423	200.00
3351	John R. Morton.....	423	200.00
3352	Chas. L. Schilling.....	499	200.00
3353	Julius Seeger (dis).....	522	400.00
3354	Mrs. Celia A. Mulcahy..	639	50.00
3355	Robt. H. Eley.....	701	200.00
3356	Mrs. Florence Cummings.	717	50.00
3357	John Ilkowitz	723	200.00
3358	Mrs. E. J. Robinson.....	921	50.00
3359	August Nitsche	1062	93.00
3360	J. S. Landes.....	1070	200.00
3361	Mrs. Louise Schafer.....	1377	50.00
3362	Mrs. Mary E. Seaton....	1413	50.00
3363	Mathew Tilling	340	200.00
3364	Mrs. Anna W. Sandau...	460	50.00
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3367	Carl E. Norberg	936	200.00
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3378	Joseph Pautre	661	50.00
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3381	Geo. W. Lilly	1281	50.00
3382	Mrs. Clara Shugart.....	1401	50.00
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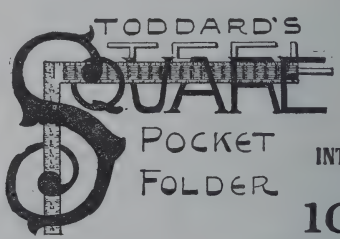

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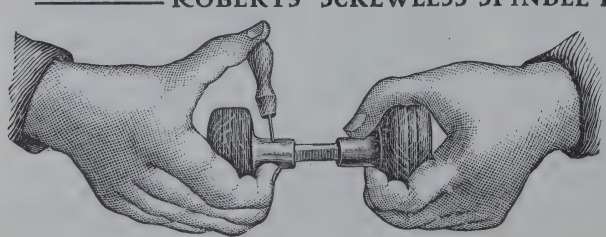

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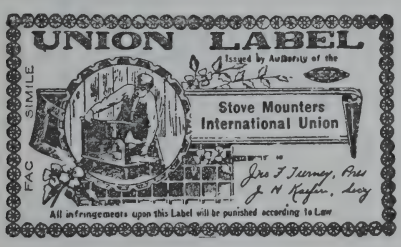
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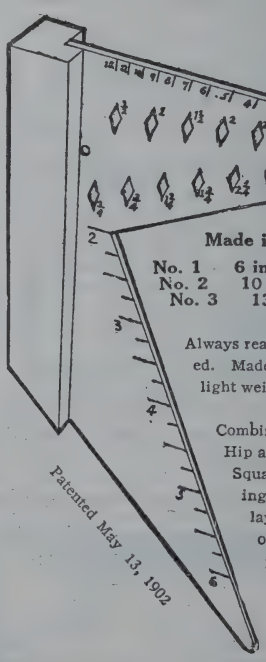

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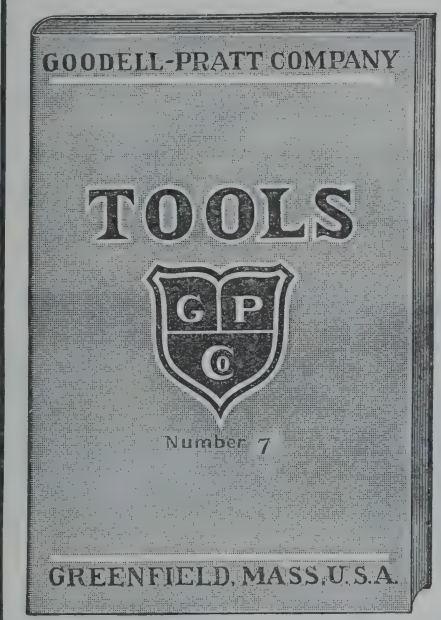

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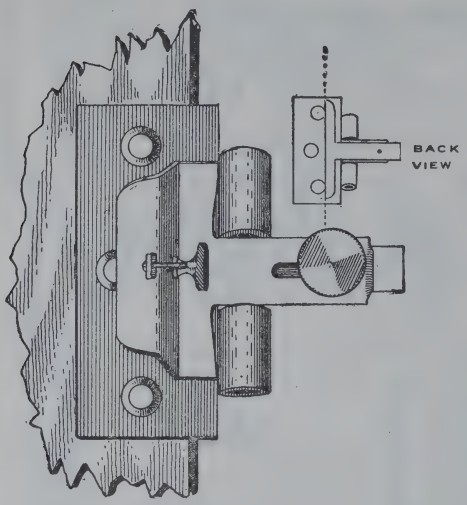

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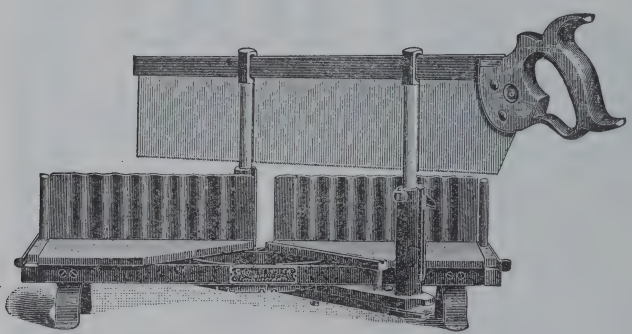

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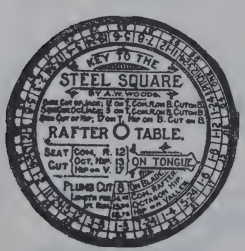

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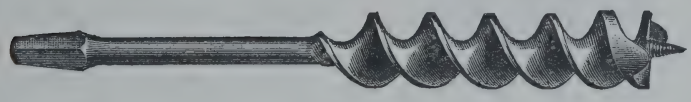

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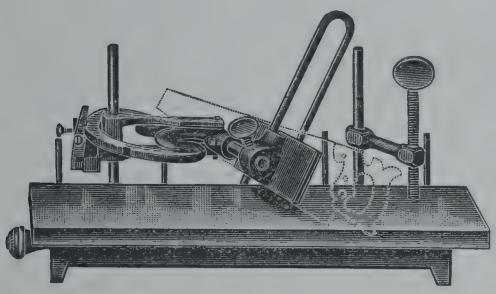

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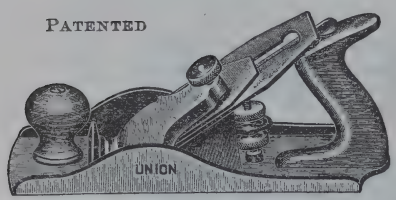

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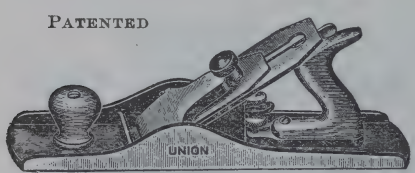

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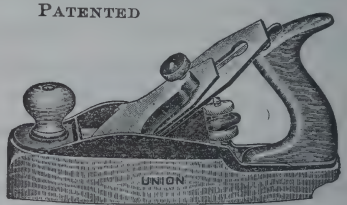

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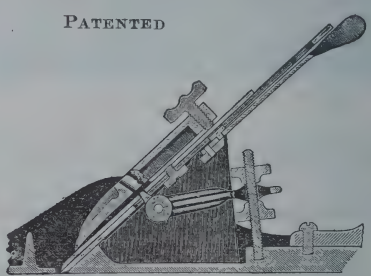

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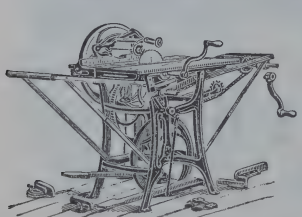

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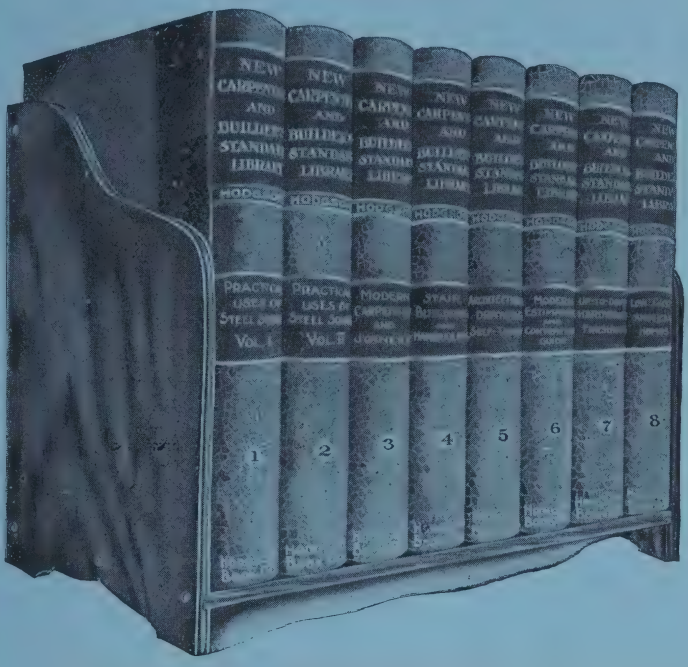

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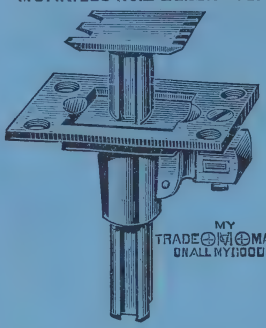

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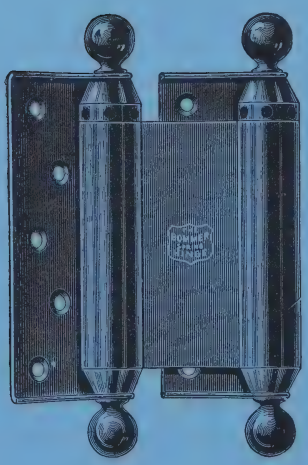

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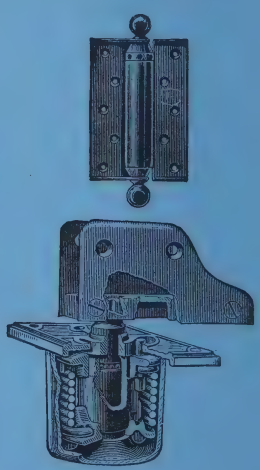

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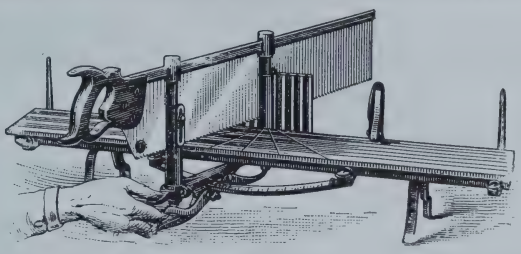

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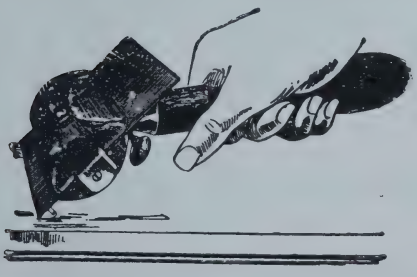

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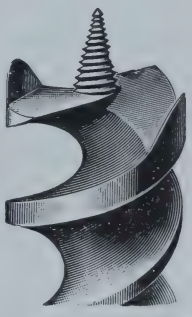

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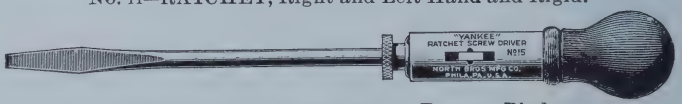

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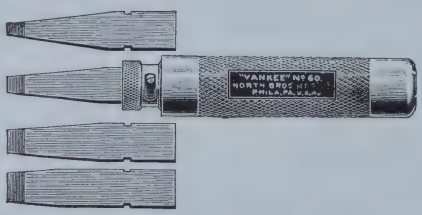

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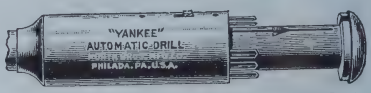

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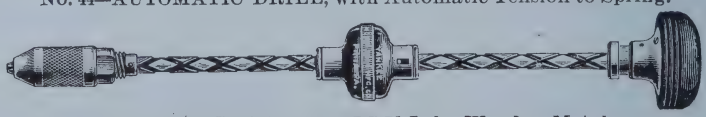

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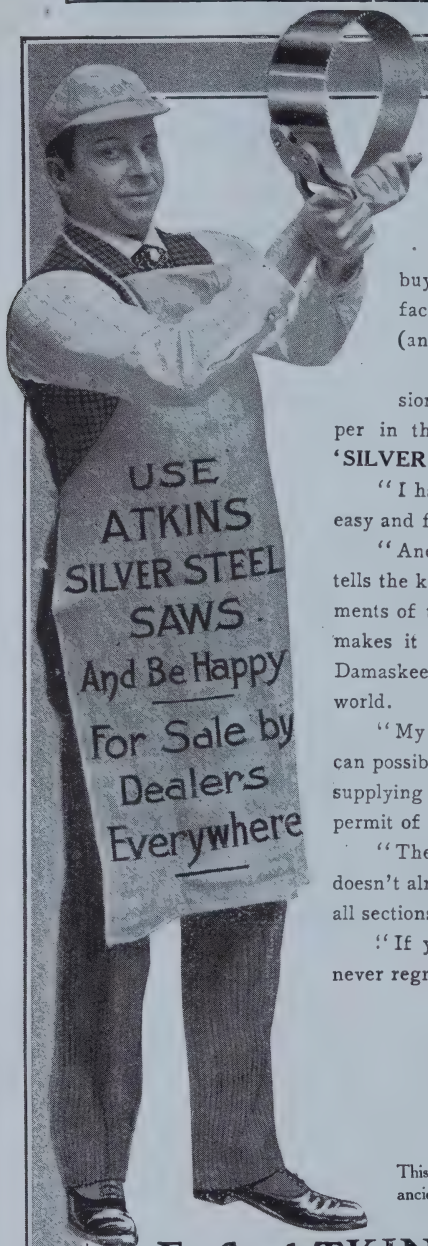

Said the Carpenter:

"I'm a man of experience, having used tools all my life. I have always made it a practice to buy the **best grade,** and only those bearing the Manufacturer's name—because then I know who the maker is (and every user ought to know this).

"I have tried all makes of **saws,** and my conclusion is that the saws having the best metal and temper in them and the finest workmanship and finish are the **'SILVER STEEL'** Saws made by **ATKINS,** of **Indianapolis.**

"I have never seen any other saws like the **ATKINS** for easy and fast cutting and edge-holding qualities.

"And then their motto, 'ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD,' tells the kind of people they are, because they study the requirements of the user. Their 'Perfection Handle,' for instance, makes it a pleasure to use an **ATKINS** Hand-Saw, and their Damaskeened and mirror-finished saws are the finest in the world.

"My advice to every carpenter who wants the best saw he can possibly purchase for his money is to insist upon his dealer supplying him with an **'ATKINS SILVER STEEL,'** and to not permit of a substitution.

"The dealer can get these saws without any trouble if he doesn't already have them, as **ATKINS** have Branch Houses in all sections of the country, as shown below.

"If you, fellow-workman, will follow my advice, you will never regret it."

TRADE
SILVER-STEEL
MARK

This Trade Mark, indicating the finest steel ever made in modern or ancient times, is found only on the saws—all types and sizes—made by

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Factory and Executive Offices, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

BRANCHES: New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta, and Toronto, Can.

Write for Carpenters' Universal Time-Book It's free.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 60 DAYS.—The ATKINS No. 400 Elite Hand-Saw is something **extra fine.** It has a "SILVER STEEL" blade, ground four gauges thin on the back; Mirror finish; Perfection handle made of rosewood, beautifully carved and polished; with heavily silver-plated screws—altogether the finest hand-saw ever put out. Regular price for a 26-inch Hand-Saw, $3.25. For **60 days** only, to introduce this saw, we will furnish one only to any carpenter for Two Dollars and a Half ($2.50). If your dealer does not keep them write to us direct or to one of our Branch Houses and we will tell you where to get them.

The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Comments on Our Journal.

Cleveland, O., April 26, 1905.

I am in receipt of the new journal and am pleased to say that it is the finest thing there is; it gives you more appetite to read it, and I really think that the heads that made it up should be congratulated for it. I also noticed a script in regard to raising per capita tax. I think that not only should the tax be raised, but a dollar should be sent for every new member, because I know that if you do not put anything in the bank you can not expect to get anything out. Therefore, I hope that this will pass through some day, as I know it is a necessary point.

HARRY HURWITZ,
F. S. L. U. 1756.

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New York, April 7, 1905.

Frank Duffy, Esq., General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Brother Duffy—A few days ago I received a copy of The Carpenter in its new form. Permit me to congratulate you upon its appearance in a new and very attractive dress. I consider the design on the front cover a most appropriate and happy selection. The splendid structure which appears within the trimmed space, resting upon the carpenter's rule and compass, is suggestive, indeed; it conveys the thought that the magnificent buildings that are springing up like magic in our large centers of population are the creations of the genius and mechanical skill of the men whose organization emblem stands back of the building in this cut.

I also wish to congratulate you upon the internal arrangement of the magazine, the whole plan is excellent in conception and its execution by the printer is very good. The members of our organization ought to appreciate your effort in this connection.

The reading matter was very interesting and instructive, some of the articles possessing special merit. But, here, it is not my province nor purpose to review the literary productions of my brothers. I believe, however, that a critical review of articles published in the columns of The Carpenter by a competent writer would stimulate interest.

Wishing The Carpenter the greatest possible measure of success, and with kind regards to the official staff, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

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North Adams, Mass., March 30, 1905.

I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine appearance of The Carpenter. I have long wished to see it in magazine form. Your arrangement of the interesting matter, each under its appropriate heading, is in good form, and I hope soon to see the entire membership willing to pay 25 cents a year for it, which is in reality less than one hour's pay.

Yours fraternally
C. H. CRUM, L. U. 193.

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We wish to congratulate Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and editor of The Carpenter, on the up-to-date change that has been made in the form of the official organ of the carpenters. Its appearance is so captivating and fascinating that we predict that none of the members of the organization will be

able to lay it aside until they have devoured every item in it. The food that is put on the table may be ever so good, but unless it is put up in the best and most inviting form it will not be appreciated, and the same is the rule with food for the brain, and we wish to say that Brother Duffy has certainly dished up the brain food in the most inviting style.—The Union Picket, Dayton, O., March 30, 1905.

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Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1905.

Please allow me to compliment The Carpenter on its greatly improved appearance in its new spring attire. Truly,

MRS. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

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Beginning with the March number The Carpenter, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, appears in a new dress and handsome magazine form. The Carpenter is now one of the handsomest, as it has been all along one of the ablest, of the many trade publications. It is edited with much care, as well as ability, and needs nothing to make it a worthy representative of the great Brotherhood.—Birmingham Labor Advocate, March 25, 1905.

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Fairhope, Ala., April 15, 1905.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of The Carpenter for April. I congratulate you on the excellent number you got out, and think the new size is far superior. It was a great mistake not to have it mailed to us direct at 25 cents a year.

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR TRENHOLME,
F. S. L. U. 1041.

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Johnstown, Pa., April 25, 1905.

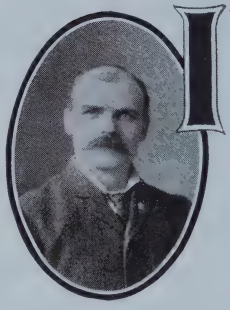
Local Union 1419, at a meeting held Friday evening, April 17, 1905, asked that you accept their congratulations for the neat appearance of The Carpenter. The change is a long-felt want filled at last. It ranks second to none for appearance and reading matter.

W. A. BEACHLEY,
R. S. L. U. 1419.

All appeals, grievances, approval of local by-laws, requests for organizers, should be sent to this office addressed to General President Wm. D. Huber.

Some Sound Advice.

(By J. E. Potts, Boston, Mass.)



IF the old saying, "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," is as good today as it was in the past, then the wage-earners should, in justice to themselves and their families, be in favor of any measure that will give them better conditions under which to work and live, either socially, morally or financially. It is expected by all wage-workers that "organized labor" will take the lead in every reform for the betterment of mankind, the protection of the home, and the advancement of the human race generally.

While we feel proud of our achievements and of what we have accomplished along these lines in the past twenty-four years, we are not yet receiving our just rights as far as remuneration for our labor is concerned. Wages have not advanced in proportion to the increased cost of the necessaries of life.

Like all other institutions, we have our faults. We look for too much at a time, and, instead of concentrating our energies and marshaling our forces to gain one particular end, we try after too many. One thing at a time is sufficient to fight for—enter the wedge first, and drive it home afterward. Therefore, brothers, let us establish a "code of rules," or a "method" to follow if we want to be successful. Select one proposition; let it be shorter hours, advance in wages, closed shop, Saturday half holiday, or what it may, and stand solidly for that point until we are winners. The best results come from sincere and intelligent force properly applied.

The obligation we took on our initiation into the organization is one of the most solemn and inspiring obligations a man can take, yet it is an assured fact that a large percentage of our members forget all about it in a very short time. What do we find in our ranks today?—petty jealousy, discontent, and, last, but not least, distrust. These conditions, unless they are eradicated, will end in dis-

satisfaction, disorganization and disruption. In my opinion, after years of experience, some steps should be taken by the General Office to have this obnoxious system changed in such a manner that Unions may be curbed from transacting business detrimental to the best interests of the organization. This must be done not only for those who are enjoying the benefits of the organization at present, but also for those that may come after us.

We hear much about the heroes who died on the field of battle fighting for their country's cause, but we seldom or ever hear anything about the members of organized labor who sacrificed "their all" for the sake of humanity. There should be no crank leadership or snap judgment "issues" put forward as labor questions. 'Tis worse than folly to urge united action upon a host of questions—the thing is impossible of accomplishment. Let the labor unions take a lesson from the experience of others. Concentration and undivided support will win, but cracked-brain, untried schemes, never. Be practical and sincere. Labor organizations in many cities overlook one important point on Labor Day, namely, an evening's entertainment under the auspices of the Unions, with song, story and speech. The Fourth of July is given over to jollification. This is known and appreciated, but it is not so with the "story of labor." The press of the country does not tell the story fully and fairly; in fact, the press and many of the so-called labor men accept the view that labor differs little from any other ware. The right of the non-unionist is as sacred to most of the press as that of a union man. Labor economics are too rarely presented. By and by the great public will insist upon every wage-worker being in a Union, not only for his own protection, but also for the public's welfare. In the complex civilization of today differences must be adjusted with celerity and justice. The public can not afford to have individuals at the mercy of grasping cupidity, hence it must insist that there must be something like an equality between the parties to a dispute. Conditions must be fostered that will enable the laborer to have a fair chance. Remember that trade unionism is not a theory, but a well-established fact and can not be wiped out by the blacklist of employers, judicial thunder, legislative enactments, civil process or marshal law. Let us therefore educate ourselves, our wives and our families on the great question of organized labor—purchase no goods unless they bear the stamp of the trade union when it can be procured. Don't expect other people to patronize us when we refuse to patronize them. Be true to ourselves, and do unto others as you wish them to do unto you. By following the golden rule we can succeed in our mission; any other way will surely lead to defeat.

Our Journal Should Enter the Home of Every Member of the Organization.

(By P. H. McCarthy.)

I HASTEN to congratulate you and your brother officers, as well as the members generally, who assisted you in bringing about the marked change for the better in the style, form and dress now maintaining with our journal, and my only regret regarding our journal now is that it does not enter, authoritatively, the home of every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

My only object in presenting this for the careful consideration of the members of our Brotherhood, who may see it, because of their being fortunate enough to get hold of a copy of The Carpenter, is to show the union men of our craft what a power for good lies in this, our official paper. And yet, how very, very few of our members generally seem to appreciate it.

This lack of appreciation so apparent on the part of tens of thousands of our members, is, as I gather from the vote cast regarding the proposition of sending The Carpenter direct to the homes of the members, brought about in its entirety because of failure on their part to care-

fully, as well as seriously, consider questions of such vital importance, with which not only they, but organized labor in general, as well as its success, depend.

If the members of our Brotherhood received once a month, or twelve times a year, our journal, The Carpenter, into their homes, to be read by the members and their families, it would, beyond the shadow of a doubt, work an enormous amount of good, not only to the members of our Brotherhood, but through them to organized labor generally.

Receiving The Carpenter thus would make it possible for us to at one and the same time become acquainted with what we ought or ought not to do, who is for and against us, the condition of trade, as well as learning the position and condition of our members throughout the country. Yea, a thousand different things, all important to us, could, through our journal being sent to our homes, be dealt with in a manner indicative of success throughout.

How often do we do the thing we ought not do simply because we know no better? How often is our case hopelessly lost because of lack of unity of action on our part? How many times are the hands of our opponents strengthened because of the confusion maintaining in our ranks, due entirely to our membership not being properly and regularly informed?

All of the foregoing could and would be successfully offset by the sending direct to our homes of The Carpenter. How can the thousands of our members who never see, much less read, The Carpenter be acquainted, even remotely, with their duty toward themselves, their families, their brother members and organized labor generally. They can not be thus acquainted. It is utterly impossible for them to know little or anything about it. They can not get it from the press dispatches in the various newspapers throughout the country. They can only get it, and get it correct, from their own paper.

The average daily newspaper is not doing the work of organized labor. Rather are the editors of the great dailies bending every energy within the radius of their power to destroy unionism; and yet, the average working man subscribes for them, to the exclusion of his own craft paper, as regularly as he subscribes for his meals. It is well that he should read all he can, because man usually reads to weigh and consider; but his own craft journal, upon which craft his success from a commercial as well as all other points of vantage depends, can, when read, be truthfully believed; and this is true of but few of the dailies. Hence, the crying necessity of placing his own craft paper within his reach, so that he may become acquainted with its contents, all of which stands for him and his future prosperity.

Why do we so frequently and with such painful necessity call into play the services of a doctor—a rather expensive luxury, is it not? But when needed, we must have him. For what? To relieve by advice, by application of medicine or other treatment, the sufferer. How frequently do we profit in a public or private way by the counsel of our friends, the exclusion of which would mean for us sure disaster. We, all of us, always have, we do now, and we always will, seek such advice or counsel when our own personal interests are at stake. We will pay large fees to competent attorneys to inform us regarding our rights, and to protect our interests, but our Union or Brotherhood, which is our sole protector, must, if it costs 25 or 30 cents per year, be not fed with true information, such as we seek for ourselves.

Brothers, this is wrong. This is a crime against ourselves, our families and our Brotherhood in particular, and organized labor in general. What is good for our own selfish, personal individuality must be good for all of us through our Brotherhood collectively.

So it is with our journal. Brother Duffy, you of trained mind, could, through its columns, by advice, by counsel, by illustration and otherwise, convey to the rank and file of our members who are apparently too busy with other matters to think for themselves, much less to act, sound, healthful food for useful and resourceful thought in the labor movement.

Our Brotherhood, like all other legitimate organizations of wage earners, has

done an enormous amount of good, and yet it must seem apparent to any one giving the question the sober, serious consideration it is entitled to, that the work has only begun. The hundreds of thousands of men working at the business throughout the United States and Canada can only be, by education, brought to a realization of the fact that affiliation with our grand and powerful organization is necessary; and it must seem evident to any one who stops to think that if we who are in the Brotherhood are not informed regarding the advantages accruing from the same in the various districts throughout its jurisdiction, the enormous good it is doing and what it has to contend with, it goes without saying that we can not use any moral suasion, much less influence, over the outsiders with whom we constantly come in contact.

The reduction of hours, the increase in wages, as well as conditions generally being made better, by united action on the part of labor organizations should, of itself, convince most anybody of the absolute necessity of cementing closer together, not only the men in each craft or department of the building business, but the cementing together of all crafts or departments connected with the building industry into one great business-like central body—The National Structural Building Trades Alliance, thus drawing about that greatest of all American industries one great phalanx under one head, making the concern of one district, of one state, the concern of all districts and all states, to the end that honest and law-abiding citizens who labor for a livelihood, be not hampered in their legitimate pursuits by other labor of questionable and disreputable citizenship, who ally themselves with misguided capital to destroy American manhood. Thus by the strong hand of legitimate association can the greatest good be brought to the greatest number.

This, I repeat, can only be done, and done properly, by educating the hundreds of thousands of men now engaged in what may be put down as preliminary work preparatory to the bringing about of this great central organization.

Let our journal then, as well as the journals of each and every national and international body throughout the length and breadth of this country, reach the homes of the members, so that they may be read, I repeat, by the families of the members as well as by the members themselves, so that all may know how to work together.

Let this old-time picayunish policy of saving a dollar and losing a hundred cease. Let us be at least honest with ourselves, for it is our duty to set right, no matter where we find them, members of our organization discouraging by their lukewarmness or otherwise, the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of our Brotherhood, to the end that all the carpenters in the United States and Canada may receive fair conditions and proper remuneration for their labor.

To accomplish this, to bring about these results, every one who has the interest of our Brotherhood at heart must do his part in assisting you and your brother executive officers in the splendid work that you have and are now doing, and to do this successfully, we must have some well-defined channel through which to travel—some general fountain of authority upon which to rely. Let us, then, all drink from that same fountain, The Carpenter, at one and the same time, and I therefore sincerely hope and trust that something will be done, and done soon, to sufficiently draw to the attention of the rank and file of our membership the very urgent need of our Brotherhood journal reaching the homes of our members.

Never Give Up.

Some folks complain they have no chance
Among their fellows to advance,
But I believe the winning man
Is he who does the best he can;
Within ourselves the power lies
Above environment to rise,
He who deserves a better chance
Need find no fault with circumstance.

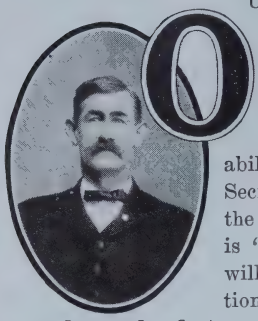
Fight failure and in self believe,
Desire success—success achieve;
Whene'er we find our toil in vain
The best way is to strive again,
And never till the goal is won
Give up and say our work is done;
Though troubles thickly 'round us roll,
Fate favors the intrepid soul.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Some Suggestions.

(By H. C. Fuller.)



OUR new journal is certainly a beauty and in its general arrangement displays the good taste and journalistic ability of our General Secretary. The cut on the front page of cover is "par excellence." It will command the attention of all magazine readers and reflect great credit to our Brotherhood. It is a publication which should be eagerly looked for each month by every member of our organization, and I hope each one will take a copy home with him and read it. It is the medium through which we become acquainted with trade conditions all over the land, and with matters of interest to every carpenter. I am sorry to state that in most meeting places of our Local Unions I find dozens of copies of our journal piled up on tables or in the corners of the hall which have never been read by the members. It is really a wonder that our Brotherhood has attained the numerical strength it has, when so many of us fail to take interest in our official journal, which contains so much valuable information. Possibly the cause of this indifference is the distribution of the journal gratuitously among our membership. They seem to imagine that because they have not to pay for it, it does not contain anything of benefit to them.

And yet the fact remains that not only our members, but those of other labor organizations, Parry-like, are looking for something cheap.

I feel grieved at the action of the rank and file in turning down, by referendum vote, every proposition intended to increase the revenues of the General Office; as, for instance, the proposition that each member be taxed 25 cents per year for our own journal, which is well worth that amount per month.

It is an evident fact that every beneficiary institution in existence, and many which are defunct, that were originally organized on a system of low dues or assessments, were finally compelled to either raise the monthly payments or levy special assessments to meet their obligations. Our Brotherhood is now going through the same experience. Our members are growing old and our death rate is increasing. Our membership is also increasing and the expenses of our General Office, as matter of course, are increasing in the same ratio. Hence, as announced from headquarters, if we ever hope to maintain the prestige of our organization, retain what we have achieved, and retain the privilege we have gained, we will have to pay extra assessments. Our Brotherhood can not be dubbed a Cheap John outfit any longer.

I certainly hope that the needs of our organization will be made a subject of discussion in every local meeting and, above all, that the Local Unions will increase their monthly due to 75 cents and $1. Requests should be sent to the General Executive Board asking that body to refer the per capita tax amendment to the referendum vote for reconsideration. In my judgment this ought to be done, and the proposition to pay 25 cents per year for the journal should be included in the request. We can not afford to let this matter pass much longer, and we can very well afford to make this small sacrifice. This matter should also be discussed in our journal; it should be advocated by every organizer in the field and made plain to all. I have still some faith in our membership and believe that they will cast their vote for the upholding of our organization financially and thereby bring about conditions that will enable us to cope with the mighty forces arrayed against us. Especially in our largest cities we must be well prepared to meet any further attack from our antagonists, for we all know that if Parryism should prevail in New York, Chicago and many other of our strongholds, it would be a blow for us that would take years to overcome and thousands of dollars in assessments to pay the cost of our folly and neglect.

The present industrial and financial condition of the country is good and prospects are flattering for great improvements in our line. We could never select a better time for making a forward movement.

I hope to hear from many advocates of increased per capita in ensuing issues of our journal.

What We Need.

(By R. E. L. Connolly.)

ONE of the first things we should try to impress upon the minds of our members, both those of long standing and the newly initiated, especially the latter, is this incontrovertible truth, that a union is just what its members make it.

Its efficiency for good, its power to resist unjust oppression, its standing in the community, its ability to attract to its fold and to hold after attracting the non-Union men of our craft, depends greatly upon the conduct and example of those composing the Union.

No matter how good and elevating the objects of an organization may be, unless the members act in accordance with those ideals in their private, as well as public life, their influence will be weakened and the organization suffer in consequence.

More especially does this apply to those who, owing to their prominence in the Locals, are called upon to go before the public and uphold the cause of unionism; to argue its side of the case and defend its principles.

They should be men who understand our own laws; who have a broad conception of the labor movement as a whole; who have given this question in all its ramifications close study and careful consideration and, above all, they should be men of clean personal character, having the respect of the rank and file and by their very manliness gain the respect of our opponents.

We should try to make every member feel that it is his duty to interest himself in every question that comes before the Union; that he should accept his share of the responsibility, care and work incidental to membership in an organization of this character and impress upon his mind this axiom that "Many hands make light work."

Our meetings should be conducted in a business-like manner; should be participated in by all and not devoted, as is too often the case now, to the hot-air rantings of a few would-be orators who occupy all the time of the meetings to the disgust of many members, and who seem to think that the Local would go to the demnition bowwows if they did not deliver a long harangue on all questions up for discussion.

Then, again, we might relegate to oblivion the member who has never been known to advance a serious or practical idea, but who stands continually with his little hammer waiting to attack any man who dares to make a suggestion for the betterment of the Union.

We need more constructionists and fewer obstructionists in our ranks, and the hammer that is used to tear down and not to upbuild has no place in the kit of a true unionist.

Then we need more forethought and consideration given to questions that are liable to plunge us into trouble.

I know it requires moral courage to oppose a demand for better conditions when, perhaps, a majority of the members are in favor of said demands; but if one sees a positive element of danger in the attitude of the majority, he should have the moral courage to resist it and not drift with the many in order not to jeopardize one's own popularity.

Never mind, brother, if they call you timid and accuse you of being weak-hearted, for we have seen many of the loud-mouthed before-the-battle heroes forgot their obligations when the fight became fierce, while the so-called timid men proved faithful

In many instances serious trouble can be averted, much suffering avoided, and serious divisions in our ranks prevented if the members study the conditions more carefully and consider what effect their actions will have on the future, instead of keeping their eyes glued to the present moment.

We might also impress upon our members this fact, that a Union, no matter how strong, can not make all the changes that we think desirable in a day, but we must move forward step by step, taking time after each forward move to inspect and, if needs be, to strengthen and rearrange our forces and allow them a breathing spell before we again take up the march.

There are many more suggestions, but space will not permit my mentioning them this time, but before I close I would advise

each and every member to study our Constitution.

It is not only surprising, but deplorable, how many of our members there are who apparently have never given a moment's time to the reading or study of the laws of this U. B.

How can one expect to enlighten the non-unionist if one remains so densely ignorant himself?

Remember, brothers, this is our organization, to make or mar as we will, and if through neglect in any particular we allow it to deteriorate, we can blame none but ourselves.

So be up and doing in the interest of our craft, bearing this always in mind, that the working people must work out their own salvation, and whatever advantage we secure in the shape of better conditions will be the result of our own efforts and not through the kindness or good will of the employers; or, in other words, when we are well organized we can enforce our demands, but when imperfectly organized our demands will be ignored and our line of defense broken. So organize, agitate and educate; then success will crown our efforts.

Oh! You Contractors.

(By Frank Duffy.)

YOU are not as good as you think you are, nor are you as bad as some people imagine. You have gone around the country for the past sixteen or eighteen months with a chip on your shoulders, eager, willing, ready and desirous to start a row. Even where signed agreements between workmen and employers were in operation you tried to cause disruption and to create dissatisfaction and discontent. There was no necessity and no provocation for all this. You have advocated, persuaded, cajoled, and in some instances bulldozed builders to break these agreements and lock their men out at the dictates of the National Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. What would you think of the representatives of a trade union who would advocate such principles or ideas? You would condemn them in the most severe language at your command, and you could not be blamed for so doing. In New York City, Montclair, Trenton, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Pittsburg, Yazoo City and a score of other places you have disturbed the building industry and tied up millions of dollars' worth of work that would have been finished long ago if it had not been for this wildcat fire-brand system of agitation that you are waging against organized labor. You are loud in your condemnation of working men's organizations and proclaim them "illegitimate combinations," yet you yourselves combine, unite and form associations and claim to be legal. "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you," seems to be your motto. You prate about "personal freedom" and howl about "individual liberty" until the public stands aghast and asks, What does all this mean? And you cannot answer. You demand the right to hire whom you please, work them as you please, pay them what you please and discharge them when you please, yet you try to prevent employers outside of your own ranks from buying material and from hiring men unless they submit to your arbitrary rules and regulations and comply with your unscrupulous requirements and requests. Is this fair, is it right, is it just? Let others outside of your own "ring" answer the question. You are flooding the country with literature detrimental to the best interests of organized labor; you are poisoning the public mind against us and holding us up to ridicule. You have an object in all this, and that object is to destroy trade unions altogether, so that you may have full sway in carrying out your mercenary ideas of "conducting your own business in your own way." Trade unions take care of their sick, help the disabled, protect the widows and orphans of deceased members, and bury their dead, and yet you find fault with them. If you think you can destroy them you have the biggest job on your hands that you ever had. They are here to stay; you cannot down them.

You have selected New York and Pittsburg as the battleground to test the issue of your "open-shop" policy. We are satisfied that these two cities should be your choice. For that matter, we don't care what city you select—you will find us there ready to meet you. Let the test come. Ours is a just cause, while yours is one of selfishness, narrow-mindedness and no consideration whatever for the rights of others; in fact, your idea is that we have no rights

at all. You refuse to sign agreements with our Unions. Why, we cannot tell. You will only sign with "individuals" and in the same breath tell us you are not opposed to trades unions, but with the method in which they are conducted. Bosh!

You may call yourselves Master Builders, Master Carpenters and what-nots; while that right is conceded to you, we refuse to be your slaves—all we ask is fair play and a square deal.

Equitable Adjustment.

(By R. B. Bruce.)

"FAIR dealing," says the declaration of principles, adopted at New Orleans, of a National Association of Manufacturers, "is a fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employes and employers should rest," and a member of the body is stated to have said, in urging the adoption of this principle, "This is the right spirit, and we should go before the world—the labor world in particular—advocating a unity of thought and action and such dealing between the two great interests, which are really the very foundation of life's ease and comfort and prosperity."

"Yes," said another member, "it should be not only our profession, but our practice, and I, too, earnestly favor its adoption, for it will show to our employes that we propose to be generous to them and just to ourselves."

"Well, now," said we, "this has a clear sound, its strength seems impregnable, and the fact is plainly manifest that it would be as dangerous to dispute its sincerity as it would be dishonorable to violate its performance, especially when the association and its members are on record, in the same set of principles, as favoring 'an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employes by any amicable methods that will preserve the rights of both parties.'"

The case had grown stronger, our impressions weaker, and in the overabundance of our confidence, joy and delight at these manifestations of strikingly conciliatory feeling we were quite ready to accept the professions as impartial, dispassionate, and the very article itself of that even-handed, honorable justice our fellows had so eagerly desired and strenuously fought for.

Upon reading the declaration in the order of its paragraphing we, however, discovered that we had made a painful transilence—a leap too far and too fast, for between the clause reciting the desire for fair dealing and that favoring an "equitable adjustment" of all ("all" is the comprehensive word used) difference "*between employers and employes*" (our italicizing), our faith and confidence in the honor and sincerity of the honorable association and its members—whom also we had assumed were so honorable—outside of either we could not consistently go—was smashed into smithereens. We could hardly believe our eyes; their sight was good, however, for we observed that the magnanimous manufacturers had risen in the majesty of their mental might and announced in an interluded paragraph that each and every member of the dignified, honoroable body had declared that none of them must be "fooled with," in the common phrase of the day, or in their own words, they must be "unmolested and unhampered" in "the management of their business, in determining the amount and quality of their products, and in the methods and systems of pay which are equitable and just."

Here were some interesting questions. Now, we never had a desire to manage another's business or determine the amount or quality of his product, unless we were employed so to do. Then, not only the amount, but the methods and systems of pay were of vital importance to us, and if there was a difference of opinion regarding the sum, our skill, workmanship, ability and service, all these were matters between our employer and self, which we thought were proper in the spirit of fair dealing, and as being "equitable and just," to receive that "equitable adjustment" which seemed to be assured and guaranteed us.

We took breath and a thought, and found that all a man could do, no matter if he were the most skilled workman in the world, was to lay away his tools in their chest, close its lid down, turn the key in the lock, put the key in his pocket, send the chest home and call at the office

for his pay, and sadly did we realize that our confidence was misplaced, because we had believed that if an employer and an employe differed in matters industrial, and their interest lie along joint lines, one would not say to the other he must be "unmolested and unhampered," but that both would agree to "an equitable adjustment of all differences" that might appear between them. The prohibition of the National Association of Manufacturers kept ringing in our ears, and it simply meant and means that no person or persons, not members of the association, will be permitted to make, or offer to make, any effort which might assist that management, correct those methods, improve those systems, profitably increase or wisely diminish those amounts, better those qualities or regulate that pay. No, sir, every such person or persons were to be flagelated, according to the Vanderbilt idea—that is to say—be damned.

Nor was the great purchasing world to hamper or molest this display of fair dealing by any system, method, means or effort that might call forth the willingness or readiness of the manufacturer or the association to discuss, adjust or settle any difference which such purchasing power might find relating to the "combination" prices the octopus had been or might be pleased to put upon and maintain for its wares and products; in other, or the plainest possible words, its "open" shop must be closed to all inquiries, suggestions, discussions or adjustments which, in the opinion of the combine, might hamper or molest it, or any member or members thereof, in establishing, maintaining or controlling the amount, the quality, the price, the wages, or the systems or methods of fixing and paying out the wages for manufacturing or producing such goods.

Let us ask the merchant, the purchaser and the consumer if this is not a hermetically sealed shop! and as a wage earner have we not a right to inquire whether this course—this of the National Association of American Manufacturers, or of any employers' association—is really, sincerely, honestly and honorably in the interest of fair dealing and carrying out, for the common good of themselves, their patrons and their employes, and of the people who compose the purchasing power, that "unity of thought and action" thus placed before us all in platitudes that appear so plausible, but, sifted through the sieve of clear, intelligent construction, are plainly false and pernicious?

We have also a right to inquire if this be the "propaganda"—the word smells of the sepulchre of dead languages; at least it is certainly growing old—that its "educational medium" is endeavoring to bring before the heads of manufacturing concerns as an "educational proposition" to "cure" the mental "attitude"—if an "attitude" can be considered a disease—of the working class, since it teaches only methods and systems of deceptions, dishonor and perfidy in promising fair dealing and "equitable adjustment of all difference," while commanding—as if it had the right to command—it be "unmolested and unhampered" in closing its shop; and surely if it can not bear intelligent, fair and impartial inspection or investigation, it certainly ought to be closed by the grand jury of courageous public opinion.

"Will you not help," cries the "medium," "in carrying on this propaganda? It is the vital work of the hour and worthy of the most earnest consideration." If you mean an open shop wherein "fair dealing" and "equitable adjustment" of all differences obtain, we will help, with the might of our mind, the power of our pen and the muscle of our arm, and so will the people (not), whose attention, with your own, is asked to the following from the Philadelphia North American:

The gravest peril that has befallen the nation since the civil war has come from combinations of enormous wealth for the plunder of the people by controlling necessaries of human existence.

Millions of money, usually accumulated by crime, have been employed to use the nation's highways *against the public interest, to advance the price of food and to destroy honest industry.*

The Winter Is Past.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

NATURE is glad. The glory and glamor of the Easter season is over all the land. The balmy air of April, sweet with the fragrant odors of springtime, soothes the senses into calm

repose. The earth is wearing her perfumed robes of beauty and splendor. Renewed life is shining everywhere, and hope and happiness sparkle in the atmosphere. Earth seems too fair for misery, sin and strife to find place with her people. Under ordinary circumstances life is so beautiful our minds turn involuntarily to beautiful and pleasant themes.

Fain would we ignore the clouds of war in the distance, and the mutterings of discord, occasioned by the greed of monopoly, that already mar the harmony of our own loved land.

Easter is here, and Christian America bows in devotional homage. Reverent praises rise in triumphant joy of glorifying our risen Redeemer. But, reflecting on the brilliant pageant of the annual Easter parade of wealth and fashion, we must reluctantly realize and admit the god of Gold receives a flattering share of the world's adoration.

The winter is past, but from the dark background rises a repulsive picture of poverty's tragedy. It shuts out the genial glow of springtime and disturbs the serenity of our mental vision. But the very pathos of the picture demands that it be placed before the world to be viewed by a Christian civilized people. An unlovely picture it is that intrudes itself at such a season.

In the manufacturing section of a fair and prosperous city, where no restraining law protects the children of the poor from the rapacity of the rich, there stands a large cotton mill, surrounded by the numerous dwellings of the mill hands or operatives. Much has been written in previous comment concerning the customs of cotton factories in regard to child labor, but this one picture of real life suggests the capabilities of capital in the pursuit of profit.

A cold, bare hovel of three rooms is an ideal setting for the scene of degradation.

A home—if home it may be called—that poorly shelters a destitute family from the fierce blasts of winter; for comfort, a heap of ragged blankets, a few broken chairs, a box and cracked pitcher, a rough table, an empty pantry and a smouldering fire of refuse and cinders in a rickety grate.

The central figure in the picture is the wan, drawn face of a dying child. The halo of immortality is fast setting around the little face. She is ten years old and has been working in the cotton mill until a few days before, when, stricken with pneumonia, she was sent home from the factory with her death chill. Ten years old and working thirteen hours of a winter's day for a daily wage of ten cents.

Her sister, a girl of fifteen years of age, works in the mill from 5:20 o'clock in the morning until 6:15 in the evening, receiving twenty-two cents a day.

A brother, twelve years old, in the same mill, gets twenty-five cents a day. Another brother, thirteen years old, at work in a rug factory, made thirty-five cents a day until a hemorrhage of the lungs unfitted him for work. The two younger children, about five and seven years old, could not get jobs, and the widowed mother, a hopeless incurable from cancer, was not able to work. Four out of six children under sixteen years of age supporting a family of seven on less than one dollar per day is the art of living reduced to a minimum.

They existed, struggled and endured in silence until misfortune and despair drove them to appeal to organized charity for aid.

The oldest girl had to leave work to care for the sick; then, without food, fuel or medicine, and without means to obtain them, the family, desperate from cold, hunger and pain, faced death from privation. In the most acute distress they were relieved by public charity.

The president, superintendent and stockholders daily pass the tenements and hovels of the mill hands. More than any other should they know something of the home lives of their employes. The former master of African slaves knew his dependents were fed and clothed and warmed, and had medical care and attention when ill, but there is no hope for the wage slave of advanced civilization, except in death.

Poor baby! Thirteen hours of toil for ten cents. Truly a typical childhood for the poor. Death is merciful when it reaps such a flower!

The winter is past, but the pallid face of that dying child, looking out among

the gloomy environs of that wretched hovel, makes a picture that shames a prosperous nation; a picture we would hang in the sanctuary of luxurious, mansion homes, and beside the altars of all our churches, until every professed follower of the gentle Savior learns the lesson of true Christianity.

Our law makers should stamp the picture of vicissitude upon their minds until humanity's cry of, Save our children! would no longer be disregarded in any state or section of this country. Child labor would be abolished and compulsory education should bless, even in spite of themselves, the children of all classes. Slumbering consciences should awake, and polite infidelity no more cloak itself in the guise of morality and religion. How can any individual or firm base their prosperity on the distress and pauperism of others and not be infidels?

They may profess to be the appointed stewards of God's merciful bounties to His creatures, but conditions prove their trust betrayed.

Increased extravagance in social life may require an increase in salary in high places, but what of the toiling poor who have no social expenses to sustain?

They must pinch and starve and freeze and die on sweatshop methods, if unionism and Christianity do not look out for them.

But the winter is past and the beauty of the spring sunshine is around us. Our hearts are uplifted and hope is renewed in the message of love borne on the songs, and in the story of everlasting life that is impressed upon us in nature's Easter sermon. There is One Supreme who rules, and all will yet be right.

What the Indianapolis Sunday Sentinel of April 2, 1905, Had to Say About Our General Officers.

There are probably few of the thousands of people who enter and leave the State Life Building, Indianapolis, during any given week of the year who know that in a suite of offices located on the fifth floor the commercial destinies of almost a quarter of a million men and the members of their families are handled.

However, this is the case, and the enormous work that is entailed in the proposition is conducted by three men who direct, and a force of stenographers who labor and delve at the dictates of their chiefs. The offices are those that comprise the headquarters of the national organization of the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

A few years ago the national headquarters of the organization were removed from the East to Indianapolis. At that time the organization did not boast a membership far in excess of 200,000. The national officers were men who had been chosen because of their fitness to direct the growing affairs of the great body of Union workers, and through their constant efforts and endeavors the membership has increased. Today the Carpenters' Union stands very near the head of organized labor bodies in point of membership, and it is not exceeded in matters of financial strength or responsibility by the few Unions that have an advantage numerically.

There is to the lay mind but slight evidence of the enormous amount of business that is transacted at headquarters offices each working day of the year. There are few days when one or the other of the national officers are not at headquarters, and so perfect is the working system employed that business matters, large and small, are attended to with dispatch and efficiency.

The office of President W. D. Huber is these days the gathering place of national organizers and many conferences behind closed door are being held. The affairs of the Carpenters' Locals throughout the country are in excellent shape, and not many difficulties, excepting those in New York and Pittsburg, are being considered. The fact is that the generally favorable weather that has prevailed throughout the country for the past weeks has given an impetus to building, and mechanics are anxious to get to work after a winter of enforced idleness along several lines.

Secretary Frank Duffy bears the brunt of the routine business that the national officers transact. His daily mail is simply enormous, and when the sacks are opened in the morning it is the signal for the stenographers and other clerks to get

busy. Hundreds of letters covering all sorts of subjects affecting the interests of the carpenters are read and answered.

Mr. Duffy has still another line of work in connection with his position that is exacting—he is the editor of the Carpenters' journal. He prepares much copy for the publication and writes the greater number of editorials printed.

Just now Treasurer Thomas Neale is engaged in a big piece of work. He is preparing a card catalogue of every member of every local affiliated with the Carpenters' Union. The task is a big one and a special force of clerks are working daily under Mr. Neale's direction, rushing the work to completion. So great is the task that Mr. Neale will not venture a statement as to when he will have it accomplished.

The Woman With a Baby.

'Mid the herd of human porkers crowded on the trolley-car
All is selfishness and jostle, making age and sex no bar;
Men collapse in seats and stay there, letting shrinking ladies stand
With a look of indignation—and a strap in either hand.
Yet there's one thing that, you 've noticed, never fails to make a stir—
When a woman with a baby comes, they all make room for her.
I have sat in stuffy coaches on a crowded railway train
List'ning to case-hardened travelers, who declared with might and main
That they'd see the railroad company in hades' fiercest heat
Long before they'd even think of giving any one a seat.
Then, ere scarce they'd ceased their boasting, they would rise without demur—
For a woman with a baby, they must all make room for her.
There is something sweet, madonna-like, in pictures such as that,
And it makes the lowest ruffian feel like taking off his hat;
For it bears him back to babyhood when loving mother arms
Closely clung to him and kept off e'en the least of earth's alarms.
So, no matter what his station, he will evermore defer
To a woman with a baby—he has reverence for her.
Once I dreamed I stood in heaven, just inside the pearly gate,
While to every new arrival good St. Peter said: "You're late;
For the places all are taken and the harps are all in use,
Golden streets are just so crowded that I had to call a truce."
Then a little, tired-out woman lugged a baby into view,
And St. Peter said: "We're full up, but we'll find a place for you."

—S. W. Gillian, in Leslie's Weekly.

The Mission of Organized Labor.

(By M. J. O'Brien.)

IN reading our trade journals and labor papers we occasionally come across articles quoting the language of some judge who may have rendered a decision favorable to organized labor or to some man in professional or business life who may have spoken a kind word in behalf of trades unionism. In the case of the judge it is more than probable that the principles of common law may have made it impossible if actuated by a spirit of judicial honesty to have rendered a decision other than he did. And perhaps the professional or the business man whose sense of justice and honor is not wholly stifled by his desire for wealth and in whose heart and mind there still lingers a spark of the fire of human kindness and sympathy for the struggling mass of humanity could not have spoken other than he did, and yet we often see the decision of the one and the words of the other surrounded, so to speak, with a halo of glory and joy, magnified and eulogized seemingly to inspire or encourage those enrolled under the banners of trade unionism as to the legality and the justice of the cause in which they are engaged. It is not my desire to find fault with those who by some kind word spoken or the performance of some act may have in some way aided those who are struggling to throw off those barnacles of society who have fastened themselves upon them that they may enjoy all the pleasures of life while those who labor and suffer may partake of all its miseries. Nor yet to criticise or find fault with the editors of the trade journals and labor papers for the seeming notoriety they give the acts above mentioned. The thought that most forcibly impresses itself upon my mind is why is it necessary to give more than a passing glance to the actions of individuals who are simply guided by the principles of common law and the spirit of common sense in reaching conclusions that may seem favorable to the interests of the wage earners in their struggle for the betterment of their conditions, or is it because those who are members of organized labor are in doubt as to the necessity and the justice of the cause in which they are enlisted; namely, the protection of the home and the family life of the individual and the elevation and

the improvement of the whole mass of the wage earners in general, or is it rather from the fact that long submission to the dictates and commands of the employers has clouded the mind with a mist of doubt as to whether we were justified or not in assuming the position that the God of Nature intended that we should occupy and from this fact we seem to need a word of encouragement or the official sanction of some individual who we look upon as gifted with a knowledge superior to ours from the fact that he may occupy some position in the official or the business life of the country? I am rather inclined to the latter view from the fact that when you approach a body of men with the suggestion of becoming organized almost invariably the first answer that greets your ears is, "They don't know how the employer might feel on the question;" practically admitting that the opinion of the employer would, to a greater or less extent, determine whether they would become organized or not, thus practically giving the employer the right to say whether they shall join a trade union or not and absolute control over their labor power from which alone they derive the means that enables them to obtain the necessaries and the comforts of life. How often do we find the actions of many of the members to correspond with the actions of those outside of the trade union movement. Our experience teaches us that it is an easy thing to be a member of a trade union when we are drifting with the stream, or, in other words, when, by a little or no great effort on our part, we secure a reduction in the hours of labor, or an increase in wages, or the elimination of abuses that may have existed in a trade from lack of organization. Do we always find the majority of the members imbued with the same spirit when the unions meet the opposing forces of the employers and the capitalists when, perhaps, they are called upon to give evidence of their faith in the union and their willingness to make any reasonable sacrifice as an evidence of their devotion and loyalty to the cause of labor? Does it not often happen that they question the wisdom of the action of the majority, and when the union becomes involved in a struggle and that a certain amount of its restraining influence has to be withdrawn to be applied in other directions, they seem to lose sight of the fact that through the instrumentality of the union they are enjoying conditions that they could not otherwise have obtained, thus plainly showing that the underlying principles of the trade union movement has not taken a very deep root in their seemingly shallow minds, making the words of the poet, Dryden, applicable at this time when he said:

"Errors like straws on the surface flow,
He that for pearls would search must dive below."

The pearls of trade unionism are not to be found on the surface. Those who seek and wish to find them must go to the bottom or to the foundation. They must study and acquire a knowledge of the relationship of organization to all human progress. That knowledge, once received and firmly imbedded in the mind, will drive out indifference and selfishness, will rekindle the fire of activity and devotion, penetrating all those who may come in contact with it, clarifying the air and quickening the pulse of trades unionism, bringing to it that respect and admiration that has so long been withheld from it, representing, as it does, a cause so noble and so holy.

My object at this time in taking up this phase of the question, which may seem so dry and uninteresting, is to disabuse the minds of the members of trade unions that their confidence or respect for the union should not in any way be lessened because those who are opposed to them seek to misrepresent, falsify and to vilify them. History teaches us that at no time in the past has there been a form of government, no matter how brutal or tyrannical it may have been, that did not have defenders amongst those who were beneficiaries of the system, and who have been pleased to call themselves the better element of society. Our own experience teaches us that no matter how corrupt the government of a state or municipality may be it can find defenders, and among those you will find ministers of the gospel, judges who come down from the bench to drag their official robes through the mire of political corruption in the hope of giving it a quasi certificate of cleanliness, business men, bankers, lawyers and doctors, and others who lay claim to being the respectable element of society. As it

is in the political and social life so it is in the economical side of life. No matter how degrading and unjust an industrial system may be, it, too, will find defenders, and it is almost an assured fact that those defenders are among those who are benefited by that system. The pages of history do not contain one single instance of a movement that had for its object the improvement and the uplifting of the human race that did not meet with opposition of those who were profiting by the degradation and the misery of the toiling masses. Men had to run counter to this thing they call public opinion, they had to sacrifice the friendship of those with whom they had been used to associate, trusting in time and the justice of their cause for the reward that usually comes from persistence and devotion to a principle founded on the rights of humanity.

Our trade unionists should not be deterred or influenced by what those outside may say or think about it. They should be like the captain and crew of an out-going vessel destined for a foreign port—storms may arise and threaten to engulf them, but with steady hands and determined minds they direct their bark safely through the angry billows until the storm has spent its force, the turbulent waters again assuming their placid nature, and the vessel rides safely and triumphantly into the port for which she was destined.

Trades unionism has a mission to fulfill. In the performance of our duties we may run counter to the ideas and the wishes of those who refuse to recognize the right of the worker to organize to protect himself in the right to control his labor, but, like the captain and the crew of the vessel, we are destined for that port named "Equality and Justice," where the rights of the weak will feel our protecting care, where the power of the strong shall be curbed, where their deadly grip upon the toiling masses shall be broken, where selfishness shall give place to justice, where confidence shall supplant suspicion, love and hate, where the blessings and benefits to be derived from a fully developed and perfect condition of trades unionism will give comfort and joy to all those who enroll themselves under its banners inscribed with the motto of "Liberty and Equality."

It Is Coming.

(By J. Arthur Edgerton, in Twentieth Century.)

How bright, how sweet, this world would be
If men could live for others!
How sweet, how bright,
How full of light
This life, if justice, truth and right
Were once enthroned; if men were free;
If men would all be brothers!
And is this nothing but a dream?
Must wrong go on forever?
Must poverty
Forever be
And selfish greed and tyranny?
Must hate and strife be still supreme,
And love and peace come never?
No. I will not believe it. No.
God still reigns somewhere, brother,
Somewhere, sometime,
The race will climb
Above its selfishness and crime;
Will gentler, nobler, happier, grow;
And men will love each other.
The morn is rising soft and bright;
The way grows light before us.
Cheer, brother, cheer.
Through doubt, through fear,
The world grows better, year by year;
And fast and bright a day of light
Will spread its white wings o'er us.

Stick To Your Friend.

Be true to your friend in the hour of his sorrow,
Be the night e'er so dreary, remind him the morrow
Will bring the bright sunshine to gladden the hills,
To give blossoms their beauty and song birds sweet trills;
Make golden the grain fields and flowery the mead,
Breathe hope to your friend in the hour of his need.
Be true to your friend in the hour of his trouble,
Let the rays of affection beat down on the bubble,
By the foul breath of envious slanderers blown
'Till it bursts and from memory its traces have flown;
But let memory ever retain this good creed:
"I believe in my friend in the hour of his need."
Be true to your friend, if he's sad bring him cheer;
Bring the smile to his cheek, from his eye wipe the tear;
Drive the wolf from his threshold, light a fire on his hearth;
Let his table no more know of hunger or dearth;
Oh, a full crop of gladness will come from the seed
That Friendship doth sow when a friend is in need. T. C. WALSH, L. U. 64.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1905.

From the moment the March issue of The Carpenter came off the press in its new form and design up to the present writing nothing but words of praise and admiration have poured in upon us in appreciation of the change. While we are desirous and anxious to make our journal the most popular magazine in the labor market today, we know we must have your co-operation to do so. We therefore ask you to supply us with labor notes, reports of trade, craft problems, articles on economic subjects, and such other matters as will make interesting and educational reading for our members, subscribers, advertisers and friends. What we want to do is to educate our members on the great questions of the age, and we can not do it in a better manner than through the columns of our Journal.

While we have many duties to perform at this office that requires our careful consideration and closest attention, we want to give as much time and thought as possible to our "editorial department," and unless we are supplied with the necessary information our store of knowledge in a short time will become limited and we will be compelled to resort to the old custom of using "clippings." This we want to avoid, and, with your assistance and co-operation, we can do so. We want a bright, newsy, educational, interesting journal, and we are aware of the fact that our members want that also. Therefore it is that we ask you to co-operate with us in this desire and give us your assistance at all times to make this undertaking a success.

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Recording secretaries or strike committees, when reporting to the General Office on the successful termination of their local trade movement, should not merely state that their demands had been granted, without giving particulars. News of this kind is certainly interesting and encouraging. However, the report, if published in the journal, as it should be, and as it is generally desired by the Local Union, will have decidedly more color and be far more appreciated and received with much greater interest by our membership at large, if mention is made of the terms of the agreement or schedule previously in operation and the terms of the new one; as to wages and hours at least. This will show the nature of the change in the working conditions and show the advantages virtually gained by the successful issue of the movement. One or two additional lines to the report will certainly not overburden the writer.

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Although the ten-hour law had previously been upheld by the Court of Appeals in the state of New York, the law which especially applied to bakeries and was intended to protect the workers of the craft, has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the highest

tribunal in the land, in a decision handed down on April 17, in the case of Lockner vs. the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court asserts that all such laws impair the freedom of contract and that men have a right to bargain with employers to work even twenty hours a day if they see fit. The decision was secured by a narrow margin, four judges voting for the constitutionality of the law and five against it. Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, correctly declares that "No more important decision has been rendered in the last century." It shows that the bakers nor any other craft or calling may expect any protection from the United States Supreme Court, but must depend on their own organizations to enforce the shorter work day.

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The lockout in New York City declared against the members of the U. B. and other building trades organizations on the 8th of August by the Employers' Association has been declared off. The new central body of building trades, organized a few months ago, having at last taken a firm stand against the rival Unions organized and controlled by the bosses and refused to recognize their cards, and the employers themselves having realized that the re-establishment of peace and harmony in the building industry of New York City was an impossibility as long as these rival Unions existed, finally became desirous of arbitrating the differences. A new arbitration agreement was drawn up satisfactory to employers and men, and the Master Carpenters and Interior Decorators entered into a contract with our General President, William D. Huber, and William G. Shardt, President of the G. E. B., wherein the former agreed to employ none but members of the U. B., provided, however, that the Independent Carpenters' Union be admitted to our organization. Three charters were granted them, two for Unions composed of carpenters and one for a Union composed of cabinet makers.

While we are pleased to convey the news of the termination of this gigantic struggle of our brothers in New York City to our membership, we must again appeal to them to remain away from that city for a while at least. Hundreds of our members who now have passed over eight months of enforced idleness, must, above any one else be given an opportunity to secure employment. Conditions in New York City at this time do not warrant the slightest influx of idle carpenters. Stay away.

Obituary Resolutions Eliminated.

The attention of our Local Unions and members is hereby again called to our new departure excluding obituary resolutions from the columns of all ensuing issues of this journal.

Local Unions desiring to give notice of the death of any of their members will please send in a statement giving full particulars as to name and age of departed, cause of death or nature of disease and date when death occurred for insertion in our "Death Roll." The insertion will be gratuitous.

Prudential Insurance Company Fair.

Editor The Carpenter:

The newspaper clipping here below appeared in one of our local papers and was copied by two or three of the New York papers, and may have been copied all over the country and get into the labor press.

The morning after its publication I was sent for by the superintendent of the company and was assured it was not true. I reported the matter to the District Council and Essex Trades Council, and, if possible, I should like to have it officially denied in The Carpenter, as it is a misstatement of facts, as the company has always been fair to organized labor in this city.

Their headquarters are here and immense buildings owned by the company were built by day's work, Union labor, from cellar to roof:

"All of the Union painters and carpenters employed by the Prudential Insurance Company were notified last Friday that on and after Saturday, April 29, their services would no longer be required. The matter will be taken up by the district councils of painters and carpenters when they meet Thursday night."

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. McLEAN, B. A.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Let Us Hear From You On This Matter.

At the Milwaukee Convention a set of resolutions was introduced by the representative of Local Union No. 264 of Boulder, Colo., calling for the building of a Brotherhood Sanitarium, to be owned and controlled by the organization.

In order to place the matter intelligently before our members we herewith quote the resolutions, word for word, and also the action of the Convention on the matter:

A BROTHERHOOD SANITARIUM.

To the Editor of The Carpenter:

By request of L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo., we publish the subjoined report of a committee appointed by the Local Union for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a Brotherhood Sanitarium:

To the Officers and Members of L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo.:

Your committee, appointed to take preliminary steps in an endeavor to have a sanitarium built and located at Boulder, Colo., to be the property of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and to be governed by such laws as the organization may adopt and be under the control of the G. E. B., beg leave to submit the following report:

The plan of establishing a sanitarium for the free treatment of brother carpenters or their dependent ones afflicted with lung troubles, deserves to be commended. Your committee believes that an assessment of one dollar per member of the U. B. will bring an amount of money sufficient to purchase ground, erect, equip, and furnish suitable buildings for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty patients. We further believe that an annual assessment of 50 cents per member would furnish the U. B. with a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the institution and would cover the expenses incurred in its management.

We do not believe there is a man in the U. B. who would not be willing to pay an assessment to be applied to such a cause, and therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegates to the Thirteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. be and are hereby instructed to bring before said Convention a preamble, as may be required, setting forth the usefulness of a Brotherhood Sanitarium and the advantages derived from such an institution and to use all honorable means to have the same submitted to the members of the several unions, so they may be enabled to vote for or against the plan of establishing this sanitarium.

In advocating this plan L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo., is solely guided by a spirit of humanity, realizing as we do, together with the great majority of American people, that the "white plague" (tuberculosis) is un-

dermining the constitution of the people, thereby producing an inferior race. We also realize that the members of the U. B. and their dependent ones are not exempt from this dreadful disease, and that when afflicted few of them are provided with the necessary means to secure medical attention and care, and to select surroundings cheerful and bright, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, the great essentials for the relief and convalescence of sufferers. Thousands of the latter are coming here every year and many, very many, are benefited thereby.

The less fortunate, however, those of small means, who are coming here in the expectation to find something to do that might enable them to earn a living, but meet with failure, become discouraged and destitute. And when poverty and sickness combine it is not difficult to see the end, which is often a suicide's grave.

Hoping that the brothers will give this matter the attention it deserves and that the Local Unions will instruct their delegates to our next Convention to vote in favor of submitting the question of establishing a Brotherhood Sanitarium to the membership of the U. B., we remain,

Yours in Brotherhood,
GEORGE E. DICKEY,
R. R. REEDER,
GEORGE H. DRAKE,
Committee L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo.

The Committee on Resolutions does not concur in the resolution.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted. Amended that this matter be referred to the incoming General Executive Board to receive any proposition that may be presented them from any section of the country and bring the information so obtained to the attention of the next Convention. Seconded and carried.

You will, therefore, please let us have your views on this subject so that the matter may be placed before our General Executive Board for consideration and later referred to the Niagara Falls Convention for further action.

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Official Notice.

Within the last two months the General Secretary received numerous and pressing invitations from Local Unions and District Councils in all sections of the country to address mass meetings in defense of organized labor, but owing to press of business at the General Office, it was impossible for him to respond except in a few cases within a short distance of the city of Indianapolis. While he would willingly accept these invitations, it must be remembered that he is a very busy man and has many duties to perform in order that this organization may grow and prosper. His mail alone ranges from 300 to 800 communications daily; besides that, he has the ordinary routine office work to attend to, which includes passing on and payment of claims, editing the journal, conducting trade movements, defending lawsuits, holding conferences of one kind or another relative to the welfare of the U. B., and many other minor matters of vital importance. Under these circumstances he should be excused, and our members should not feel slighted or offended because he cannot be with them on required occasions. Whenever it is possible he will be only too willing to give his services in defense of our Local Unions and District Councils. Many unions think he should be with them at any and all times when called upon. This is an utter impossibility, for the present size of our Brotherhood would require him to remain constantly on the road and in the field for more than a year, and then he would not have covered more than one-half the territory under our jurisdiction.

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Vote on Strasser Decision.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12, 1905.

William D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the vote on the Strasser decision, as considered by the Milwaukee Convention and ordered submitted to referendum vote of the United Brotherhood by the General Executive Board at the meeting in January, 1905, respectfully report as follows:

Number of votes in favor of "Plan of Amalgamation" 8,988
Number of votes against the "Plan of Amalgamation" 24,473

Owing to not being received in the General Office by March 31, 1905 (the specified

time limit), the following ballots were not counted. The statement shows when the vote was taken by the Local Union, when mailed, and when received at the General Office:

L. U. No. 1336, vote taken February 28, posted April 6, received April 7; L. U. No. 585, vote taken March 28, posted April 3, received April 4; L. U. No. 251, vote taken March 21, posted April 4, received April 6; L. U. No. 1060, vote taken March 17, posted April 2, received April 8; L. U. No. 346, vote taken March 14, posted April 7, received April 8; L. U. No. 1043, vote taken March 21, posted April 5, received April 10; L. U. No. 1491, vote taken March 23, posted April 8, received April 10; L. U. No. 35, vote taken March 10, posted April 5, received April 10.

The ballots from L. U.'s Nos. 1426 and 1572 were recorded as unanimous votes and could not be counted.

Respectfully submitted,
P. CARLIN,
L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. A. SIEGFRIED,
L. U. 122, Germantown, Phil., Pa.
WALTER H. CRANSTON,
L. U. 61, Columbus, O.
Committee on Compilation.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Personally appeared before me Phil. F. Carlin, Walter H. Cranston and J. A. Siegfried, who deposeth and say that the attached votes on the Plan of Amalgamation, suggested by Adolph Strasser, for the consolidation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Seal)

(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Notary Public.

Sworn to before me this thirteenth day of April, A. D., 1905.

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Vote on Conflicting Amendments.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 10, 1905.

William D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the referendum vote on laws that conflict with the General Constitution, submitted by the General Executive Board, respectfully submit the following report:

Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 15: In favor, 29,251; opposed, 5,395. Vote on repeal of old Sec. 36: In favor, 27,290; opposed, 5,137. Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 38: In favor, 25,562; opposed, 4,791. Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 28: In favor, 26,270; opposed, 4,935. Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 21: In favor, 24,780; opposed, 5,670.

The following ballots were rejected, owing to not being received at the General Office within the specified time limit—March 31, 1905. Statement shows when the vote was taken by the Local Union, when mailed to the General Office, and when received at the General Office:

L. U. No. 585, vote taken March 28, posted April 3, received April 4; L. U. No. 1060, vote taken March 17, posted April 2, received April 8; L. U. 1336, vote taken March 14, posted April 6, received April 7; L. U. No. 1043, vote taken March 21, posted April 5, received April 10; L. U. No. 1491, vote taken March 23, posted April 8, received April 10; L. U. No. 412, vote taken March 18, posted April 3, received April 10; L. U. No. 35, vote taken March 10, posted April 5, received April 10.

Ballots received without number of Local, seal or official signatures, 2.

Ballots received without number of Local or seal, 1.

L. U. No. 1475 reported "No quorum present and no vote taken."

L. U. No. 1322, ballot was mutilated by changing the number of section and no explanation given for the changes.

Respectfully submitted,
P. CARLIN,
L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. A. SIEGFRIED,
L. U. 122, Germantown, Phil., Pa.
WALTER H. CRANSTON,
L. U. 61, Columbus, O.
Committee on Compilation.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Personally appeared before me Phil. Carlin, Walter H. Cranston and J. A. Siegfried, who deposeth and say that the attached vote on the amendments to the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners of America are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Seal)

(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Notary Public.

Sworn to before me this twelfth day of April A. D., 1905.

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Traveling Members Must Be Equipped With Due Book.

Some of our Local Unions are complaining of being annoyed by traveling members landing in their locality and presenting a working card from some other place, but not carrying their due-boook with them. This is apparently a frequent occurrence which is causing unnecessary trouble to the Local Unions of the respective localities. Members leaving their place of residence to go to work elsewhere should bear in mind that working cards are valid and recognized only in the locality or district issuing them. Therefore traveling members must at any and all times be equipped with their due-book.

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Bulletin of Structural Building Trades Alliance.

To Our Affiliated Trades. Greeting:

Despite the bitter, malignant and uncalled for attacks that have recently been made by parties with a "motive" upon the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America our organization thrives. Since the issuance of our last bulletin we have chartered the cities of Aurora, Ill.; Newport News, Va.; Boise City, Idaho; Omaha, Neb.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Newark, N. J.; Rock Island, Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; Duluth, Minn.; Utica, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Muskogee, Ind. Ter., and Annapolis, Md.

In view of the rapid development of local alliances it is not to be wondered at that a complaint coming from a certain quarter to the effect that we are a dual organization is receiving circulation, accompanied by a tirade of abuse and villification. This senile charge is unworthy of refutation beyond saying in passing that no attempt was ever made to organize the building trades of the country along lines adopted by the Structural Building Trades Alliance, and the best evidence of this is found in the fact that the truly basic trades, as such, never contemplated affiliation with a central body of building tradesmen until the organization of our alliance.

It might be well to reiterate that it is the intention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance to thoroughly unite every element of the building industry and to work out those problems that now confront those engaged in building erection. The changing conditions in our various trades requiring as it does a change in the treatment of the evils following the wake of the new conditions, impose fresh burdens that will exact our undivided attention and prevent our chasing ghosts or bolstering up the political aspirations of any individual at so much per day.

There is urgent need at this time for an agitation that would preserve the industry for those who have devoted the best years of their lives to any of the subdivisions of the general building trade; treat the abuses that are manifesting themselves in a dispassionate and practical manner with the employers; remove the cause of uncalled for friction by intertrade agreement; encourage building operation throughout the country; recognize the rights of associate trades; develop a healthy growth in our respective organizations; make trade unionism a thing of value to the employer and builder, as well as to the men; prevent general strikes, resist lockouts and defend our general interests when they are being jeopardized or assailed.

The attention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America will be devoted to consideration of these and other matters that affect the building trades and suitable legislation enacted contingent thereon at the third annual convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 15, 1905.

The Board of Governors, at their recent meeting, extended an invitation to International Unions in accord with this alliance to send fraternal delegates to our annual meeting. The State Building Trades Council of California will be represented by its founder, Brother P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco. The Hotel Lafayette has been selected as the headquarters for the delegates, and a suifable number of rooms, both with and without bath, will be reserved. The convention will be called to order at 10 a.

m., at Council Hall, and it is earnestly hoped that each affiliated International Union will have its full delegation present, since this promises to be not only the most important, but the most representative convention the building trades of America have yet held.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S.-T.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Plymouth, Mass.	New London, Conn.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Biloxi, Miss.
Revelstoke, B. C., Can.	Illmo, Mo.
Ladd, Ill.	Fort Branch, Ind.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Corinth, Miss.
New York, 3.	Logan, W. Va.

Total, 14 Local Unions.

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Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
New York City.	Owosso, Mich.
San Antonio, Tex.	Washington, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.
Pittsburg, Pa.	

Prompt Adjustment of Death Claims Appreciated.

The subjoined communications, acknowledging receipt of check for amount of death benefit and expressing the appreciation of recipient of the prompt and equitable adjustment of death claims, have been received by our General Treasurer during the month of March. They are a few samples of the many communications reaching the General Office at all times, thanking the General Officers for the efforts put forth in disposing of claims in the shortest possible time. We publish these letters because the sentiments expressed therein are highly esteemd by, and are an encouragement to, the General Officers and reflect credit on our entire U. B.:

Corona, L. I., N. Y., March 22, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

The check you sent me for Mrs. Brickwedel was properly handed over to her, and I assure you it was welcome. They are very poor, with five children, and his mother besides. Mrs. Brickwedel, therefore, desires to express her gratitude to the General Office for the good work done on her behalf.

PETER A. ANDERSON,
F. S. L. U. 507.

Augusta, Ga., March 25, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

I thank you again and again for the check for $200 sent me for Mrs. Jane Williams, wife of Brother Zack Williams, and I do hope that our Local Union will take on new life from this.

AMERICUS BERRY,
Pres. L. U. 1228.

Lead, S. D., March 22, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a draft for $50 from you for Brother M. W. Long on the death of his wife, which I delivered to him yesterday. Brother Long wishes me to thank you and Brother Duffy for the sincerity and kindness which you both have shown in this claim, and I know it will be a great boon to our Union. I had to go about four miles out in the country, where Brother Long was working, and there being only one witness present, I signed it as a second witness. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am fraternally yours,

JOHN BOYER,
F. S. L. U. 1440.

Shreveport, La., March 24, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

Enclosed you will find receipt for amount received on death claim of our late Brother Chasteen, for which the widow asked me to thank the General Officers for the prompt payment of same.

Fraternally,
C. L. WARSHAM,
F. S. L. U. 85.

St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

Enclosed find receipt for Brother Bowser's claim. Local Union 602, composed of millwrights and machinery erectors, are ever so much and more obliged to you and the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for your prompt attention and will do all in our power to promote the interests and to contribute toward the success of our organization. I remain yours truly,

ED. SCHNEIDEWIND,
F. S. L. U. 602.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

J. D. Cowper.

Since my advent in this district of southeastern Massachusetts I have traveled over nearly every foot of territory embraced within its area. I have visited about all the Local Unions and held mass meetings in a number of places, making my headquarters in Brockton on the 6th of March. I paid a visit to the Hingham L. U., finding the boys wideawake and 90 per cent. of the craft in the Union. I spoke for the South Shore District Council, composed of representatives of the Local Unions of Hingham, Scituate, Hull, Quincy and Braintree; held a well attended mass meeting in Quincy on March 27 and a mass meeting at Newton, amid the presence of a large number of ladies. The following week I put up my headquarters at Taunton, operating from there to all parts of the district, visiting the locals, urging the members on to greater efforts and holding a mass meeting on March 24, which was fairly well attended. Here I was assisted by the Hon. E. J. Slatterly of Framingham, who made a fine address. Conditions in Taunton are poor, owing to lack of interest taken in the movement by the workers themselves. Trade is fairly good, wages $2.50 maximum per day; employers are fair-minded.

In Mansfield trade is fair and prospects good. The Local Union is in fair condition and the members energetic in their efforts to build it up.

In Stoughton I found a small Local Union, but having the entire craft of the town inside fighting for the maintenance of the eight hours and looking forward for higher pay. They expressed a desire to have the carpenters in the town of Randolph organized, either in a Local Union of their own or have them join Stoughton, in order to protect their employers from unwholesome competition.

Our men in Bridgewater were all working out of town, down the beaches, when I visited them. However, I attended the Local Union's meeting and gave them quite some encouragement; 98 per cent. are in the Union.

Fall River is in a deplorable condition, owing to the recent strike of textile workers. Many of our men have left the city and very little building is going on. About 65 per cent. organized. I visited L. U. 223, assisted by Francis Clark, President of the State Branch, who made a splendid address. I myself and James Tansey, secretary of the Weavers, attended a meeting of the Trades and Labor League, the latter delivering an eloquent address in favor of purchasing the products of Union Labor.

On three different visits to Bedford I found conditions very unsatisfactory, due to the indifference of the membership all through the past two years towards everything concerning their own welfare and the interests of the craft. I induced both Local Unions to elect a business agent, and he and myself then went all over the city conferring with men and employers. The men were eagerly looking for better conditions.

We wound up the campaign on April 20 with a mass meeting, attended by a good crowd and lots of applications pouring in. Credit must be given to Brothers George E. Luce, Lamb, Mayer, Byron, Mosher and others, who done all in their power to aid me in my organizing work.

Under the auspices of the Stoughton Local Union a meeting was held in the town of Randolph. I was assisted by President Tucker of L. U. 624, Brockton, and by members of Stoughton; among the latter particular credit is due to Brother Bolles, who is untiring in his endeavor to improve the condition of his fellow-men.

A visit to the old historic town of Plymouth resulted in arousing the men to

the extent that a meeting was called and the money for a charter collected and forwarded to Organizer Shields, who, as I have learned since, has completed and instituted a Local Union in that town.

I am this moment trying to organize a new Local Union in Middlesboro and believe we shall succeed.

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W. J. Shields.

Report for the month ending April 22, 1905:

I visited about twenty Massachusetts Locals, in some few cases a second visit being necessary. It was my pleasure to organize two new Unions during this time, one at Attleboro, where they started with twenty of the best carpenters of the place. Their experience of having been organized before should make them efficient managers in handling the new Local's business, whose first work should be the establishment of an eight-hour day, Attleboro being about the only place of any importance in Massachusetts working longer than the eight hours. Our wishes to the new Union is that it may live long and prosper.

The ancient town of Plymouth has become one of the links of our chain of Unions. They organized with thirty-two selected carpenters, the cream of the craft, six applicants were refused admittance on the night of organization, two for the reason of being intoxicated and the others for lack of mechanical ability. The care in starting this Union is commendable for the reason that a Union started right is assured of success from its inception; while this is their first Union, yet they are enjoying the condition made possible by organization, eight hours and a wage that compares with the section. A hearty welcome to the boys of Plymouth into the U. B.

Through a request of our Quincy Local an effort was made to interest the carpenters of North Quincy, or what is known as Wollaston, in establishing a local in this section. I arranged a meeting, made sure that every carpenter in the territory mentioned was notified, but they as yet remain willing that others besides themselves can expend the energy necessary to labor's advancement. Their position remains that of reactionists. I was disappointed, for the reason of our Quincy membership having requested the employers for a $3 wage after May 1. If the men of Wollaston had come together this movement for higher wages would be agreed to without question. This assertion is the testimony of employers of this section. It is cases of this kind that demand our antagonism to the theory of open shops. Brookline held an open meeting on April 17 which filled their hall to overflow.

Sharing the platform with me on the said occasion was State Representative Walker, who explained his position on labor legislation at the State House. I defended the labor side. The meeting was generally satisfactory to this up-to-date and progressive membership.

The members of our Cambridge Locals are arranging to meet with the builders for the purpose of enacting a 1905 agreement, I having been invited to serve as one of the committee for this meeting of April 25. I attended the Local meeting to receive instructions in regard to their wishes. I found them a mite under the weather after the winter, but full of hopes to pull together in short order, now that spring is with us again.

In Malden I found a similar condition. This membership has joined with Chelsea and Revere in the employment of a business agent. This group of Locals expect an increased membership from this section, due to this action. It is hoped that their expectations may be realized, as the territory can stand considerable building up.

Wakefield held an open meeting in conjunction with the other trades of the Central Labor Union. I was assisted in the platform work by speakers representing the other crafts. The meeting was well patronized and was needful to the Unions of this section.

My visits to other Unions present no matters of special interest to our readers.

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S. G. Cunningham.

I left South Bend, Ind., April 2, after spending one week with the boys in an effort to build up their local. Two open meetings were held which, I think, aroused

the membership to a full realization that the city can be thoroughly organized if all get busy. Quite a number of applications were secured, and the boys are working as they never have before to make South Bend one of the strongholds.

On the above date I received a telegram from General President Huber, ordering me to proceed to Chattanooga on the 4th and Knoxville on the 6th, to address open meetings. Unavoidable delay caused me to disappoint the Chattanooga boys, but we had a meeting of all trades at Knoxville on the 6th. Several prominent speakers were present and delivered excellent addresses, among them being First Vice-President F. H. Cummins of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Albert E. Hill, editor of the labor paper in Nashville. Mr. Hill is also general organizer for the printers in the southern district. I continued to work in Knoxville about ten days. The organization here is in very bad condition, but as is the case all over, has some wheelhorses who are making all effort possible to build up. Several open meetings were held, the last on April 17, which was an enthusiastic gathering. Two prominent local speakers were present by special request of the committee, the Hon. Samuel G. Heiskell, one of the most eminent jurists of eastern Tennessee, and the Rev. William T. Rodgers. They both made pleasing addresses, Mr. Heiskell taking for his subject "Characteristics of Citizenship." He applied some very strong moral laws to the boys. After this meeting I proceeded to Chattanooga, where we are trying to make good for disappointing the boys on the 4th inst, and that our meetings here are bearing fruit is evidenced by the fact that one week has increased the membership of twenty-five, with excellent prospects for many more.

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T. A. Cameron.

When writing my last report I was in Lansing, Mich., where I remained a few days assisting the new Local Union in their effort to get in proper working order. They have started off with good prospects. From there I went to Jackson, and finding our men there in full control of the situation, I proceeded to Albion, where I attempted the organizing of a new Local Union, but was unable to do so at this time.

I visited Charlotte and tried my best to arouse the members of L. U. 1540 to greater activity. I then started for Hastings and made arrangements for a meeting with the men of the craft. Two hours before the time set for the meeting I received notice from the proprietor that I could not have the hall. I have reason to believe that the proprietor was coerced into this action by the employers, as one of them stated that there were no Unions in the city and they were getting along very well without them.

I then left for Grand Rapids, one of the cities hardest fought by the Employers' Association that I have found in my travels. They have resorted to all kinds of tactics, with a design to disrupt our organization in that city. They are still retaining their scabs specially imported at the time of the strike in 1903. I am pleased to state that L. U. 335 is regaining in membership and influence. I next went to Detroit and found our organization there also regaining in strength and recovering from the effects of last year's lockout.

By direction of General President Huber I proceeded to Cleveland, O., to attend a joint meeting of members of the Amalgamated Society and the U. B. The meeting was very largely attended. Its object was to fix a date for the taking effect of their trade demands. The 1st of May was chosen. I shall remain in Cleveland until recalled by the General President.

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Geo. R. Murray.

As per instruction, I visited New London, Conn., for the purpose of building up our organization in that city and vicinity. On arriving there and looking over the ground, I found conditions deplorable, to say the least. I learned that the carpenters of New London were the poorest paid of any city in the state of Connecticut. In looking around further and visiting all the jobs in company with the business agent, I discovered the cause of this lamentable state of affairs—half of the men were non-Union. I have seen most of them personally, and some of them having been

members of the organization before, I used all arguments and suasion at my command trying to get them back into the fold. But for some reason, best known to themselves, they refused.

I also met quite a number of the non-Union men, perfect strangers to the organization, and they also refused to join L. U. 133. I then proposed to them that they start a new Local Union, which seemed agreeable to a number of them, and after having obtained the consent of L. U. 133 to the granting of a charter in this instance, I called an open meeting, which resulted in the formation of a Local Union with twenty-one charter members. I believe from the way the officers elected have taken hold of this new Local Union's affairs, they will make it a success. It may be a means of thoroughly organizing the city in a short time. The shops and factories throughout the state of Connecticut are in a very bad condition, with a few exceptions, and considerable time should be spent in an effort to organize them. I visited some of the factories, but found it difficult to make much impression on either the men or owners. Conditions in general are fair throughout the state, with a prospect of plenty of work.

I was called to the city of New York by General President Huber and had a conference with him on some matters pertaining to the organization. On April 20 I attended an open meeting in Bronx Borough, and with Brother Huber and other speakers made a short talk on the object of organization and the necessity of a more earnest endeavor on the part of each and every member to do some missionary work necessary to make our movement a success.

P. S.—We had both vocal and instrumental music at the occasion, furnished by the band of L. U. 478, of which they may well feel proud. We also had refreshments and spent a very enjoyable evening.

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T. M. Guerin.

I have been in Penn-Yan, N. Y., assisting our Local Union of that locality in their demand for an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages. The outside contractors granted the increase demanded, while the mill owner offered a 10 per cent. advance as a compromise, which was accepted by the mill men, and thus the differences in this town were satisfactorily settled. The outlook for a good season's work in Penn-Yan is bright; all our men are working nine hours on outside jobs and ten hours in the mill. I desire to state that L. U. 966 is conducting their meetings in as business-like a manner as I have ever witnessed in any of the Local Unions upon whom I had the pleasure to call. I attended a meeting of the building trades section of the Central Federated Union of New York City, to which body three of our Local Unions had applied for membership. I am pleased to state that their delegates were seated in the section.

I also attended the meeting of the main body on the ensuing Sunday afternoon, where the action of the section was approved and the delegates likewise seated. I am using every effort to organize the mills at Mechanicsville, N. Y. It is hard work, indeed, to obtain better conditions for the men employed in our Eastern mills on account of the low wages and long hours obtaining in the mills of the Middle West, who are competing with our Eastern manufacturers in their home market.

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N. Arcand.

I have visited our Quebec Local Union and found it in good condition. An open meeting was held in the evening of that day, where several members of the National Union were present. We invited them to the floor, but they refused to discuss any subject. It is my opinion that before long the intelligent work done by our officers will bear fruit and the U. B. will stand without any rival in Quebec.

I visited Grand Mire and found the Local Union in good shape; nearly all carpenters of the place are in its fold and they are making preparations to enter into a movement for an increase in wages, which, I believe, will be a success.

Next I went to South Hyacinthe. The Local Union here had been organized with best of prospects; nearly the entire craft of the locality had rallied under its banner, but soon afterward many of the members, listening to the deceitful promises of their employers, had withdrawn. Now,

after having experienced their bosses' generosity, they realize the necessity of being reorganized in order to protect themselves and look after their interests. It was to this end I had been called. The meeting we held was well attended and enthusiastic, and it looks well for the future.

I have been in Victoriaville in the hope of organizing a Local Union in that city. We held a well attended meeting, but owing to the presence of the principle employers, the men did not dare to sign their names on the roll. However, many of them followed me to my hotel after adjournment, when they assured me that they were in favor of being organized, and that they would be ready for it on my next visit. No doubt there will be a Local Union in Victoriaville shortly.

In Three Rivers, where I proceeded to next, I met with even greater reverses. I could not find enough members to hold a regular meeting, and under the circumstances found it advisable to call an open one. This meeting was a success, eight new members were initiated, and judging from the enthusiasm manifested by those present, it has instilled the membership with new life and vigor.

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W. D. Michler.

For the past six weeks I have been traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. I visited all of the cities in which there are Locals of our craft, and several important cities I visited with the intention of organizing the carpenters, if possible. I find our membership in splendid condition in the two territories, considering the unfavorable weather conditions they had to contend with for the past two months, which retarded the building business in this section of the country to a large extent, but at present writing the building business is reviving very rapidly, and the indications point to a prosperous summer season for the carpenters, with the exception of Alamogordo, Douglas, Ariz., and Prescott, Ariz., where work is exceedingly dull in our line and the boys will have to seek employment elsewhere. I would advise all who contemplate coming this way in search of work to give these towns a wide berth, and to those brothers who are determined to seek their fortune in this healthy paradise, do not forget to bring your membership book with you, and paid up to date if you expect generous treatment from our brothers here. The average wages in New Mexico are $3.50 per day of eight hours, which is generally established by the Carpenters' Union throughout this section of the country. In Arizona the average wages are $4 per day of eight hours. Living is very high; in fact, it costs so much to live decently that it is impossible to save any great amount out of an ordinary salary of $4 per day.

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R. E. L. Connolly.

Shortly after writing my last report I left New Orleans, where we planned out and the members are inaugurating an aggressive campaign to offset the open shop policy of the Contractors' Association.

I stopped at Gulfport, Miss., where I found a newly organized Local. I went from Gulfport to Biloxi, where I succeeded in putting in a new Local, and from there I returned to Birmingham, Ala., remaining a couple of days. I next stopped at New Decatur, only to learn that our organization at that place had gone out of business.

The town is supported by the L. & N. R. R. shops, and the bitter antagonism of that corporation to unionism makes it difficult for a Union to live there.

My next stop was at Sheffield, where I visited No. 1007 and found them in very good shape and getting along nicely. We had a good meeting and the members appear to be taking a lively interest in the cause.

I visited No. 1120, at Florence, a small Local, but they have established the nine-hour day and, for a young Local, are doing very well.

The members turned out in goodly numbers, transacted their business in a highly creditable manner and seemed greatly interested in the story of organized labor as presented to them by the writer.

I left Alabama at this point, going to Corinth, Miss., where I organized a Local, and am beginning to work on several other towns in this portion of the state, with what results the future alone can tell.

I find, however, that mechanics of all

crafts are showing considerable interest in the question of organization, and the good effects of this must be felt in the not far distant future.

It is merely a matter of education in this particular line, and as we are the ones directly interested, the lessons must be taught by us.

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J. W. Adams.

At the time of rendering my previous report I had spent about three days in an effort to organize the non-Union men of Little Rock, Ark. At that time I felt rather optimistic as to ultimate success, but with the assistance of the members of the Local Union, I continued on the non-Union men's trail until we had them stirred up and got them where we wanted them. In about two weeks' time we succeeded in almost doubling the Local Union's membership, established the eight-hour day, organized Building Trades Council, and completed all necessary preparations for the inauguration of the working card system, which is to take effect on June 1. I believe this is doing pretty well for an old Arkansaw town, as the boys call it.

After leaving Little Rock I went to East St. Louis, where our boys had a little fight of their own. It seems that they had got their town in such a splendid condition that there were no more scabs there to fight, and the boys having become so accustomed to fighting, some one just got up a little scrap among themselves, which resulted in charges and countercharges, until there was hardly enough left to try the cases. Finally, by a generous effort to re-establish harmony and for the good of all, the brothers came together, resignations followed and the entire matter wound up with mutual handshaking and peace making, each one agreeing to leave off the scrapping business until such time as some lonely scab would try to break into town, when they would be afforded an opportunity to get their money's worth.

I was called to Muskogee, I. T., where on April 18, the Master Builders locked out all the building trades. The controversy arose through a demand of the hod-carriers, who, with all other trades, are represented in the Central Council, for eight hours at the increased magnificent rate of $2.40 per day. On April 1 the bosses refused to accede and some of our men being ordered on strike in sympathy with the hod-carriers, the bosses declared a general lockout. On my arrival here, on April 18, I, in company with a committee, visited the Masters, as they call themselves, with the endeavor to adjust the difficulty. We were presented with the ultimatum that before they would reemploy our men they would have to sever all connection with the central body and tear up its card.

The boys on their part are determined to remain firm and fight it out to a finish. The Master Builders have organized a Citizens' Alliance and declared they would make Muskogee an open shop town, but as Muskogee has been, and is today, one of the best organized towns in the country, we intend to persuade the bosses that they had better change their mind. At all events, it is advisable that all building trades men be notified to keep away from Muskogee until the trouble is settled. In conclusion I will state that we met today and organized a Structural Building Trades Alliance. Probably we may reach a settlement through the instrumentality and influence of this body.

The True-Blue Union Man.

Occasional defeats in trade disputes does not discourage the dyed-in-the-wool, true-blue Union man; neither does it indicate to him that the whole labor movement is going to pieces as a consequence. We cannot recall a time in the past twenty-five years but what there has been some weak-kneed, half-baked Union man, or a group of them, who have said, after every little defeat, that the trade union movement is lost, proved insufficient, etc., and proposed that we at once start "something" to take its place. Despite their groundless fears and quaking heart, with their rotten predictions, the trade union movement has steadily increased in numbers, strength and usefulness. The trade union movement will continue to do in the future what it has done in the past—grow—despite all opposition.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

Correspondence

From Palo Alto, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

As nothing has appeared in The Carpenter for some months to enlighten our fellow-craftsmen as to the situation existing in Palo Alto, Cal., I would like to inform our brothers, through The Carpenter, that for more than a year past we have been fighting against the open shop, and so far our fight has been successful in spite of the fact that our enemies have been flooding the East with all sorts of literature to entice men to come here, with the object of flooding the town with men, and thus try to introduce the open shop system and bring about lower wages and longer hours. Quite a number of Brotherhood, as well as non-union, men have been induced to come here by the glittering promises held out of plenty of work at high wages all the year around, only to find the promise a delusion and snare, the promoters of the scheme being careful not to state the fact that the necessaries of life and rents are inflated more than enough to counterbalance the difference in wages. The Brotherhood men we have taken care of as well as we could. The non-Union men have been taken in hand by the opposition with poor success, as they cannot get enough work to keep them employed, and owing to the class of men brought here, the town is getting quite an undesirable reputation, owing to numerous burglaries having occurred lately and it being no longer safe to leave tools especially in unfinished buildings, thanks to the Citizens' Alliance. Hoping that the brothers will take warning and avoid Palo Alto and vicinity until the Citizens' Alliance has run its course and died its natural death.

I remain fraternally,

A MEMBER OF LOCAL 668 OF PALO ALTO.

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From Little Rock, Ark.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been entrusted with the pleasant task to return to the General Office the sincere thanks of Local Union 690 of Little Rock for the support and assistance rendered us toward organizing the craft in this city. As you are aware, we have been up to a hard proposition for some time from various causes. A year ago our Local Union was betrayed by members and beaten in strike, occurrences which some of our old members find hard to forget, and they find it still harder to forgive. What has been another drawback is our location, just half way between the North and South and the constant influx of a large number of migratory birds, called carpenters.

We are glad to welcome them when they do right, but when these newcomers are members of our U. B., and flagrantly violate their obligation by hampering our progress while they should be our friends and help us along in every way possible, then they would far better serve our cause by remaining away.

What I have reference to is the practice in vogue among many of our migrating brothers of securing a clearance card from some Local Union north of us, then starting south, stopping in our town two, mayhap three, weeks and never make their appearance in our meetings nor depositing their card with our Union. They would even conceal the fact of their membership in our U. B., and after making a little stake would leave. But generally before leaving they would make a confidant of some scab of their being a member of our organization, at the same time denouncing the Union here as not amounting to anything and giving this as the reason for not having deposited their card. Such action would hurt the cause of any union, and does so in Little Rock. In order to check its ill effect we shall in the future make a strong effort to catch up with these union scabs and thieves and make it hot for them in their home—as well as in all other union—towns throughout the country.

Brother Adams was just the right man to send us in our time of need; through his untiring efforts we have practically estab-

lished the eight-hour day and secured additions to our membership by initiating fifty candidates. We have at this time stirred up the boys to such an extent that they are vieing with each other in an endeavor to secure new applications. We have passed a resolution providing that an energetic effort be made to inaugurate the working-card system on June 1, and with that end in view, and to assist us in this undertaking, committees have been appointed by the bricklayers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, electrical workers, metal workers and, of course, by our Local Union, with full power to act. By this concerted action in this particular instance we are hopeful to accomplish what we have never been able to accomplish before, viz.: the establishment of a central body of all trades, which will have the effect of binding them together in closer affiliation, secure for each Union the support of all others in the effort put forth to make Little Rock a strict Union City. We have already introduced the job-steward system, which will greatly work to our advantage.

I also desire to emphasize the fact that men now coming into our fold are exceptionally good mechanics, and that today we have a majority of good, competent mechanics paying tribute to our Local Union. And while we hope to place this city in the front ranks of organized cities of the country at an early date, we are certainly not going to lie down and say quits should we fail to obtain all we are longing for at this time.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to Brother Adams, our General Organizer, who has rendered us such valuable service, the kindest regards and best wishes of Local Union 690 for his future welfare and success. Congratulating you on the improved appearance of the journal,

I am sincerely yours,

L. H. BURNHAM,

Little Rock, Ark. F. S. L. U. 690.

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Unionism Among the Italians.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you are aware, our United Brotherhood has, in Providence, R. I., a Local Union composed of Italian carpenters and joiners. This Local Union, 1233, was organized some three years ago by sixteen charter members, and after its third regular meeting had 134 members on its roll, most of them Italian carpenters, who could neither speak, read nor write the English language. Still, there were also a few members who virtually commanded the language. And these members, while under less tempting circumstances they might probably have remained honest and true to themselves and their fellow-men, could not resist the temptation of using the advantage which the knowledge of the English language gave them over the bulk of the membership by extorting a dollar or two from their fellow-brothers and countrymen at every opportunity. During the carpenter strike here in May, 1903, the poor, ignorant Italian carpenters stood loyal to the Brotherhood, believing as all intelligent workers do, that "in Union there is strength." These English-speaking members, however, holding office during the strike, not only collected fake assessments every three or four days, saying they were to be levied by decision of headquarters, but even made the members pay 25 or 50 cents in addition every now and then while the strike was on.

The strike pay which is alleged to have been paid out by headquarters for the members of the Italian-speaking Local Union, has never been received by them. Where it went to is unknown. These Italians, not being able to read or write English, seeing a red rubber stamp on any piece of stationery, supposed it to have come from headquarters, and whenever asked for money by the unfaithful and dishonest officers, they paid up every time without protest. This state of things continued until last August, when a young, ambitious carpenter sent in his application for membership. In the meantime the members of this Local Union, judging the entire Brotherhood by the action of their own officers, imagined that they were a gang of money grabbers and began dropping out of the Union.

The dishonest officers, fearing that the new applicant for membership might prove to them a black sheep, laid his application aside and never acted on it for weeks and months. Finally, on December 13, the new member called at the meeting and asked for the President, who refused to be seen; then he asked for the Secretary, who likewise refused on the ground of lack of time. Thereupon he called on the Business Agent,

who got the Union to decide that the new applicant should be given a hearing. He addressed the meeting in Italian and had hardly concluded his remarks, accusing the officers right to their faces of their wrongdoing, when the members broke out in a hearty cheer and brotherly welcome for the new member, who was accepted by a rising vote. Later on the new member in question advised the holding of an open meeting, which took place on the 26th day of March, and long before it was called to order the hall was packed, holding the largest gathering of Italian mechanics ever held in Rhode Island. Among the speakers at this meeting were the President and Business Agent of the Providence District Council, your correspondent and others, who spoke on the objects and aims of our Brotherhood and unionism in general. It was made clear to the audience that it was not through fault of the Brotherhood that they had been abused by their officers, and the legal way of punishing these scoundrels was pointed out to them. The speakers were enthusiastically applauded and the call to rally around the Brotherhood charter and never allow the Italian name to be taken down from the wall, was responded to by sixteen applications. It was then voted to meet every Tuesday night instead of every two weeks.

Yours fraternally,

SISTO GAUTIERI,

L. U. 1233, Providence, R. I.

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No Boom in Edmonton, Alta., Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

I was greatly impressed by Brother A. V. Hoffman's letter in the March Carpenter. His remarks were certainly to the point and gave a good illustration of conditions existing in many Western towns. I positively know that his assertions relative to Stockton, Cal., holds good in many particulars of Edmonton, in Alta., Can. You have no doubt heard considerable of this town as the coming metropolis of the West, as the capital of the new province of Alberta and the prospective headquarters of the prospective G. T. R. But probably you have heard little regarding the disadvantages or inducements and chances to make a living that Edmonton offers to the mechanic at this time.

I do not wish to say anything disparaging of our city, but simply to point out a few facts to the mechanic, and more particularly to the carpenters who may be considering the advisability of a move to the West. The population of Edmonton is about 7,000, a large percentage of whom are laboring men and those directly depending upon them. The larger portion of these men have been induced to come here by misleading reports as to local conditions, and who have tried to make the best of the state of things, believing that the time would come when a good wage would be offered them for their services.

While last year trade in the building industry was flourishing and a good many men were employed, there were still a number walking the streets idle part of the summer. This year the prospects for building are not near so bright as they were a year ago. True enough, we have the promise of the C. N. R. Railroad, that by this fall they would reach this point, but it is not expected that their buildings to be erected will be very extensive, even if they fulfill their promise.

We have between 100 and 150 carpenters in our Local Union, most of them being resident members, and this of a total population of 7,000, as stated above. I hope that the brothers and all craftsmen will readily see, that notwithstanding reports to the contrary, there are more carpenters here than are required to do the work that will be offered them. I have made these statements guided by a spirit of fairness to the carpenter who may contemplate a change of residence, as well as to ourselves, and you will confer a great favor upon both by publishing this letter in the columns of our journal.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. KINNEY,

F. S. L. U. 1325.

Edmonton, Alta., Can.

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Suggests Curtailing of Benefit and Increase of Per Capita.

Editor The Carpenter:

In his report published in the March Carpenter our General President, Brother Huber, advocates the increase of our monthly per capita to headquarters as a necessary step to meet the daily increasing drain on our general treasury and the successful carrying on of the business of our U. B.

It is an undeniable fact that our Brotherhood pays the largest amount of benefit of any insurance institution or benevolent or fraternal society in the world, taking into consideration the amount of dues we pay into it. We pay $200 in case of death of a member, $50 in case of death of a member's wife, and $400 disability—or a total benefit of $650 per beneficial member. In addition to this the U. B. pays strike benefit, it pays the organizers on the road, salaries, clerk hire, etc., and publishes a journal at a considerable expense, which is furnished the members free of charge. And all this on 20 cents monthly per capita.

If our members would read The Carpenter carefully they would soon realize the fact that the tax of 20 cents has become entirely inadequate to meet even the current expenses of the General Office. But I am sorry to say that the bulk of our membership do not read or think as their own interest would command them to do; their indifference in matters concerning them very closely has become a calamity, which, however, we must endeavor to overcome.

As a remedy for the unsatisfactory financial condition now obtaining in our U. B., I would suggest that the members' death benefit be reduced to $100 and our monthly per capita raised to 30 cents per member. By doing this we could accumulate sufficient funds to carry on our strife and back up our demands for better conditions without fearing defeat if compelled to go out on strike. We should be mindful of the fact that strikes of today are not the strikes of ten years ago. At that time a strike was decided within two or three weeks, while today it takes months and sometimes years to win out and get redress for a just grievance. It takes good, solid money to carry on a strike, and in saying this I am speaking from experience. Down here in Vicksburg we have been on strike since May 1 a year ago, and still the strike is on. We have spent about $1,500 besides the money received from headquarters. Without the financial backing up from headquarters we would have been compelled to surrender long ago, and now be working ten hours a day for $1.25 to $2, or doing piecework at any old price. What we need in our U. B. is a good, strong defense fund, and the only way to get it is to pay a decent amount of per capita to headquarters and to assign part of it to this fund. By reducing the members' death benefit to $100, and increasing our per capita to 30 cents per month, we will, before the lapse of a year, be in a position to enforce the eight-hour day all over the United States.

Undoubtedly some of the brothers will not take favorably to my suggestion of reducing the death benefit, but nevertheless, by offering it I am prompted by the ardent desire to advance the interests and welfare of our U. B. and each and all of its members. For $50 we can get as nice a funeral as one may wish; this would leave us $50 for other expenses. We should not forget that our Brotherhood was organized for the purpose of improving the condition of the membership, in the first place by securing shorter hours and better pay, which, as we all know, we can not get without fighting for it, and to successfully carry on a fight it requires money.

I hope the brothers will give my proposition their earnest consideration, and when the time comes take such action in their respective Local Unions as will have a tendency to increase the revenues of the General Office and enhance our prospects for further improvement of our conditions.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK CURTIS,

F. S. L. U. 1047, Vicksburg, Miss.

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What It Means to Be Organized.

Editor The Carpenter:

Deeming it proper to occasionally let the outside world know that we are alive, I will say that the town of Ardmore, I. T., where Local Union 1028 is located, is situated thirty-five miles north of Red River on the main line of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, 100 miles south of Oklahoma City and at the terminus of the Rock Island branch of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad; also at the terminus of the 'Frisco branch of the Arkansas & Choctaw. We have a thriving town of about 15,000 inhabitants. Our Local Union is not as large as some, but it is up-to-date and in good working shape with a membership of forty, which is increasing every meeting night. At the time of our formation, in February, 1902, we were working ten hours at from $1.50 to $2 per day. Two years

ago we secured the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour minimum. Last year we had our wages increased to 30 cents per hour and this year we secured the eight hours at 35 cents per hour minimum. Our annual agreement to the latter effect has been signed by the contractors, we enjoy their respect and good will and everything is running smoothly. The few non-union men in town we are gradually converting and bringing them into the Union.

The state of trade at present is fairly good, but we have plenty of carpenters to do the work and would ask all Union men to stay away from Ardmore until further notice.

We are, indeed, proud of the work we have accomplished, as the struggle here has been long and unpleasant. With level heads and willing hands the battle has been won, and today we have a Union we can be proud of. Though numerically not very strong, every member is thoroughly in sympathy with the cause, and we have a good turnout at each meeting. We meet on Thursday night of each week in a nice, commodious hall and own our own furniture.

In conclusion, allow me to say that there may be better carpenters in some localities, and more of them, but there are no better Union men in the U. B. than belongs to L. U. 1028, Ardmore, I. T.

Fraternally,
D. A. FERGUSON,
F. S. L. U. 1028, Ardmore, I. T.

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Benefits Should be Alike for Old and Young.

Editor The Carpenter:

I desire to say a few words to the brothers of our U. B. to show them that the section of our General Constitution debarring members over fifty years of age from full benefits is the cause of many not joining the Union in their locality. Now, it is a fact that old and young have to pay the same amount of per capita into our organization, and while it is calculated that the old must die and the young may, in many Local Unions the old members bear their age better than the young. Furthermore, the young and buoyant member will assume many risks which the old will carefully try to avoid, and consequently he is not as liable to become disabled through falls or other accidents. As I have aforesaid, many a man of our craft is kept out of the organization on that account, and while I myself would belong to the Union under any circumstances, I don't exactly blame them for keeping aloof, from the fact that they do not receive full benefits, and in case of death no benefit whatever is allowed the wife or other heirs, which, in my judgment, is an unjustice. I really hope that the time is not far remote when the U. B. will take this matter up and make such changes along this particular line as will have a tendency of adding considerably to its usefulness and efficiency and appeal more to the interest of the membership and the craft at large.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM E. BAKER,
L. U. 1137, Key West, Fla.

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Something Doing.

Editor The Carpenter:

Time is money, and time is all the money I have after this long-drawn-out struggle. With your permission I will again take up the pen and hit up our snappy little journal. Our Local Union is still doing business at the old stand; though somewhat disfigured, we are still in the ring.

We are tickled to death over the situation at the pressure which has been brought to bear on the bosses, compelling them to make a clean change of front. After what has transpired in the building industry of New York City within the past few years, men must be blind, indeed, if they can not see where their interests lie. The social conditions in little old New York work in direct contradiction to trades unionism, for each year more men are introduced into the trade than can be employed. This, coupled with the improved labor-saving machinery and modern construction of buildings, why, nothing remains as formerly; not even the men. And yet we can not stop even to moralize, but meet the conditions as they present themselves to us in a business-like and manly way, hoping all members of the Brotherhood and all other trades unionists will bear in mind that there can be no more honorable position among men

than a clean record as a union man with a paid-up card. For surely he can look into the eye of his fellow-man and say, I belong to a clean bunch who want nothing but what belongs to them—a living!

H. S. REED,
L. U. 476, New York City.

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From Gulfport, Miss.

Editor The Carpenter:

I would like to say a few words to carpenters and small investors in regard to conditions in and around Gulfport, Miss., and advise them to beware of false statements continually made by the real estate sharks of this place who are advertising a fictitious building boom in this place throughout the length and breadth of the land. The statement that there are a hundred houses under course of construction here is incorrect and greatly exaggerating true facts, the number of new houses not reaching fifty. I would say under oath that for more than four years there were never a hundred houses being built at any one time, unless one would call the "California box" houses, fifty of which went up during 1904. These California boxes were mere shanties, unceiled, except overhead, and partitioned off, the owner furnishing all material and the contractor doing all carpenter work for $50, having the shingling done by the square at 55 cents the square.

The piecework system is in vogue here. In Gulfport the cost of living is 25 per cent. higher than in any other place in the state. House rent is awful—a four-room box house costs $14, $18 and $20 per month in advance, according to the location, and water 50 cents per month in addition. Groceries are from 10 to 25 per cent. higher than in New Orleans, or even smaller towns. The writer has just had a talk with thirty-three carpenters who live here and are out of work, with no prospects of securing any soon. And still there are four other towns depending on Gulfport for a livelihood; namely, Long Beach, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs. The farthest one of these is sixteen miles away and the L. & N. R. R. runs a train early in the morning, which lands carpenters from these towns at Gulfport at 6:30 a. m. and a train in the evening to carry them back, which arrives here at 6:30 p. m.

Carpenters living in Ocean City, sixteen miles away, or in those other towns, can buy thirty-one round trip tickets for $6.25, giving them the advantage over us in Gulfport in cheap house rent and cheaper groceries. I would advise any carpenter to steer clear of this place unless he has got some money to blow in. I do not know of any other place so well fitted for that as Gulfport. Just come here and cause the impression that you have a little coin that you would like to invest and you will be smothered to death by the business men (grafters) ready to tell you all about the beauties and advantages of a city that is yet mostly all on paper in blue print in the office of some real estate grafter. He will most surely show you some new additions to the town, five or six miles away from the business center.

There are twenty-one grocery stores here, all very small; two hardware stores, two banks, a small railroad shop and one cotton oil mill and fertilizer factory, which employs 95 per cent. negro labor. The ship loading is all done by negro labor. There are two wholesale houses, five general dry goods and clothing establishments, all very small, and a general railroad office. Hoping this will serve as a warning to migrators and small investors,

I remain yours truly,
MEMBER OF L. U. 1294, GULFPORT, MISS.

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From Texarkana.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having seen nothing in our valuable journal from our Texarkana Local Union for the last two years, I desire to give you a few data as to conditions here.

Owing to unfavorable weather work is rather still at present, but prospects are very bright. Our Local Union is not in the best of shape, and our members greatly lacking of interest in Union affairs. Nevertheless we have among us a faithful few who are attending the meetings regularly and see to it that our business is not neglected.

If only the habitual absentees would realize the importance of their being present at our meetings and understand the

benefit they may derive from being Union men by doing their share in the great work we have undertaken and which is to benefit all alike! If they did, I think they would shake off their indifference and attend the meetings. It appears to me that we have a number of members who are in the Union merely for a job and who become delinquent as soon as work gets scarce. Nor do these men seem to study their Constitution; for if they would, I think in many instances they would not allow themselves to get out of benefit.

However, we do not intend to cast any reflections on any one, but I would say to the brothers of our L. U. 379, come to the meetings and help us look after your welfare as well as ours! Don't stay at home, saying, well, it is no use for me to go; those who are there can attend to the business without me! Or, I won't go and hear them fellows down there chew the rag! Brothers, stop and think how much you could do toward mending this latter fault if you yourselves would show up at the meetings and take part in the deliberations, to which you have as much right as any other member. Come and assist us in furthering the cause of unionism.

We have now set apart the fifth Monday night in the month of May for an open meeting. We will enlist the services of some good speakers for the occasion, who will expound the aims and objects of unionism, and we hope by this means to thoroughly arouse the interest of the craft in this locality.

Fraternally yours,

M. C. GOODSON,

L. U. 379, Texarkana, Ark., and Tex.

Burial by Sister Local Union.

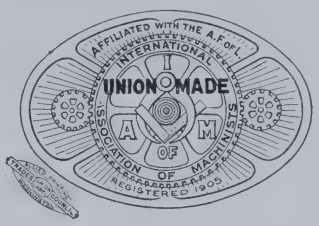
On Tuesday, March 28, the remains of an unknown man was found on the track of the Iron Mountain Railway, about three miles south of Fort Smith, Ark. The body was horribly mangled and strewn along the track for half a mile.

The only clue as to his identity was a name marked in the lining of his coat, H. M. Murphy, and a letter to the same address and a Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by being run over by a train. He was about to be buried in the potter's filed, when our Local Unions of Fort Smith heard of it. They immediately took charge of the remains and sent a message to Texarkana, Ark., where his membership was held, and found him to be a member in good standing in Local Union No. 369. He was given a nice burial in the city cemetery.

The International Association of Machinists Adopt New Label.

The label here below is to take the place of the joint label formerly owned by the International Association of Allied



Metal Mechanics, the International Association of Machinists and the Metal Polishers, Platers, Buffers, etc., which label has been discontinued and withdrawn from the market.

Opportunity to Labor.

Under our present industrial system the capitalist employer stands at the gate of opportunity and permits or denies entrance at his will.

Man is a tool-using animal, and whoever owns the tools controls their use.

Whoever controls the tools of labor is responsible for idleness and its attendant evils.—Geo. E. McNeill.

Expulsions.

J. S. Higdon of Local Union 1517, Johnson City, Tenn., has been expelled for attempting to secure local funds by false pretenses and for attempting to defraud the Local Unions and misapply the funds.

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J. D. Pigg of Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., has been expelled by the Local Union for misappropriation of local funds.

News Notes from Local Unions

San Antonio, Tex.—Trade is quite dull in this city and we have more carpenters here than work, and some to spare. Craftsmen are advised to keep shy of this locality for the present.

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Independence, Mo.—We are doing fairly well. These last two weeks we have initiated five new members. Work has as yet not opened up as we all expected it would by this time. However, prospects are fair, and all our members are at work.

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St. Johns Prov., Quebec, Can.—We desire to inform all traveling brothers that St. Johns is a good place to stay away from at present. We are at loggerheads with our contractors on our trade demands, and the state of trade is very unsatisfactory. Craftsmen are requested to allow us a chance to obtain living conditions by keeping aloof from this vicinity at this time.

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Hoquiam, Wash.—Local Union 775, officially known as Gray's Harbor, our meetings being held in that locality, has succeeded in getting all the carpenters in Hoquiam, where most all members are employed, to join the Union but one, and we have now increased our initiation fee from $5 to $10. We work nine hours at a minimum scale of $3 per day. Hoquiam has about 6,000 inhabitants and more men than work.

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Little Rock, Ark.—As a result of Brother Adams, the General Organizer's, recent visits to this locality, our members are at last waking up. From all appearance Brother Adams has put new life into them and we can not too strongly express our gratitude to him for the very valuable assistance rendered us. Our last meeting in March, Brother Adams being present, was a very successful one; we initiated twenty-one new members, received applications for a number of others, and admitted five brothers on clearance cards. We intend to allow no member to work over eight hours after April 1 and will inaugurate the working-card system after June 1. We hope, in the near future, to see almost all non-union men carrying a U. B. card.

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St. Paul, Minn.—Carpenters are warned not to pay heed to any advertisements in our daily papers for men wanted here and to place no credence in reports stating that building industry is booming in this city or vicinity. There is some work going on, but not near enough to give employment to all our men. We are striving hard to maintain the closed shop, but it is uphill work when work is so scarce and competition so sharp.

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North Adams, Mass.—About a year ago the Local Unions of this district formed an Advisory Board and held meetings monthly and found it a great help in becoming acquainted with our neighbors and the conditions in our county. At the last meeting of the board a motion was made that we resolve ourselves in a district council. We believe that a district council will be much more effective than an advisory board can possibly be.

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Gainesville, Fla.—The building boom which started here over two years ago is going on unabated and we have not a member out of work. However, we have much to complain of working conditions—wages are as low as $1.25 to $1.75 per day, and ten hours still prevailing. In view of this deplorable state of affairs we are contemplating the inauguration of a remedial movement in the near future, and we would request migrating brothers to steer clear of Gainesville for the next few months. There are a good many non-union men here, yet

we have reason to believe that they will be with us in this move and we fear no trouble from their part. Local Union 1360 celebrated their first anniversary on April 6 by holding a picnic. The day was spent very pleasantly. We installed the officers of the new Local Union 1657 (colored) on the night of the 28th of March, twenty-three strong. Peace and harmony prevailed.

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Majaquez, Porto Rico.—Local Union 1633 has admitted one new member lately and readmitted another one. Local conditions are lamentable, indeed; business is at a standstill, thousands of men are idle and their desperation is constantly growing. Today began a great strike of sugar cane laborers in the southern district. These men work fifteen hours and are paid from 40 to 50 cents per day. All leaders and organizers are here conducting the movement of these poor laborers struggling for their human rights. Fifteen thousand men are involved. People are raising money by subscription in their support.

Lockout in Pittsburg Still On.

There is as yet no sign of a settlement of the trade controversy now existing in Pittsburg. The lockout is still on as this journal goes to press, and all craftsmen are warned to keep away.

Look Out for Scab Floor Layers.

Business agents throughout the country are requested to keep a sharp lookout for floor layers claiming to be members of a union in New York City. Compel them to show their card or stop them.

Missing.

W. T. Fetterly, a member and Recording Secretary of Local Union 89, Mobile, Ala., has disappeared from his home and all efforts put forth by his family and the Local Union to locate him have failed. He is thirty-five years of age, of dark complexion, has short, black mustache and two front teeth out, wore gray sack coat and vest, striped trousers and light tan shoes when he left. Any information as to his whereabouts will be highly appreciated by his family and Local Union 89, Mobile, Ala.

Where Is Alex. E. Anderson?

The picture below is a perfect likeness of Alex. E. Anderson, whose whereabouts were inquired after in our previous issue.

Since the publication of the first notice we have been advised that Alex. E. Anderson was twenty-five years of age last July; further, that a few years ago he had been

working as a carpenter in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and later in Norfolk, Va., holding a U. B. working card in both instances. Brothers who can locate him will kindly communicate with

MRS. A. E. ANDERSON,
721 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

Wanted.

Anton Mortander, a carpenter, is wanted by his brother, a member of Local Union 550, Oakland, Cal. He was last heard from ten years ago, when he located in Forrest City or St. Louis, Mo. Brothers knowing of his present whereabouts will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Their Twentieth Anniversary.

On the evening of April 10 the members of Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind., and their friends assembled in Germania Hall to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Union's existence. The program arranged for the occasion was unexpectedly added to

by the presence of General Secretary Frank Duffy and Executive Board Member D. A. Post, both of whom delivered short addresses. Their remarks were very enthusiastically received by the audience, who highly appreciated every feature of the elaborate program. Every seat in the hall was occupied, in spite of the bad, rainy weather.

Assist the Furnace Workers and Smelters of Collinsville, Ill.

The furnace workers and smelters, members of L. U. 94, are out on strike for some time at the lead works at Collinsville, Ill., for the recognition of their Union or against the employers' attempt to establish the open shop. Carpenters being employed by this company, members are called on to assist the men out by staying away from Collinsville, Ill., or the lead works at least.

Tools Stolen.

Two members of Local Union 1622, Independence, Mo., recently had some tools stolen from Chas. Kinsey's shop of that city. Some of the tools are marked W. D. with a steel stamp and four saws are marked with a center stamp. Any brother discovering any of these tools will kindly communicate with

S. W. VAN ARTSDALEN,
R. S. L. U. 1622.
1235 W. South Ave., Independence, Mo.

Intended Trade Movements.

Local Union 836, Janesville, Wis.—On May 1 we expect to have a raise in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour, and have notified our employers to that effect. Prospects of gaining our demand are good.

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Local Union 1243, Oneida, N. Y.—We have decided to make a break for better conditions on May 1 and have asked for an increase of our wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour. Our demand being so reasonable, we anticipate no difficulty in getting it granted.

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Local Union 1132, Alpena, Mich.—Our contractors have been notified that we demand nine hours per day and 27½ cents minimum per hour. We anticipate no serious difficulty in getting our demand granted, but would request all carpenters to keep away pending a settlement.

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Local Union 894, Cairo, Ill.—Our contractors here not being organized, we have notified them individually that we will work but eight hours per day on and after May 1 next. We hope that our contractors will grant our demand and that a clash may be avoided.

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Local Union 772, Clinton, Ia.—We are out for a new scale of 33 1-3 cents per hour, with a probability that all contractors will accede to our demand before the end of the week. If by that time our trouble should not be settled, about one-third of our men will be placed in surrounding cities. However, we are in a good position and hope to win out shortly.

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Local Union 607, Hannibal, Mo.—By a majority vote we have decided to make a demand upon our contractors for an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour and eight hours to constitute a day's work. Our last year's scale was 31 cents per hour and nine hours' work. Most of the independent contractors have already signed and prospects are that all employers will finally agree to our demands.

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Local Union 1780, Uniontown, Ala.—We have made a demand for the nine-hour day, and from all appearances this move will lead to complications with some of our white, as well as with some of our colored contractors, they being adverse to granting our demand and bitterly fighting us. We would ask all carpenters to remain away from this locality pending an adjustment of our trouble. If not embarrassed by newcomers, our Local Union will hold its own.

Successful Trade Movements.

Rahway, N. J.—Local Union 537 has been successful in its demand for an advance in wages of 50 cents per day. All our bosses are paying the wages in full, $3 per day of eight hours, since April 1, 1905. We had no trouble in getting our demand granted. With the increased rate we are placed on the same basis with our sister Local Unions in nearby districts.

We have worked hard for the increase, using good judgment, and the increase obtained is certainly a great victory for our Union and a reward for the efforts put forth.

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Jackson, Mich.—Our new agreement has met with the approval of all concerned and our demand for 30 cents per hour of nine hours' work acceded to. Everything is settled until May 1, 1906.

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Daytona, Fla.—The eight-hour day here is a big success. Most of the contractors being members of the fold, we had very little opposition to the change from nine hours. Though work is opening up slowly at present, we have quite a number of our men yet out of work.

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New Baden, Ill.—Our original demand for eight hours having caused the people here to hesitate in their contemplated building operations, we have compromised on a basis of 31 cents per hour for nine hours' work, and entered into an agreement with our contractors to that effect.

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Sherman, Tex.—It is with pleasure we inform you and the brothers of the U. B. that our demand for eight hours has been granted by a majority of the contractors and nearly all of our members are now working under the new system. Please place Sherman, Tex., on the list of eight-hour towns and cities.

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Oswego, N. Y.—Local Union 747 takes pleasure in announcing that our new trade movement for an increase in wages has been successful and the increase granted without any opposition, the Master Carpenters all agreeing to the demands. The new scale went into effect on April 1. Nearly all our members are at work and the prospects bright for a busy season.

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East Rutherford, N. J.—What we asked for has been granted. We met the Master Builders and, after a length discussion, an agreement was signed by both parties which provided that working hours shall be eight per day the first five days of the week and four on Saturday, except during the months of November, December, January, February and March, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work daily. Our minimum rate of wages will be 41 cents per hour. Other points agreed upon are of minor importance. The agreement is in operation since April 1, and up to the present time we have not heard of any trouble.

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South Bend, Ind.—The increase in wages demanded by Local Union 413 has practically been conceded by our employers and the effect of our success is plainly seen by a revival of interest in Union matters among our membership. Old members are paying up and new ones are coming in since our demand has been granted. It will certainly have a tendency to enlarge our membership.

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Gillespie, Ill.—We are proud to be able to report that our new scale of 40 cents went into effect on April 1 without a jar or murmur. We have as yet not reached an agreement with the Superior Coal Co., but were informed by their superintendent of construction that he would employ our men on his work, and that most all the tenements would be by contract. So we are very hopeful that when their work commences we will have it lined up in good shape.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Haven, Conn.—The working agreement in operation the past year between the master builders and the Local Union of this district, after embodying in it a clause providing for the employment of Union men exclusively, has received the signatures of both parties without the slightest trouble. The agreement is in force since April 1, 1905, and thus the "open shop" question is set at rest as far as the New Haven district is concerned and peace and harmony prevail.

Trade Unions.

Trade Unions stand for:

The opening up of opportunities for men to exercise their right to labor;

The progressive steps by which men may own the tools and regain the opportunity to sell the products of their labor;

The perfecting of association among men to the end that happiness may be secured.—Geo. E. McNeill.

Craft Problems

Ellipse.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

FROM time to time I have seen articles on ellipses in The Carpenter, and also in other publications. And by some of them it seems a little hard to really tell just what an ellipse is—

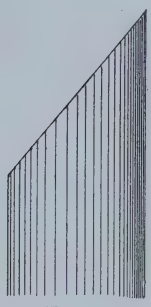


Fig. 1.

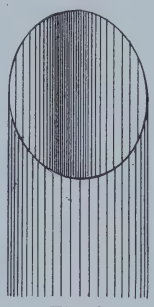


Fig. 2.

different articles don't exactly agree. But my observation has been that an ellipse is simply a circular cylinder cut off at a miter of any slant.

Fig. 1 shows a side view (so to speak) while Fig 2 shows a true ellipse and also shows what an ellipse is.

Now, how to make a true ellipse is the question. Some claim the only true way is

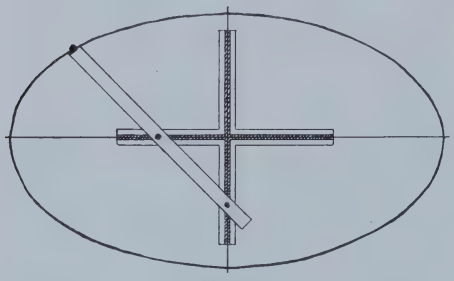


Fig. 3.

with a string, others say the steel square, another says a pair of compasses, etc., etc.

While I say a true ellipse can not be made with compasses at all, as there is no part of an ellipse that is an exact circle, as it continues to gradually change from a small figure to a large one.

Though I am free to admit that a figure near enough for many practical purposes can be made with the compasses, yet I am afraid if the person that says the only true ellipse is the one made with compasses was to cut a hole through a steep roof to admit a large pipe and was to make a casing to fit around the pipe and fit on the roof, that when he had it done, with his compasses, he would

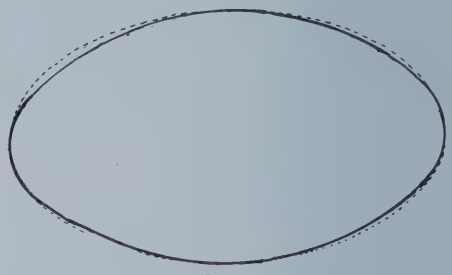


Fig. 4.

be surprised to find how far he missed it. The string would make one that would fit if you were able to hold the string just right, and get it properly laid out; that's the main trouble with many ways of laying out work.

It is too much to carry in one's mind all the little details of the thousands of different things that we have to contend with in this life of ours.

Therefore every rule that we learn in our early life to use through our earthly career we should try and learn the simplest, espe-

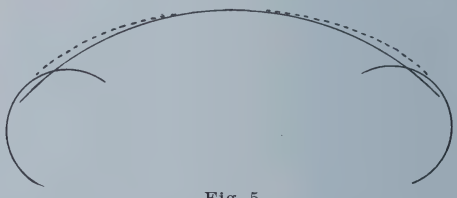


Fig. 5.

cially when it is the best. And its a general rule that the simplest is the best.

Fig. 3. A trammel that can be made with a groved piece, as illustrated, or by simply using temporary pieces tacked down with a crack between. The construction of a trammel is so simple that a person need never forget how to make it, and all there is to remember how to lay off an ellipse with a trammel is to put a brad or pin in a stick, one half the width the ellipse is to be, and

another, one half the length, with a pencil at the end. The ellipse is bound to come out accurate and true, and be the kind that a pipe, going through a roof, would fit, and be what my observation has proved to me to be the true ellipse.

Fig. 4. This ellipse was drawn with compasses and the dotted lines show the true ellipse. This kind of an ellipse is commonly called isometric ellipse, and is, to a true ellipse, practically what isometric perspective is to true perspective.

Fig. 5. Is another drawing to show plainer how the lines drawn with compasses must make somewhat of a prominent point as the two circles of different size come together.

Australian Hardwood.

One characteristic feature of Australian hardwood trees, of which there exists an almost endless variety, is the great size of the beams which may be obtained from them as well as the extreme toughness and durability of their wood, the gray ironbark having a resistance to breaking equal to 17,900 pounds per square inch, as compared with a mean of 11,800 pounds for English oak and 15,500 for teak. None of the other timbers has so high a resistance to breaking as this description of ironbark, but nearly all the varieties have a greater strength than oak. The quality of the wood is materially influenced by the soil on which the trees grow, while the absence of any branches for the greater portion of the hight enables the timber to be obtained to the best advantage; and as full grown trees of most varieties are rarely less than 100 feet high, with corresponding girth, the quantity of timber obtainable from the virgin forests is very great.

The New General Constitution Now Ready.

The English edition of the General Constitution, as amended by the Milwaukee Convention, went into effect on May 1, 1905, and is now ready for distribution at the price of 5 cents per copy. Local Unions will please send their orders to the General Office without delay.

"Too Old."

He had seen more prosperous days.
  He was threadbare, pinched, and cold,
And hunting a job. A shake of the head
Was the answer he got—he was, they said,
  "Too old."

In the busy marts where men,
  Absorbed in the search for gold,
Delve early and late, he had sought for work,
Only to hear from a flippant clerk:
  "Too old."

In the busy foundries, where
  Are men of a sterner mold,
And the furnace flames roar day and night,
They were "needing help," but he was quite
  "Too old."

The beasts in the cattle pens
  Were safe within their fold,
With food and care, and a place for sleep;
But a man may be to earn his keep,
  "Too old."

And even where vice and crime
  Their nightly revels hold,
He had thought an honest man might stay
And still be clean. He was turned away—
  "Too old."

To ask for a hostler's job
  In a stable he made bold,
But the well fed coachman showed him out:
"We want a fellow that's young and stout—
  Too old."

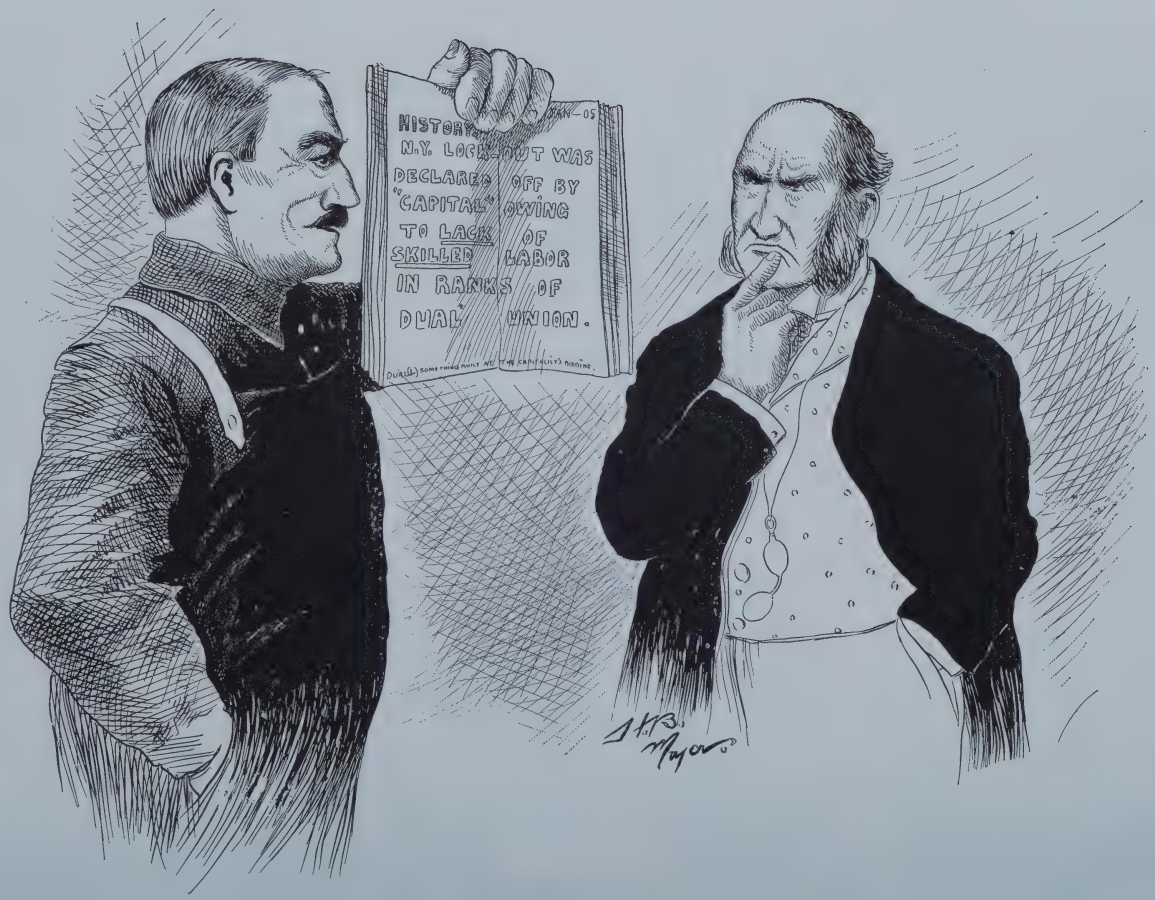
Past him the young and gay
  In their gaudy chariots rolled.
He watched them pass, and his eyes grew
    dim;
There seemed on earth no room for him—
  "Too old."

Out of the crowded city,
  Out on the dewy wold,
In the gathering twilight, bleak and gray,
He wandered until he lost his way—
  "Too old."

There, next morning, they found him,
  Staring, and stiff, and cold.
Thank God, to cross the mystic river
His pilgrims here are never, O, never,
  "Too old."

He had found a place at last
  Where the eager strife for gold
Is among the things that have passed away,
And no one stands at the door to say:
  "Too old."

Attend your meetings regularly; steady attendance gives life and interest to your Union. Take an active part in the transaction of business.



HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF.

PITTSBURG CAPITALIST—I can get all the Non-Union men I want.
PITTSBURG UNION CARPENTER—So could the New York Capitalists!

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Allgemeine Besteuerung bei Aussperrungen und Ausständen.

Es ist eine unverhehlbare Thatsache, daß das organisirte Unternehmerthum in seinem Bestreben, den sogenannten „offenen Shop" einzuführen, bis jetzt in mehreren Gewerken erfolgreich gewesen ist, und wir halten es deshalb für die heiligste Pflicht nicht nur derjenigen Gewerke, die sich der Diktatur ihrer Arbeitgeber unterwerfen mußten, sondern aller Gewerkschaften ohne Unterschied, die Mängel und Mißstände, die zu diesen Niederlagen geführt, zu ergründen, und wo immer dieselben oder ähnliche vorhanden sind, deren Beseitigung ungesäumt in Angriff zu nehmen. Es unterliegt wohl keinem Zweifel, daß die Unternehmer-Verbände, eine alte Kriegstaktik befolgend, ihren ersten Ansturm gegen schwache Organisationen gerichtet haben, deren Mitglieder in der Bewegung noch unerfahren, noch ungeschult und undisciplinirt waren und die über geringe Kampfesmittel verfügten. Es ist ja eine alte Erfahrung, daß da, wo solche Mängel vorherrschen, ein Angriff der Arbeitgeber nicht zurückgeschlagen oder doch nur unter den allergünstigsten Geschäftskonjunkturen ein Ausstand gewonnen werden kann. Das Bestehen solcher Mängel mag daher auch mit Recht als die Ursache der im letzten Jahre erlittenen Niederlagen betrachtet werden. Doch dürfen wir nicht außer Acht lassen, daß, seitdem sich das Unternehmerthum ebenfalls organisirt hat, die Umstände, unter denen wir zu kämpfen, eine bedeutende Aenderung erfahren haben. Das Unternehmerthum demonstrirt uns heute seinerseits vor, daß Einigkeit stark macht; bei Ausständen unterstützt es sich gegenseitig, moralisch und finanziell; es ist vor Konkurrenz geschützt, indem es den Friedensschluß Einzelner mit den Arbeitern durch drakonische Gesetze verhindert; die Unternehmer haben ihre Agenturen, die ihnen Strikebrecher liefern. So kommt es, daß die Arbeitgeber einen Ausstand heute viel länger ertragen können wie früher, daß, wo ein solcher früher Tage dauerte, er heute oft soviel Wochen und Monate andauert, und daß, wo früher Hunderte von Dollars zur Unterstützung der an einem Ausstande Betheiligten genügten, heute soviel Tausende nicht mehr hinreichen. Dazu kommt noch die beständig drohende Gefahr, daß die Unternehmer, deren Verbände nicht nur einzelne Gewerke, sondern ganze Industriezweige, ja vielleicht die Industrie des ganzen Landes umfassen, durch Aussperrung der Arbeiter verwandter Gewerkszweige eine bedeutende Vermehrung der Zahl der zu Unterstützenden und damit eine beträchtliche Erhöhung der Kosten eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung verursachen können.

Unter diesen Umständen wäre es an der Zeit, daß sich die Gewerks-Organisationen mit der Frage beschäftigten: Wie sollen bei Ausständen, die sich in die Länge ziehen, oder in denen die Zahl der Betheiligten, sagen wir, das Tausend überschreiten, die nöthigen Mittel zur Versorgung der Ausstehenden aufgebracht werden?

Die etwaige Einwendung, daß sich das organisirte Unternehmerthum nicht an die größeren Organisationen heranwage, ist ja schon durch die Ereignisse in New York und neuerdings in Pittsburg hinfällig gemacht worden. Gerade das Vorgehen der Arbeitgeber gegen die zweitgrößte Gewerks-Organisation dieses Landes, unsere Brüderschaft, ist es, welches uns zur Anregung und Besprechung dieser Frage die Feder in die Hand drückt.

Wir sind nicht nur der Ansicht, daß, wenn die Gewerkvereine die ihnen zukommende Aufgabe endlich erkennen und erfüllen wollen, sie ungesäumt der Frage der allgemeinen Besteuerung ihrer Mitglieder im Interesse der Ausstehenden näher treten müssen, sondern wir behaupten auch, daß diese allgemeine Besteuerung längst schon eine feststehende Regel sein sollte, wie dies bei den Cigarrenmachern und Schriftsetzern der Fall ist.

Selbstverständlich kann nur bei Aussperrungen oder bei solchen Ausständen, die von der General-Exekutiv-Behörde einer Organisation sanktionirt worden sind, zu solch weitgehenden Maßregeln gegriffen werden. Und wie wir in einem früheren Artikel ausführten, sollte und muß dieser Behörde Seitens der Lokal-Unionen die ausgiebigste Gelegenheit gegeben werden, ihren Einfluß in einem Schlichtungsversuche und zur Verhütung eines Ausstandes zur Geltung zu bringen.

Schon als die ersten Versuche zur Gründung nationaler, internationaler oder federativer Gewerks- und Arbeiter-Verbände in diesem Lande gemacht wurden, wurde als einer deren Hauptzwecke die gegenseitige moralische und finanzielle Hülfeleistung bei Ausständen hervorgehoben; aber nur einzelne Gewerkvereine sind in dieser Beziehung ihrem Programm treu geblieben. Man beschwert sich darüber, und im gewissen Sinne mit Recht, daß die American Federation of Labor ihren affiliirten Organisationen nicht finanziell unter die Arme greift — wie kann dies aber geschehen, so lange die einzelnen Organisationen ihre eigenen Mitglieder nicht zur Hülfeleistung bei Ausständen durch Erhebung einer allgemeinen Striketaxe heranziehen und so lange diese affiliirten Organisa-

tionen nicht dafür gewonnen werden können, die American Federation of Labor mit der Macht auszurüsten, eine solche Steuer im Interesse Ausstehender auszuschreiben? In einem derartigen solidarischen Handeln aller organisirten Arbeiter läge gewiß die möglichst günstige Lösung der uns vorliegenden Frage, doch bei dem heutigen Mangel an Solidaritäts-Gefühl unter den Arbeitern verschiedener Gewerke, rühmliche Ausnahmen durchaus nicht übersehend, sollten wir, sowie die Mitglieder anderer Gewerke, zu der Einsicht kommen, daß es an der Zeit ist, die geeigneten Schritte zu thun, um jedes einzelne Gewerk in den Stand zu setzen, den Angriffen des Unternehmerthums ein Paroli zu bieten und ferneren Niederlagen vorbeugen zu können.

Es entspricht durchaus nicht den Grundsätzen und dem Geiste einer Brüderschaft, daß, wenn eine Anzahl der Brüder, gleichviel an welchem Orte, Wochen oder Monate lang im Kampfe stehen, die größten Opfer bringen und die härtesten Entbehrungen erleiden, die große Masse ruhig zusieht, ohne ihnen zu Hülfe zu eilen. Wären wir von dem wahren Geist der Brüderlichkeit beseelt, so würden wir ein solches Vorkommniß als ein Unrecht gegen die kämpfenden Brüder und einen solchen Zustand als eine Schmach empfinden, die abzuschütteln unsere Ehrenpflicht ist.

Wir sind ja doch längst darüber einig, daß die Niederlage einer einzelnen Lokal-Union eine Niederlage der ganzen Organisation und des ganzen Gewerkes, und ein lokaler Sieg einen Sieg für das ganze Land und für die Gesammtheit bedeutet.

Dies ist thatsächlich der Fall in der Aussperrung unserer New Yorker und nun unserer Pittsburger Mitglieder, wo es sich um deren Unterwerfung unter den Willen und die Diktatur der Arbeitgeber, und, wenn man der Sache genau auf den Grund geht, um nichts mehr oder weniger als die Errichtung des „offenen Shops" handelt. Wir können doch darüber nicht mehr im Zweifel sein, daß wenn es den Arbeitgebern in Städten wie in New York und Pittsburg gelingen sollte, ihren Zweck zu erreichen, die Ausdehnung ihres Zerstörungswerkes auf andere Städte oder Orte nur eine Frage kurzer Zeit wäre. Wenn wir hierüber klar sind, wäre es doch nicht mehr denn recht und billig, unsere Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft durch Zahlung einer wöchentlichen oder monatlichen Strike-Steuer während der Dauer eines Lockouts oder eines Ausstandes zur Lieferung der nöthigen Kampfesmittel heranzuziehen.

Die lediglich Besteuerung der in Arbeit stehenden Mitglieder an dem Orte eines Ausstandes ist einfach eine Ungerechtigkeit, besonders dann, wenn es sich dabei um eine das ganze Gewerk berührende Frage handelt und wenn sich ein Ausstand in die Länge zieht. Gleiche Rechte und gleiche Pflichten für Alle! sollte die Losung einer Brüderschaft sein.

Auf den Ertrag der Sammlungen freiwilliger Beiträge im Interesse Ausstehender ist, wie uns die Erfahrung längst gelehrt hat, kein Verlaß. Freiwillige Beiträge sind nur ein Tropfen in's Meer, und deren Erhebung ist insofern eine ungerechte Maßregel, als gerade diejenigen Mitglieder, die immer die Opferbringenden sind, die eifrigsten und thätigsten Mitglieder, davon betroffen werden. Wir sind über den Betrag, der von Schwester-Unionen für die Ausgeschlossenen in New York beigesteuert wurde, nicht genau informirt, aber wir entsinnen uns lebhaft des Ausstandes unserer Kollegen in Chicago Anfang 1900 bis Anfang 1901, wo die Sammlungen freiwilliger Beiträge die grandiose Summe von $5,871.31 ergaben.

In einer Organisation, wie unsere Brüderschaft, die sich brüstet, die größte Organisation gelernter Arbeiter der Welt zu sein, sollte das Unterstützungswesen, auch wo es sich um ausstehende oder ausgeschlossene Mitglieder handelt, gerechter und systematischer geregelt sein, und dies kann nur in der Besteuerung sämmtlicher Mitglieder bestehen.

Wir heben nochmals hervor, daß nur bei Aussperrungen oder Ausständen, die von dem General-Exekutiv-Board sanktionirt worden sind, eine Strike-Steuer ausgeschrieben werden kann, und muß diesem Körper zeitig die ausgiebigste Gelegenheit gegeben werden, eine gütliche Schlichtung entstandener Differenzen herbeizuführen und wo möglich einen Ausstand zu verhüten.

Diese Frage sollte unverzüglich von allen Lokal-Unionen diskutirt und in Erwägung gezogen werden. Wir geben zu, daß deren Lösung in obigem Sinne in Anbetracht des Umstandes, daß unsere Mitglieder im großen Ganzen noch nicht an Opferbringen gewöhnt sind, eine schwierige Aufgabe ist. Trotzdem dürfen wir vor den zur Lösung führenden Schritten nicht zurückschrecken, denn die Frage wird täglich mehr für unsere Organisation eine Lebensfrage.

Unsere beschäftigten New Yorker Mitglieder haben nun über 8 Monate lang 50 Cents, $1 und dann $1.50 wöchentlich zur Unterstützung ihrer kämpfenden Brüder beigesteuert; wir können daher nicht einsehen, warum die Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft während einem sanktionirten Ausstande nicht einen geringen Beitrag, der bei allgemeiner Besteuerung genügen würde, wöchentlich, monatlich oder vielleicht nur einmalig entrichten könnte.

Wir sind der Ansicht, daß ein Amendement zu unserer Konstitution, welches diese Besteuerung vorsieht, mehr Aussicht auf Annahme hätte, wie die Anträge, welche eine Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer verlangten, denn der allgemeine Vortheil dieser Maßregel ist in die Augen springend. Der Ertrag der Steuer käme hier direkt den Lokal-Unionen zu Gute, die in einen Ausstand verwickelt sind, und wir sind der Ueberzeugung, daß sobald es unter unseren Arbeitgebern bekannt werden würde, daß die allgemeine Besteuerung bei Aussperrungen oder Ausständen in unserer Brüderschaft ein Gesetz geworden und sie sich sagen müßten, daß einer jeden einzelnen Lokal-Union die finanzielle Unterstützung der Gesammt Mitgliedschaft voll und ganz gesichert ist, sie ihre Hörner einziehen würden. Die Einführung der allgemeinen Besteuerung ist das beste Mittel, Ausständen vorzubeugen und die Besteuerung selbst unnöthig zu machen. Also frisch an's Werk!

Mahnung.

Von Prof. Dr. A. Dodel.

„Arbeite und stirb!“ Das war bislang die Parole der Industrie und der Fluch der dermaligen Civilisation.

Nun aber soll des Wahnsinns und des Unrechtes ein Ende werden! Arbeite und freue dich! so will es die Ordnung der Natur, so will es der Wille der Gerechtigkeit! Arbeite wie ein vernünftiger Mensch, nicht wie eine Maschine! Sei ein Mensch! Sei nicht Maschine! Wenn du elend warst im Uebermaß der Arbeit und der Darbniß, so sollst du in naher Zeit selig sein im Maß der vernünftigen Dinge!

Du sollst nicht Mangel haben — in keinerlei Ding, welches dein Leben zu einem menschenwürdigen macht!

Du sollst in keinerlei Ding Ueberfluß haben!

Du sollst nicht Sklave sein der Maschine, sondern die Maschine soll Sklave sein deines Willens!

Du sollst nicht knechtselig sein im Auslugen nach Arbeit!

Du sollst nicht um Arbeit betteln müssen, sondern man soll sie dir geben als einen Pflichttheil, so zwar, daß der Gebende zum Beschenkten und der Beschenkte zum Geber wird!

Du sollst glücklich sein — hienieden — in dieser Zeit sollst du dir dein Himmelreich schaffen im Erkennen deines Werthes, der ein Ueberwerth ist im Gegensatz zum Werthe der Maschine!

So sagt es der Geist der Menschlichkeit, der in jedem Menschen, ob Mann oder Weib, Bruder um Bruder, Schwester um Schwester — nicht Sklaven und Knechte, nicht Lastthiere oder Maschinentheile erkennt.

Beherrsche die Kraft des fallenden Wassers, auf daß sie die Maschine bewege, die dein Kleid webet, und du wirst deine Blöße bedecken und wirst nicht frieren, nicht du, nicht dein Weib und nicht dein Kind.

Und ihr werdet wohnen in freien Hütten voller Gerechtigkeit!

Und ihr werdet nicht wollen, ihr werdet nicht dulden, daß die Maschine nur Moder webe zur Bekleidung des Hungers und Flitter schaffe zur Ueppigkeit des Ungerechten!

Die Maschine ist ein todtes Ding, sie wird aber lebendig gemacht und wird getrieben von der nimmer ermüdenden Kraft der Natur, und sie schafft hundertmal so viel, als eines Menschen Hand: sei kein Thor und sei kein Sklave deiner eigenen und Anderer Thorheit!

Die Erde zeuget im Ueberfluß vom Anfang bis zum Niedergang. Der Occident ernährt mit Ueberfluß den unter Mißwachs gähnenden Orient. Das Morgenland sättigt mit seinem Ueberfluß das unter Mißwachs gähnende Abendland.

Es kann kein einziger Mensch fürderhin im Hunger verderben, wenn es der schaffende Mensch mit rechtem Willen wollend erfaßt.

Die Erde zeugt Ueberfluß für Alle — und dieser Ueberfluß wandert zur Deckung der Darbniß vom fernsten Westen bis zum entlegensten Weiler im fernsten Osten, wenn alle Menschen den rechten Willen wollen.

Nimm dir Zeit, von dem Ueberfluß dein berechtigtes Theil zu genießen! — Nimm dir Muße, auf daß du Mensch seiest! Hole dir deine Rechte, die unverbrüchlichen, vom Himmel der menschlichen Vernunft! Hole sie dir, auf daß die Schätze der Erde nicht modern, derweil du in Darbniß steckest, derweil einige Wenige in Ueppigkeit zu Grunde gehen!

Der Geist der Weisheit sagt: Die Erde hat für Alle, die da sind, und die noch sein werden für Alle, Alle Raum zur Daseinsfreude.

Sei kein Thor! Sei keine gedankenlose Maschine! Sei Mensch! Nimm dir Zeit, es zu werden, wenn du noch kein ganzer Mensch bist! Nimm dir Zeit, es zu sein! Nimm dir Zeit, deines Menschseins bewußt zu werden und in guten Gedanken selig zu sein! Nimm dir Zeit zum Denken und zum Genießen: das eine Drittheil! Nimm dir Zeit zum erfrischenden Schlummer: das andere Drittheil! Nimm dir Zeit zur segnenden Arbeit — ein mäßig Stück: das dritte Drittheil!

Zum rechten Vollbringen gehört das rechte Wollen. Nimm dir Zeit zum rechten Willen und du wirst lange leben — hienieden leben — im Lande, das deinen Kindern gehören wird.

Für deine Kinder — für die Zukunft — mußt du den rechten Willen wollen, mehr noch als für dich selbst.

Alle Räder stehen still, wenn dein starker Arm es will! Siehe, die Nacht des Mittelalters ist beinahe zu Ende, und es glühet über den Bergen des dämmerschwarzen Elends ein neuer Tag herauf!

So wache denn auf! Erhebe deinen Willen zum rechten Wollen!

Gesegnet seiest du, Arbeiter, Arbeiterin, wenn du aufwachest zur rechten Zeit an diesem großen, schönen Morgen!

Gesegnet seiest du, wenn du fürderhin nicht mehr hörst auf Jene, die da durch zwei Jahrtausende immer geschrien haben und mit heiserer Stimme immer noch schreien: „Die Erde ist ein Jammerthal!“

Das haben sie viel zu lange geschrieen von dieser Erde: „Bis sie es wirklich schier ist geworden.“

Du sollst nicht auf Jene hören — seien Sie Papst oder Stöcker! — nicht auf Jene hören, die dir beschwichtigend sagen:

Quäl' dich nur hier für uns
Und sei ein getreuer Sklav'
Und mucke nicht und murre nicht!
Wenn du aber erst todt bist,
Nachher wird Alles gut werden.

Ihr sollt nicht Märchen für Wahrheit halten;
Denn wenn Ihr das thut,
So mordet Ihr Euch selbst
Und mordet eure Kinder! Jacoby.

Nein! Und abermals nein!

Die Erde darf kein Jammerthal sein! Sie soll ein Freudenthal werden — für Alle, Alle!

Und wir Alle, Alle, wir sollen frei werden — und die Andern auch, sie sollen auch frei werden!

Und es soll keinen Unterdrückten mehr geben, und es wird bald kein Unterdrückter mehr sein; es werden Alle frei sein, auch Jene, die bislang Unfreie und Sklaven gewesen sind ihrer Herrschsucht und ihrer Eigengier! (N. Y. Volksztg.)

The Carpenter

Geht nicht nach der pacifischen Küste.

Im englischen Theile dieses Journals erscheinen seit mehr denn Jahresfrist ernstliche Warnungsrufe gegen Auswanderung nach der pacifischen Küste, besonders Californien, die aber von vielen unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder entweder nicht verstanden oder nicht beachtet worden zu sein scheinen. Wie wir aus zahlreichen uns zugegangenen Mittheilungen und Anfragen schließen, sind diesen Mitgliedern sogenannte „Prospectus" in die Hände gerathen, womit der Osten dieses Landes seit längerer Zeit schon überfluthet wird. Diese Literatur geht von gewissenlosen Landspekulanten und Eisenbahn-Agenten aus, die Arbeiter, unter Versprechung hoher Löhne und beständiger Arbeit, zur Auswanderung nach diesem Landestheile und, wo möglich, zur Ansiedelung zu verlocken suchen. Wir möchten nun ein für allemal auch an dieser Stelle unsere Mitglieder vor Zuzug oder Uebersiedelung nach der pacifischen Küste warnen. Fast alle dortigen Städte und Orte sind mit Neuankömmlingen und Arbeitslosen so überfüllt, daß keine Arbeit zu erlangen ist, und die Preise der Lebensmittel sind in Folge des Fremden-Andranges so in die Höhe geschraubt worden, daß die Kaufkraft der früheren höheren Löhne bedeutend zurückgegangen ist. Viele Zugereiste müssen bittere Noth und Elend leiden oder für Hungerlöhne arbeiten. Bewahrt Euch vor diesem Schicksal und bleibt der pacifischen Küste fern!

Die Schädlichkeiten des Prämien-Lohnsystems kamen kürzlich in einer Gewerbegerichtsverhandlung in Dresden zur Sprache. Ein Arbeiter einer dortigen Lichtdruckanstalt war unter Vorenthaltung von 70 Mk. Prämie wegen angeblich schlechter Arbeit entlassen worden. Die Arbeiter erhalten dort einen Minimal-Stundenlohn, für den sie ein bestimmtes Quantum Arbeit zu leisten haben. Leisten sie mehr, so bekommen sie eine sogenannte Prämie, die jedoch geringer ist, als der Arbeitswerth ihrer Mehrleistung, unter Zugrundelegung des Verhältnisses zwischen Minimallohn und Minimalleistung. Die Firma fand nun, daß im Allgemeinen die Arbeiter mit weniger Sorgfalt als früher arbeiteten, so daß der durch das neue System gewonnene geschäftliche Profit fast ganz illusorisch gemacht wurde. Andererseits verloren aber die Arbeiter fast alle vernünftige Ueberlegung. Wie verwirrt wurde darauf los gearbeitet, alles Kollegiale unter den Arbeitern ging verloren; von Solidarität keine Spur mehr. Die Firma griff nun zu dem Mittel, den einen zu entlassen und ihm wegen schlechter Arbeit die Prämie vorzuenthalten. Es sollte ein warnendes Exempel für die anderen sein und die anderen ließen das auch ruhig zu. Die Klage endete schließlich mit einem Vergleiche. Selbst die Unternehmerbeisitzer des Gerichtes riethen der Firma, dieses Lohnsystem wieder abzuschaffen.

Die schwedische Gewerkschaftsbewegung hat im Jahre 1904 große Fortschritte gemacht. Die Zahl der gewerkschaftlich organisirten Arbeiter Schwedens ist von rund 76,500 auf 92,000 gestiegen, also um 17,500. Die stärkste Zunahme von Mitgliedern hat der Grob- und Fabrikarbeiterverband erhalten, dessen Mitgliederzahl von 10,000 auf 14,000 gestiegen ist. Der größte der Verbände, der Eisen- und Metallarbeiter-Verband, hat jetzt 18,000 Mitglieder, 2,000 mehr als im vorigen Jahre. Die der „Landesorganisation" angeschlossenen Gewerkschaften hatten zu Anfang des verflossenen Jahres zusammen 47,820 Mitglieder, Ende des Jahres aber 76,069. Lohnkämpfe wurden im Jahre 1904 157 geführt, wovon 119 als Strikes und 35 als Aussperrungen bezeichnet werden. Daran waren 10,800 Arbeiter betheiligt. Die Zahl der Strikes- und Aussperrungstage betrug 320,000; zur Unterstützung wurden 600,000 Kronen verbraucht. Der größte und am längsten dauernde Lohnkampf war die Aussperrung der Steinhauer in Bohuslän, die 1,500 Mann umfaßte und 32 Wochen währte.

Ein Kongreß aller auf dem Wasser beschäftigten Arbeiter-Kategorien soll im Herbst dieses Jahr in Berlin zusammentreten, um die Unzulänglichkeit der Schutzbestimmungen und sich sonst zeigende Mißstände zu besprechen, respektive über Abhülfsmittel zu berathen.

Die zehn Gebote der Organisation.

Erstes Gebot. Du sollst keiner anderen, als der modernen Arbeiterbewegung angehören.

Zweites Gebot. Du sollst den Namen als organisirter Arbeiter nicht unnütz führen, sondern in jeder Weise agitatorisch thätig sein und vor allen Dingen deine Beiträge bezahlen und die Versammlungen besuchen.

Drittes Gebot. Du sollst den Feiertag heiligen und keine Ueberstunden machen.

Viertes Gebot. Du sollst deine organisirten Kollegen ehren und achten und die Indifferenten aufklären über die edlen Bestrebungen deiner Gewerkschaft.

Fünftes Gebot. Du sollst das Sklaventhum und die Ausbeutungssucht der Unternehmer tödten.

Sechstes Gebot. Du sollst dich in jeder Weise anständig und ehrenhaft betragen und deiner Gewerkschaft keine Schande bereiten.

Siebentes Gebot. Du sollst deinem Arbeitgeber deine Arbeitskraft nicht halb umsonst geben, sondern einen angemessenen Lohn verlangen.

Achtes Gebot. Du sollst nicht falsch' Zeugniß reden über deine Kollegen, sondern stets solidarisch sein.

Neuntes Gebot. Du sollst begehren einen Lohn, wovon du mit deiner Familie anständig leben kannst, achtstündige Arbeitszeit und volle Vereinsfreiheit.

Zehntes Gebot. Du sollst bei einem Strike deinen Kollegen nicht in den Rücken fallen, indem du arbeitswillig wirst, sondern fest und treu mit ihnen zusammenhalten und dir ein menschenwürdiges Dasein erkämpfen.

(„Glück Auf!", Org. d. öst. Berg- u. Hüttenarb.)

Departement Français

Organisez vous, Voila le Printemps.

Comme le laboureur s'apprête dans la saison pour la semence, en cultivant, défrichant et labourant la terre, en mettant la semence dans son sein, le travailleur aussi n'a surtout dans notre métier, de meilleur saison que le printemps pour preparer le terrain de l'organisation. Les grands froids d'hiver sont passés, les entrepreneurs, s'apprêtent, les investeurs avancent les sommes nécessaires. Les villes s'agrandissent et avec la demande grandissante pour plus de logements, le patron ou l'entrepreneur est à la recherche de travail pour occuper ses ouvriers aussi bien que pour faire le bénéfice qu'il attend en recompense de son capital mis de coté dans ce but. On fait des estimations, on s'occupe du prix des matières premières, et il serait temps également pour que les ouvriers à leur tour fassent savoir aux patrons, à quelles conditions ils entendent à se laisser exploiter pendant la saison qui va venir.

C'est donc le moment de se réunir. Dans le Nord de se grand pays, où l'hiver est si dur et si long, il est difficil et pour beaucoup impossible de se rendre aux réunions; les mauvais chemins et le temps les empéchent.

Ces excuses finissent d'étre acceptable, et avec l'activité dans la réprise des affaires renait souvent aussi l'intérêt dans la cause commune.

Nous n'attendons pas par ceci, que toute agitation doit cesser pendant l'hiver, pour être reprise avec le printemps mais il est facil à comprendre que l'ouvrier sans travail n'a pas la même ardeur pour l'organisation que celui qui a l'éspoire fondé d'une bonne saison.

Nous conseillons donc aux chambres syndicales existantes de convoquer des réunions générales, d'engager s'il y a moyens des orateurs, de faire appel surtout aux jeunes ouvriers du métier, et de tout les moyens possibles renforcer les Unions. S'il se trouvent d'autre métiers organisé dans la ville, il faut avoir des réunions speciales dans le but de centraliser ces differents corps d'états, créer une fédération de tous les métiers. S'il y a en dehors des chambres syndicales de charpentiers et menuisiers, des masons, tailleurs de pierre, plombiers, paintres, etc., il faut chercher à créer une fédération des métiers du batiment, en un mot il faut faire de l'agitation de sorte que les patrons et tous les entrepreneurs voient que les ouvriers ne dorment pas, et que par consequent ils n'oublierons pas d'être préparé à cet égard en faisant les estimations pour des constructions à faire.

Pour cela il n'est point nécessaire de menacer les patrons d'une grève. Nous avons vu très souvent commettre cette grave faute; à peine une nouvelle Union était fondée, des demandes furent formulées et soumises aux patrons, qui, sachant bien que les ouvriers n'étaient qu'insufisament organisés, refusèrent d'acquiser à leurs demandes, et par suite une grève fut déclarée. Dans presque tous les cas de ce genre que nous connaissons, ces grèves furent perdues, et l'organisations remise aux calendes grecques.

Nous vivons dans un siècle de concentration, non seulement de capitaux, mais aussi de moyens économiques. Les patrons s'organisent, et malheureusement pour les travailleurs, ils se soutiennent d'avantage que ces derniers. Nos trusts d'aujourd'hui ne sont pas autre chose que l'abolition de la concurrence entre capitalistes exploitant le même article. Si la concurrence déréglée est ruineuse pour les entrepreneurs aussi bien que pour les travailleurs, elle commence à perdre cette inconvenient aussi tôt qu'une réglementation dirige cette concurrence.

Dans nos grandes villes d l'Etat nous voyons donc la plupart des métiers du batiment faire accepter de part et d'autre,

des contrats à dates fixes, d'années en années.

Les contrats, a conditions qu'ils ne sont pas rompus par les parties intéressés, donnent plus d'assurence aux patrons, plus de sécurité aux entrepreneurs, et laisse plus de temps et de facilité aux travailleurs pour la fortification à l'interieur et plus d'influence à l'exterieur de leurs organisations. Toujours bien entendu qu'une veritable organisation existe, et non pas une Union fictive, qui n'impose aucun respect aux patrons et aucune confidence aux ouvriers. Nous répétons donc ce que souvent a été dit a cette place, soyez bien organisé, ayez de l'argent dans votre caisse et beaucoup d'union et de discipline dans vos rangs, et point n'est besoin de se mettre en grève. Les événements qui se sont passés pendant les derniers huit mois à New York nous ont démontrés la necessité d'une bonne et solide organisation, le seul rémède contre la diminution des salaires et l'augmentation des heures du travail. Si l'organisation de notre métier n'eut pas été si solidement fondée nous verrions les patrons nous offrir des salaires qu'on paye à l'ouvrier travaillant en fabrique. Tandis que, grace à notre bonne chambre syndicale, les patrons n'ont guère réussi, malgré les millions de dollars qu'ils ont dépensés, et les millions de pertes quils ont subies. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Un Problem a l'Etude.

Par Odias Emond Worcester, Mass.

I.

Pendant quellques années divers cause m'ont retenu du plaisir de causer avec nos membres de la langue française par les colonnes de notre journal; un plaisir qui me semble toujours nouveau. Cependant, durant ce long silence beaucoup de bon sujet se sont offert à ma pensée, et après avoir analysé notre condition et consideré quel serait le meilleur moyen à apporter pour remédier le mal qui retarde notre avancement, je me trouve devant un probleme. Dans notre Fraternité, comme dans bien d'autre organisations, il y a deux catégories ou classes de membres dont l'une travail constament pour l'élevation du niveau intellectuel et matériel des hommes de notre métier, et l'autre semble se complair de sa situation. A ces derniers le plus simple moyen d'éclairer leur intelligence leur est répugnent et par consequence ils restent dans l'assoupissement de l'ignorance, se bornant de jouir des labeurs de ceux que l'ambition d'améliorer la situation de leur famille, se sacrifient avec un dévouement sublime. Mais le confrère, vraiment conscient de ses obligations envers son Union exige de la lumière sur la situation économique, et lorsqu'il trouve quelque chose qui peut éclairer son intelligence il ne craint pas d'y mettre son attention et ses heures de loisir sachant qu'il a un combat à livrer sur le chemin de la vie, pour la revendication de ses droits qui sont constament menacés par l'employeur dont la soif de l'or a rendu mercenaire. Aux membres égoistes cependant, il faut que les biens de la vie leur tombent dans la main sans se déranger, et il ne faut pas les contrarier dans leurs idées, car alors vous serez qu'une étourdi et tout ce qu'il y a de plus vilain à qualifier. Et comme ils ne se donnent pas la peine de lire et encore bien moins de reflechir, il leur faut des choses bien simple à comprendre. La discussion des affaires dans les réunions les affligent tellement, qu'ils perderaient conaissance,s'ils ne sortiraient pas de la salle. Mais le lendemain ils ont une belle critique à faire contre celui ci et celui-la, qui prenait part dans la discussion. Ces pauvres ouvriers retardés sont les plus grands enemis, non seulement de leur cause propre, mais aussi de la cause commune, et ainsi les problemes à résoudre restent sur les épole de ceux qui se sacrifient à une des plus belles oeuvres des temps modernes. Cette oeuvre est l'organisation et ultérièurement, l'émancipation du travail, et c'est grâce à l'énergie deployés par ces derniers que les organisations ouvrières sont devenue une puissance que rien au monde poura abattre.

Evitez St. Johns, Que., Can.

St. Johns, Que., Can.—Nous sommes en brouille avec quelques uns de nos entrepreneurs par consequence de leur refus d'acquiser à nos demandes presentées et l'état d'affaire en notre métier est très insatisfaisant en ce moment. Il y a donc intérêt commun, et la situation l'exige, que notre localité soit evitée par tous confrères charpentier.

OUR ADVERTISERS

We desire to make one request in particular on our friends, and that is, to read our advertising columns carefully.

If there is anything you do not understand, write to the advertiser immediately for information and full particulars, mentioning this journal. We can bespeak a cordial reception to all communications and a quick and courteous reply.

Our advertisers are reliable in every sense of the word; patronize them freely and with confidence.

We are particular in the class of goods we allow to be advertised, therefore you can rest assured that you will get full value for the money you invest.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Carpenter has the largest guaranteed circulation of any trade journal among carpenters, joiners, stair builders, cabinetmakers and machine woodworkers. No other magazine offers so many advantages to those having tools, hardware, building supplies, overalls, etc., etc., to dispose of as does The Carpenter, from the fact that its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

All matter for advertising purposes must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th day of each month in order to guarantee its appearance in the following month's issue. For advertising rates apply direct to Frank Duffy, Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

❖ ❖ ❖

The well known saw manufacturing establishment of E. C. Atkins & Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., are just sending out a neat little booklet of a size convenient to carry in the pocket and illustrating and describing their line of high-grade silver steel hand saws, mitre box saws, back saws, stair builders' saws, compass saws, hand saw filer, saw set and floor scraper. The latter is a most perfect tool of the kind made and especially adapted for cabinet work, for scraping off paint, varnish, etc. The booklet contains many items of interest and useful rules and information for the carpenter, such as how to file a hand saw, how to select and care for saws. It is sent out by mail. Read every word in it. It is worth your while.

Look For the Maker's Name or Trade-Mark.

In all lines of merchandise goods which have become well and favorably known are often imitated and sold to the consumer with the assurance that they are "just as good" as the articles which bear the maker's name or trademark, while, as a matter of fact, such goods are often "seconds," or goods of inferior quality, for which reason the maker will not show the name or trademark under which he has built up a valued reputation for quality.

Manufacturers usually make several grades of goods, and are careful that their best grades shall bear their name or trademark to advertise the excellence of their products, and it follows that they are not only willing, but anxious, to immediately replace any article so guaranteed to have been made by them and which may prove defective in any way. This is especially true with articles usually sold by hardware stores. It is a common practice with manufacturers of these lines to dispose of their inferior grades under what is known to the trade as "special brands," and also to furnish such goods to buyers of large quantities marked with the buyer's "private brand." Needless to add that private-brand goods, bought from whichever manufacturer will make the lowest price on a season's quantity, carry no assurance of quality, and it behooves the consumer who desires quality and manufacturers' guarantee to see that goods bear maker's name or trademark, and above all, the union label.

Organize a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance in your city. It is the only means of salvation for the men engaged in the building industry. For further information write to William J. Spencer, P. O. Box 7, Dayton, O.

Local Union 934, Marshall, Mo.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to take from this, our earthly home, to that Celestial, the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Arthur D. Hightshoe; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we extend to Brother Hightshoe and family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Hightshoe and family; that a page in our minutes be set aside to record the same, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

JOHN SPARKS,
JAS. L. ASHLEY,
NORMAN CHAFFEE,
Committee.

Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one of our brothers, A. D. Parker; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the hand of death having cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow-brothers, may the removal of Brother Parker from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

LOCAL UNION 576.

* * *

Local 85, Shreveport, La.

Whereas, Death, the grim destroyer of all happiness, having again entered our ranks and removed from our midst Brother E. T. Chasteen, we forcibly realize that in his death this Local Union has lost an energetic and faithful member and a loving and affectionate husband and father; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his loving wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad bereavement. May the death of Brother Chasteen be a lesson to all. So live that when the summons comes to join the innumerable caravan which moves to that mysterious realm from which no one returns, thou go not like the quarry slave scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave—like one who wraps the drapery of his couch round about him and lies down to pleasant dreams; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his afflicted family; that a copy be sent to The Carpenter for publication; that these resolutions be transcribed to a page of our minute book, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

E. WOOD,
JAS. CANNON,
C. L. WORSHAM,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 541, Washington, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Providence, to remove from us by death, our brother, George W. Hadley; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death our Local Union has lost a true and loyal member, an upright citizen, and his family a faithful and loving husband and father; that we deplore his departure and extend our sincere sympathy to his widow and children, and commend them to Him who "doeth all things well;" and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to his family and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

JAS. LOUGHMAN,
W. H. HEWITT,
W. A. IRWIN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 746, Norwalk, Conn.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, Charles R. Hoyt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 746, tender to our bereaved brother and family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

F. H. FERRIS,
W. J. SHEEHAN,
W. A. PRYER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1734, Elkhart, Ind.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst Brother M. G. Walters; and,

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sus-

tained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

CHARLES STENSON,
F. A. DE MUSEY,
F. D. BLOUGH,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 606, Port Richmond, L. I., N. Y.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, John W. Sheehan, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed, we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regards; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and recommend them to Him who orders all for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and to our local papers for publication.

WILLIAM L. HOUSMAN,
JOHN GAUGHAN,
JOHN MURPHY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1096, Boston, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, Alfred B. Patten, who departed this life on the 1st day of March, 1905.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 1096, extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, the said hour of his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a typewritten copy of these resolutions, under seal of our Union, be presented to the afflicted brother; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy be entered on the records of our Union and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

J. A. McKENZIE,
D. F. McCARTHY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union No. 367, Centralia, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother Jeremiah Logan; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased brother and that a copy be sent to our local papers and official journal of the carpenters for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days.

W. M. ANDERSON,
J. T. LOCKE,
CHRIS. PFEIFFER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 286, Great Falls, Mont.

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst, by death, after a long illness, our brother and friend, Elmer Guist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a page of our records be set aside to his memory and for the inscription of these resolutions; that our charter be appropriately draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

A. J. EMMERTON,
CHAS. O. JEWELL,
GEO. O. ROBIN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1593, Concord, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to call, by death, from our midst the beloved wife and child of our brother, Karl Ellison; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, Local Union 1593 extends to Brother Ellison and family their heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother.

RICHARD FLYNN,
FRED DOYLE,
MICHAEL POWERS,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 328, East Liverpool, O.

Committee.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, John Calvin Reed, and

Whereas, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood, industrious and respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Reed our Union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the

(Continued on page 54.)

Claims Paid

IN APRIL, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
1599	Frank O'Neil	392	$ 70.80
3222	Mrs. Lizzie E. Cross	29	50.00
3223	James C. Brown	142	200.00
3224	Joseph Meyer	214	200.00
3225	Chas. B. Shuster	294	200.00
3226	Richard C. Mullins	381	200.00
3227	Geo. J. Loeffler	523	50.00
3228	Frank A. Liebe	584	200.00
3229	Mrs. Emma Meyer	633	50.00
3230	Michael Breen	701	50.00
3231	John A. Ditton	1051	50.00
3232	Mrs. Ida Harwood	2	50.00
3233	Mrs. Minnie Grace	2	50.00
3234	Mrs. Elizabeth Reboulet	104	50.00
3235	Theophile Emond	134	200.00
3236	Fred Lampert	158	100.00
3237	Chas. F. Sippel	161	50.00
3238	John Moul	171	200.00
3239	Anton Dezort	211	200.00
3240	H. M. Finley	266	50.00
3241	Mrs. Anna E. Sarling	299	50.00
3242	Joseph Wagner	309	100.00
3243	Mrs. Anna Ruhle	375	50.00
3244	Miles O. Terrill	532	50.00
3245	Geo. D. Beinert	567	200.00
3246	Sanford K. Knox	624	50.00
3247	Harry McDowell	667	200.00
3248	Joseph Lucas	907	200.00
3249	William L. Cooke	1162	200.00
3250	Joseph C. Cunningham	1592	200.00
3251	Fred W. Walters	1	200.00
3252	John S. Hall	31	200.00
3253	John Lapacek	54	200.00
3254	Mrs. Elizabeth Kares	90	50.00
3255	Geo. A. Zelmer	90	200.00
3256	Toney Lober	109	200.00
3257	Christian J. Hollenbach	227	50.00
3258	Mrs. America A. Armstrong	426	50.00
3259	A. D. Warner	558	200.00
3260	Mrs. Eleanor Hurm	635	25.00
3261	Mrs. Mary J. Wickiser	753	50.00
3262	Truman Dame	931	200.00
3263	Frank Pauckett	958	200.00
3264	L. V. Resseguie	1248	50.00
3265	Nels Swanson	1525	200.00
3266	Lemuel H. Garrett	1722	50.00
3267	Mrs. Eunice Freeman	8	50.00
3268	Bernard McLaughlin	8	200.00
3269	Jacob C. McCracken	8	50.00
3270	Mrs. Isabella Sherm	8	50.00
3271	Mrs. Jennie K. Shupe	8	50.00
3272	Wm. Thos. Brown	22	50.00
3273	J. S. J. Donovan	22	50.00
3274	Mrs. Barbara Hoffman	44	50.00
3275	Oscar S. Finnegan	58	200.00
3276	Herman Schultz	79	200.00
3277	Lewis D. Holmes	155	50.00
3278	Abraham Hawn	171	50.00
3279	L. D. Brandebury	183	50.00
3280	Andrew Young	183	200.00
3281	Mrs. Era A. Black	211	50.00
3282	Ed A. Gillispie	233	200.00
3283	Mrs. Clara Bittner	281	50.00
3284	Andrew De Boer	335	200.00
3285	Mrs. Helena A. Lyons	499	50.00
3286	John Cowgill	550	200.00
3287	R. D. Parker	576	200.00
3288	M. N. Killian	717	182.70
3289	Hiram W. Barlow	747	200.00
3290	S. G. Fergurson	891	200.00
3291	Gilbert Applegate	1297	50.00
3293	Chas. A. Wilson	1593	50.00
3294	Frank M. Foulk	8	200.00
3295	Augustus Salzler	9	200.00
3296	Mrs. Nettie L. Woolman	29	50.00
3297	Henry Westerman	45	200.00
3298	Nels Johnson	62	100.00
3299	Z. T. Palmer	73	50.00
3300	Clarence MacWilliams	79	200.00
3301	David C. Young	119	200.00
3302	Mrs. Caroline B. Ryan	119	50.00
3303	G. M. Thompson	125	200.00
3304	Mrs. M. L. Valiquette-Paquette	134	50.00
3305	Alfred Desormeaux	134	200.00
3306	Jacob C. Geitz	147	200.00
3307	Guy E. Strock	161	100.00
3308	Florian Leimback	237	200.00
3309	John Gumbert	289	200.00
3310	Richard M. Eddy	297	200.00
3311	Frank G. Payne	325	200.00
3312	Henry Huyser	335	200.00
3313	Fred H. Bennewise	416	200.00
3314	Joseph Hoffmann	419	200.00
3315	Robt. G. F. Dornbluth	422	50.00
3316	Daniel Schild	440	50.00
3317	Ernest C. Butterfield	483	200.00
3318	Joseph Lehmler	709	200.00
3319	Wm. R. Thompson	751	100.00
3320	Mrs. Nora Metcalfe	856	50.00
3321	Mrs. C. E. Hall	884	50.00
3322	Joseph Desatelle	958	200.00
3323	Mrs. Allie Boze	1072	50.00
3324	Richard B. Selby	1103	50.00
3325	Mrs. Delia Sears	1246	50.00
3326	Joseph Jenkins	1650	200.00
3327	Ernest Betzhold	14	50.00
3328	Mrs. Hattie J. Austin	19	50.00
3329	Mrs. Sophia Norden	97	50.00
3330	Wm. F. Hainsworth	136	200.00
3331	Ada Pearle Widmiar	165	50.00
3332	Joseph Besette	260	200.00
3333	L. Creasey	316	200.00
3334	Sarah E. Thompson	374	50.00
3335	Anton Lutz	375	200.00
3336	Wm. E. Goff	432	200.00
3338	Celina Jaillet	570	50.00
3339	Generous Clement	80	50.00
3340	Fred Vordermark	1003	400.00
3341	James R. Ferguson	1186	50.00
3342	Mrs. Mary McCarthy	1353	50.00
	Total		$15,128.50

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OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 51.)

friends and relatives, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family; that a page of our minutes be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

E. E. SPIVEY,
W. A. CLINE,
HENRY GRIZZELL,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 559, Paducah, Ky.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst the wife of our esteemed brother, J. A. Stone; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the deepest sympathy of the entire Brotherhood be extended to our beloved brother and financial secretary, and to each member of the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

H. S. QUINN,
J. W. BOREN,
T. E. GARLAND,
Committee.

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Screw Driver	Screw Bit

*Cuts off barbed wire fence as easily as an ordinary 8-inch plier.

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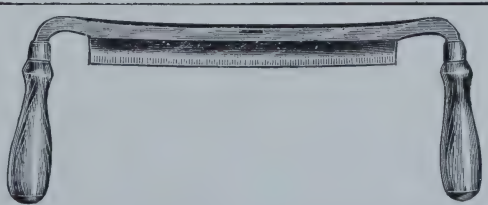

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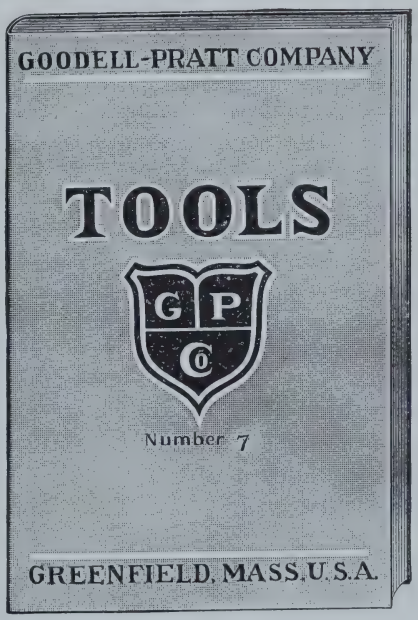

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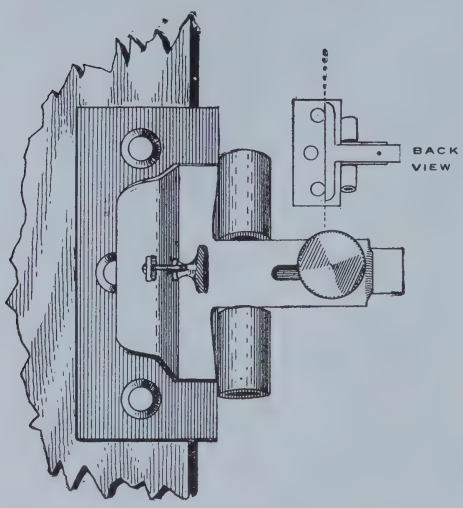

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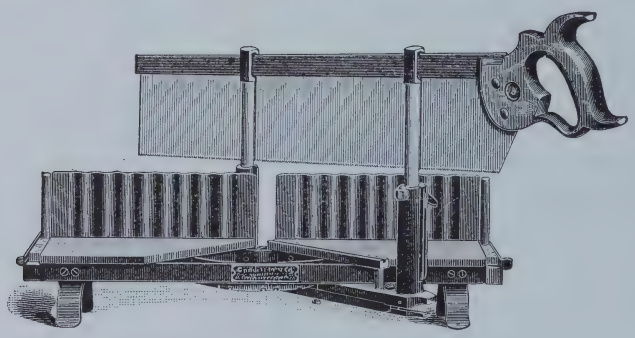

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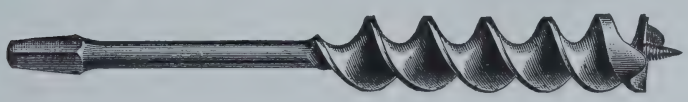

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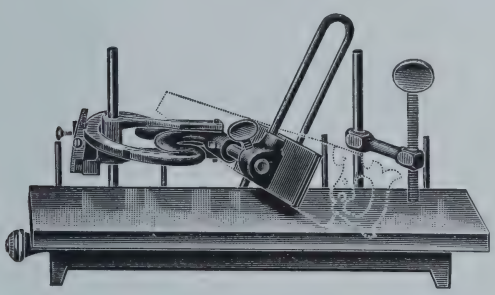

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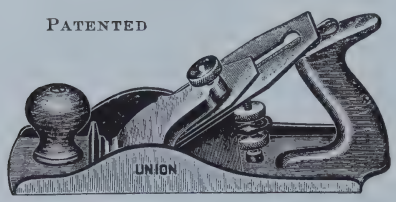

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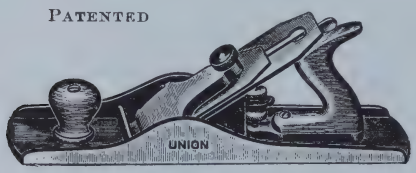

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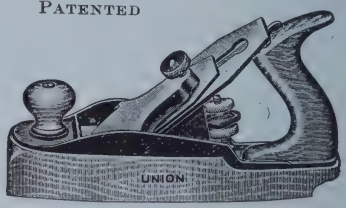

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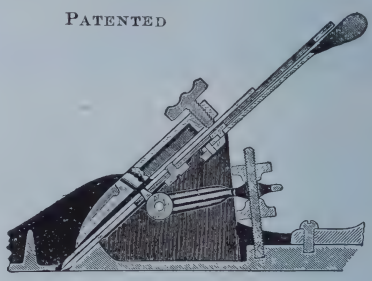

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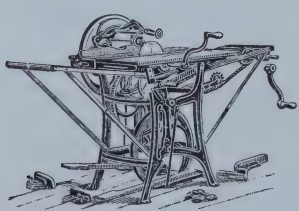

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Give you a perfectly set saw, that will do nice clean work and run easy. : : : : : : : : : : : : :

DO THE REST

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CHAS. MORRILL, Broadway-Chambers, New York.

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OUR ADS ARE TRUTHFUL

During the Month of May

WE WILL SELL

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.

PRICE 55 CENTS
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RAZOR STROP

GENUINE HORSE HIDE

It is the Finest and Best Strop in the world for the Edge of a Razor.

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Badges, Banners and Souvenirs. Artistic designs. Send for Catalogue.
The Whitehead & Hoag Co.
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The Celebrated

BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges. Last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter-tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "Carpenter."

MACK & CO., Sole Makers

D. R. BARTON 1892. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

BROWN'S RACE
Rochester, N. Y.

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REMOTE STORAGE

THE CARPENTER

APRIL 1905

Working Cards for Carpenters

With Official Emblem of U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Envelopes, Local By-Laws, Trade Rules, Etc.

REQUESTS FOR PRICES WILL BE CHEERFULLY ANSWERED

THE CHELTENHAM PRESS

CENTURY BUILDING, ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 13 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

Made Entirely of Steel

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.

Taintor Manufacturing Co.
113 Chambers Street
New York

Fully Guaranteed

This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

Ask Your Dealer For It **Try It On Your Favorite Saw**

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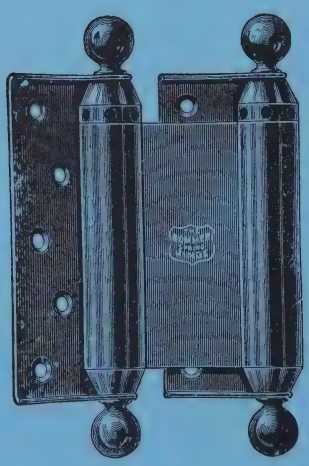

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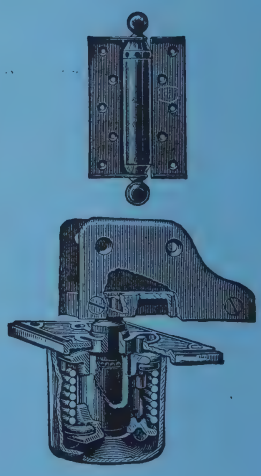
But cost no more than inferior makes.



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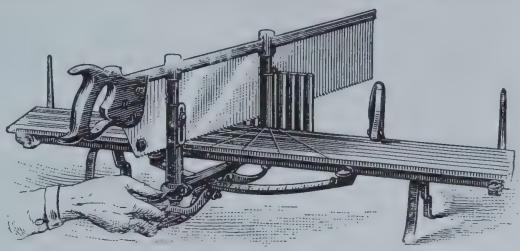
IT HAS STOOD THE TEST, SO

BUY THE BEST

Nicholls' Common Sense Miter Box

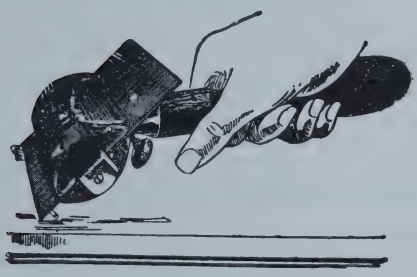
KING OVER ALL OTHERS



BEST QUALITY MOST DURABLE

NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING CO., - - - OTTUMWA, IOWA

The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

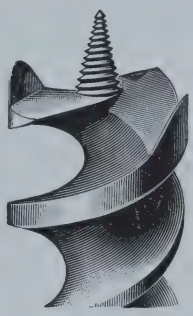
Finished in nickel or aluminum.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

BRITT & PAGE

1 Belle Ave. W. LYNN, MASS.

The "ORIGINAL JENNINGS"



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...and...

Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

For sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

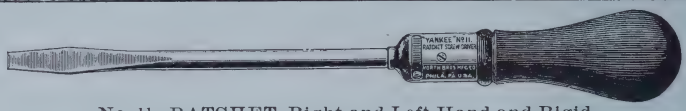
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

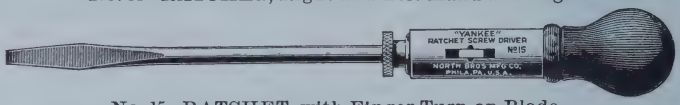
Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

Ask Your Dealer to see Them

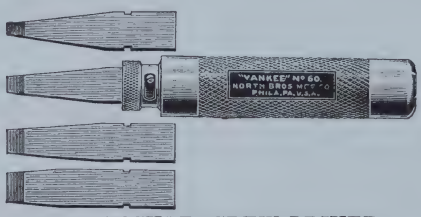


No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.

No. 30.—SPIRAL RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.
No. 31—SPIRAL RATCHET (Heavy Pattern).



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Magazine for Drills in Nos. 40 and 41.

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No. 40—AUTOMATIC DRILL, with Ratchet Movement.

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Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

North Brothers Manufacturing Co.

Lehigh Ave. and American St.
PHILADELPHIA, - - - - PA.

Any man that has to use a hammer all day long knows what a difference the feel of a hammer makes to him.

We have studied every line in the pattern of our hammer to save work for the man that uses it.

The face of a

PLUMB HAMMER

strikes square and true. The balance of the hand saves the wrist. Swing one of our hammers, swing some one else's. Buy the one that feels best. It makes a great deal of difference in a day's work.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA

Others like it You should have it **What?** The National Builder

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

The Builder is the best of its kind on earth.
Comfrey, Minn. O. W. Colley.

Your paper is a great help for carpenters and builders.
Winnipeg, Man. J. W. Quigley.

I have been much pleased with your paper and could not do without it.
Mt. Vernon, O. U. S. Clymer.

It is one of the best papers there is .
Geddes, S. D. F. W. Noll.

The paper is excellent.
Butte, Mont. A. P. Stone.

I am very much pleased with The National Builder and have received great benefit from its perusal.
Cardston, Alberta, N. W. T. W. E. Yancey.

The National Builder I want, to be sure. Can't run my shop to suit me without it.
Cape Girardeau, Mo. T. J. Clark.

I am a subscriber of your valuable paper and would not be without it for twice the price.
Beloit, Kansas. Frank Durham.

FRED T. HODGSON, Editor

Write today for our special combination offers of The National Builder and the Hodgson books

Specimen copy sent without charge on request.

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.

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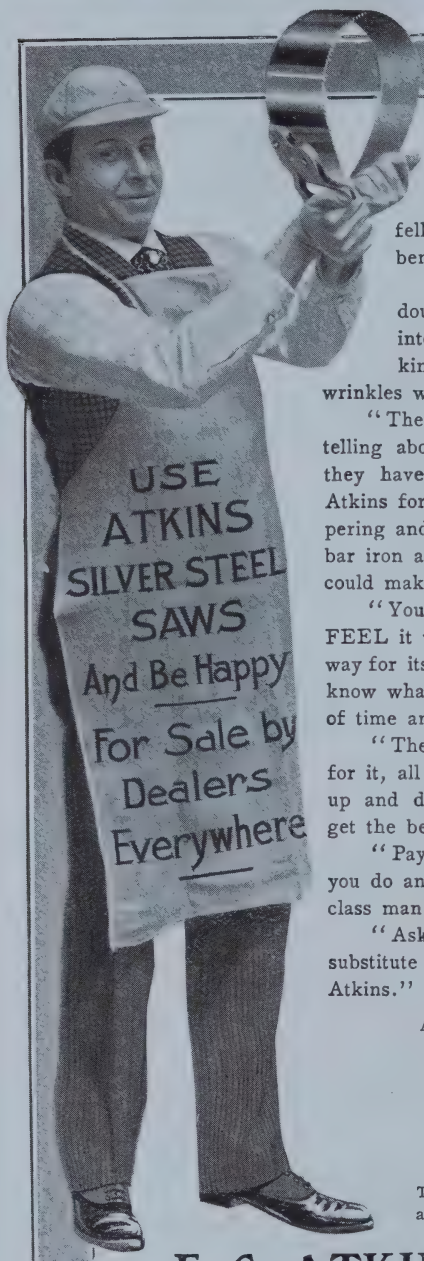
Dearborn & Harrison Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.



Said the Carpenter:

"I've heard all these wonderful tales about that fellow, Saladin and his Damascus blade—how he could bend it double and cut a silk thread with it.

"That's nothing! I can bend my Atkins saw double and twist it all around, and it will spring back into shape without a kink. Wish my wife had that kind of temper! She gets all kinds of kinks and wrinkles when she gets out of shape.

"Then I've heard of these wise lads that write books telling about the 'lost art' of making such steel. I guess they have never heard of SILVER STEEL, made on the Atkins formula, nor about the Atkins secret process of tempering and hardening! Cut a silk thread! Huh! I can cut bar iron and never hurt a tooth! Can't tell me the old Arabs could make as fine steel as that!

"You can't see the way this saw-blade tapers, but I can FEEL it when I saw. That means that the saw makes leeway for itself, runs easy and never buckles. Mebbe you don't know what that means to a carpenter, but I do. Saves a lot of time and wicked words.

"Then that perfection handle! They have the right name for it, all right. Don't have to hump over and pull straight up and down and break your back. You can stand up and get the best angle for cutting.

"Pay more for it? Of course! Isn't it worth it? When you do anything you want to do it right, and it takes a first-class man with first-class tools to do a first-class job.

"Ask your dealer for Atkins saws, and don't let him substitute a 'just as good.' There are none as good as the Atkins."

Ask for our Carpenters' Universal Time Book. It is free.

TRADE
SILVER-STEEL
MARK

This Trade Mark, indicating the finest steel ever made in modern or ancient times, is found only on the saws—all types and sizes—made by

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Factory and Executive Offices, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

BRANCHES: New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta, and Toronto, Can.

The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Comments on Our Journal.

Columbia, Pa., March 24, 1905.

The new Journal is just splendid.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. HEIGEL, L. U. 882.

* * *

Cairo, Ill., March 17, 1905.

Just received the new Carpenters. They are O. K.; much better than the old style.

Yours fraternally,

A. C. PRINCE, F. S. L. U. 894.

* * *

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 21, 1905.

We are just in receipt of copy of the March Carpenter in its new form, and we think it a great improvement over the old.

THE SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., March 23, 1905.

We wish to congratulate you upon this month's issue of The Carpenter and believe the form is much better and more satisfactory than the old style.

THE NATIONAL BUILDER.

* * *

Little Rock, Ark., March 19, 1905.

Everybody I meet comments on the new journal. I wish to congratulate you on the neat style and general improvements over the old Carpenter.

With best wishes,

J. W. ADAMS, Gen. Organizer.

* * *

Kane, Pa., March 23, 1905.

I received The Carpenter for March today and think the new dress is a great improvement over the old style.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. WISE,

F. S. and Bus. Agt. L. U. 545.

Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1905.

I take the liberty of congratulating you on the exceedingly handy and attractive form in which The Carpenter is now being published.

Very sincerely,

GEO. E. BARNETT,

The Johns Hopkins University.

* * *

Edmonton Alberta, Can., March 21, 1905.

I am just in receipt of the March issue of The Carpenter. Permit me to congratulate you on the very able and efficient manner in which you have produced the first issue of our journal in its new style. It is certainly a credit to our organization and to you as its editor.

With best wishes,

WM. A. DEYL, Member of G. E. B.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., March 23, 1905.

I am proud of The Carpenter in its new form and wish to congratulate you on the success of the new edition. I will not have any of the last month's issue left for the waste basket; members who never thought of taking a copy home from the meeting, even come to the office and ask for a copy. I hope they will continue doing so. Heretofore I don't think more than half were ever taken from the hall.

Wishing you continued success,

I am yours fraternally,

W. R. MURPHY, R. S. L. U. 7.

* * *

Davenport, Ia., March 23, 1905.

Brother Duffy—I wish to congratulate you on the first appearance of The Carpenter in its new form. It is a gem, and if I am not greatly mistaken, will result in great good to the Brotherhood. I especially

appreciate the article from your own pen. It breathes the right spirit, the spirit of true brotherhood. If all our officers in authority would use their efforts to build up a spirit like that, a spirit of love instead of hate, a spirit of helpfulness instead of a spirit of antagonism, the whole world would be better, all men would be better and fully one-half of the labor troubles from which we now suffer would dissolve into thin air.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. HITCHCOCK,

F. S. L. U. 1272.

* * *

San Diego, Cal., March 25, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am sure congratulations are in order, so please accept mine for the taste and business-like manner in which The Carpenter is now printed. It is certainly a great improvement on the old form, and I have no doubt will be of benefit not only to the craft, but to the advertising department as well. As I have noticed many times, you aim to give The Carpenter a wider scope than the discussion of purely local matters. This is very commendable, as the workingman should not only know the doings of the trade movement in general, but should also be able to discuss such economic questions as would tend to improve his conditions, and this without entering into the domain of politics. ALBERT PORTRAS, Local 810.

* * *

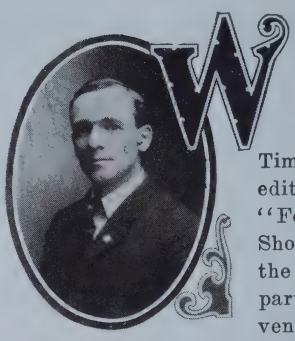
The Carpenters' Journal.

A decided improvement has been made in the make-up and general appearance of The Carpenter, the official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. With the March number the publication is changed to a magazine form, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Milwaukee Convention last September.

It is unnecessary to say that the change is a decided improvement over the old form of publication. But that is not all; the March issue of The Carpenter is a literary gem from a trades union point of view; and along with the vast fund of craft news, it contains several valuable special articles from people prominent in the labor movement.—The Scranton Tribune.

The Open (Non-Union) Shop: Would It Be Good for the American People if It Were Possible to Establish It?

(By T. M. Guerin.)



WHILE in Los Angeles on Thursday, December 1, the Los Angeles Times published an editorial entitled "For the Open Shop," in which the editor says in part: At the convention of the Citizens' Alliance the fact was made clear that the object of the Alliance is "not to oppress labor organizations or honest workingmen, but to make warfare upon radical labor unions and selfish labor leaders."

If this be so (although I have my reasons to doubt it), I am pleased to know that these "Employers' Alliances" do not intend to deal with the unions or their members with unjust severity, or rigor, or try to overburden them, "except, of course, the dishonest ones." The employers will naturally themselves determine which are the good unions and the good labor leaders, and will of themselves discern the conservative ones from the radical ones. We need not be fearful of the employers themselves being bad, unscrupulous or dishonest, for as Mark Anthony said, "They are all honorable men," and if you doubt it and desire to make a few inquiries, why, look to the conditions of the mill hands of Fall River, Mass., or the cotton factories in the South. The owners of these mills are a fair sample of the leaders and the champions of the Citizens' Alliance.

In the same article D. M. Parry is quoted as saying that in factories in which the open shop has been established the output per man has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent. without any extra cost to the employers except that of power and light used during the extra number of hours the employes (they being non-union men) were compelled to work. Of course these "honorable employers" did not turn this increase of profit into their own pock-

ets, but they allowed the customer to have the benefit of the open shop conditions by reducing the price of the product turned out by those factories from 25 to 50 per cent.

If the arguments used and statements made by Mr. Parry in his New York address have been correctly quoted, and I have no cause to doubt it, we may certainly expect him to regulate the law of supply and demand. He advocates long hours of toil and a wage system based on bare existence, the very causes of over-production and under-consumption.

The working men who are the greatest sufferers in a state of over-production will surely not look at Mr. Parry as their benefactor, nor will the public in general be benefited by it, and the sooner they turn their back to this open-shop movement the better it will be for them, as well as for the workingmen in particular.

It is claimed by the promoters of this movement that its influence and effect on the commercial world can not be under-estimated. It is also claimed that this employers' combine will advance and protect the interests of the free workingmen, of those who, as the Alliance people put it, refuse to wear the union shackles. No doubt, where the movement gains a foothold a certain portion of the commercial world, that of the Parry and Otis stamp, will reap a harvest for a short time by paying their free workingmen what wages they please, by working them as long as they please and by taking to themselves the 25 to 50 per cent. saved by applying the open shop system they advocate. The future, however, will demonstrate that neither the public in general nor the free workingmen will gain by it.

Now, let us take a look at the "shackels of the union," to use the employers' term, which the employers allege are so objectionable to the free workingman. The union demands that every man of any given trade shall receive not less than the minimum rate of wages agreed upon and established by a majority of the men working at that trade in any locality. The union demands that a man shall not work more than eight hours per day, unless he is paid at the rate of time and a half for overtime. These are some of the shackels from which the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance say they want to extricate the workingmen.

The editorial here referred to further states that the open shop was the only logical solution (in the judgment of slaveholders, of course) of the so-called labor problem—which is the enforcement of law. (Presumably it is the old slave law that is here alluded to.)

In the same issue Mr. Post, the head of the Postum Cereal Company, had an article under the caption, "Industrial Peace," wherein he says in part: "I am conducting a campaign in the local press of my city (of which he is a stockholder) to make plain to the people that the labor unions seek to prevent any one (willing to sell his labor at so low a price that no honest employer would have the temerity to offer it to an American workingman) from working who will not demand the conditions established by the union. The labor unions are a menace to the public, because the union men insist upon naming the price of their own labor, regardless of the market price." It really appears to be a grave fault of the workingman to be so pretentious as to make his own price; to do so is even a waste of time and energy, since the required information on this subject can be so easily obtained. Why not communicate with Mr. Post? He would most willingly set a price for us when required. (In this case the price would largely depend on how badly he needed money to buy a foreign title for a daughter.) In Mr. Post's opinion a workingman should gladly take whatever wages an employer deigns to give him; he should be satisfied to work day and night and even sleep in the shop to please the employer. How can the workingman expect justice and equity from these captains of industry? And is it not natural that such honorable gentlemen as Mr. Post become alarmed at the audacity of the labor unions to instill the workingmen of this country with the spirit and courage of a soldier to face the foe in time of battle? Would it not be a grand thing for the country (and be it understood, Mr. Post and his like are the country) if labor unions could be put out of business in a nice, quiet way, for in-

stance, by establishing the open (non-union) shop?

Mr. Post further says: "The union seeks to force employers to purchase labor from the trusts (the labor unions) by illegal and criminal measures." It is dreadful, indeed! You wageworkers, who constitute the major part of the voters and who wield such an influence and have such a control over your members, why don't you use that trust to make the law, in order that the unlawful acts you are accused of, by men such as Post, will be legal?

The boycott, one of organized labor's most effective weapons, wielded in your hands, is what Mr. Post is dreading and denouncing. Still he is himself using that same weapon and endeavors to poison the minds of the people against the union. I have no fault to find with Mr. Post and his application of the boycott against us, but neither should he find fault with the wageworkers in resenting his antagonism by a concerted refusal to purchase any of the product of the Postum Cereal Co. The legality of the boycott, properly used, can not be disputed on any legal or moral grounds. There is nothing to hinder organized labor to place a boycott, good and strong, on the product of the Postum Cereal Co., and nothing to prevent Mr. Post from boycotting the labor unions. A boycott for an evil purpose is just as legal as a boycott for a good purpose, and if the consumer of said product should approve of Mr. Post's attitude the labor boycott will fail. If, on the other hand, the consumer should sympathize and side with organized labor and recognize the justice of its demands, Mr. Post will fail.

Mr. Post may go ahead and rest assured that we will not object to the American public settling the question.

Mr. Post further says: "More tyranny, assaults, destruction of property, general violence and murder have been committed by members of labor unions in trying to force and enslave white men, than were ever perpetrated by the owners of the black slave before the Civil War.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Post is rather obscure in his remarks and does not clearly state what he means by the term "enslave." Does he mean to say that any white man or any other man, woman or child, has become enslaved by the unions striving for and securing for them shorter hours of labor or higher wages, or through providing for them in cases of death or disability, through forcing the children out of the factories and mines, or through taking a stand against the abuses of child labor? As Judge Gray said: "Capital is not only coining the flesh and blood, but chastity, the immediate jewel of the soul of little girls, into money." Unions have brought about conditions which afford the wageworker a few hours each day in which to cultivate his home and his fireside, and make of himself something more than a mere part of the machinery he is competing with. If this be enslavement, I want more of it. If the man who devotes his time and energy to the establishment of these conditions for the benefit of the wage-working class is a tyrant, I want to be one of them. If it be assault to speak to a non-union man and show him what the union has done for him and millions of workingmen, then I am guilty of assault. If by insisting on getting better pay from my employer than I received before I was a union man and by so doing the employer has less of my earnings to squander, if in this case I destroyed property, I again plead guilty. If my refusal to work with non-union men, my refusal to handle non-union material or my going on strike for the enforcement of the wage scale, which through my vote in the union I helped to establish, is committing violence, then I have committed the offense.

Concluding his comments on Mr. Post's article, our friend, H. G. Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, has the following to say: "More strength to the elbows of these courageous captains of industry, who are fighting to free the white slave of unionism. They are performing a work of patriotism, quite in conformity with the principles upon which (their business is based) our government is founded, and the ideals to which it aspires."

True enough, our government was founded on principles which recognized the people's inalienable rights to resist the power that compelled them to support in idleness men who had no interest in the country other than to rob its people of

the fruit of their toil. Hence unionism today represents our forefathers, while Mr. Otis and his associates represent the foreign power that bled our country in its early history.

Otis, Parry and Post may go on in their work of disrupting and calumniating labor organizations, but they are on the wrong track and will never succeed in their dastardly scheme. We have a lawful right to organize and will exercise this right to its fullest extent. We will refuse to work with non-union men or to handle non-union material. We will establish the closed (union) shop wherever we can; it is the institution that stands out firmly for a higher standard of American citizenship. We are not alarmed at the employers' declaration:

"We will treat with our help only as individuals, but with the union or its agents, never."

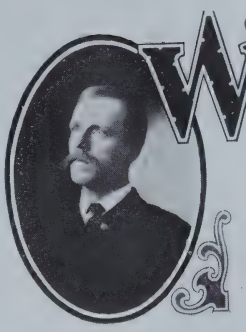
This is an idle threat. Labor organizations are here to stay, they have enlisted their best brains for the conducting of their affairs to the best issue, they have proven themselves a public benefit, their right to exist no thinking man will question today, and no fair-minded employer will refuse to recognize them. It is simply farcical for organized capital to refuse to deal with organized labor, and wherever employers do so they will find that they are beating the air. The attempt to inaugurate the open (non-union) shop policy is dealing a blow at the principles on which the union is based and by the pursuance of which it has wrought so much good to the working people and the public in general. The proposition can not and will not be accepted, and the sooner the employers realize this the earlier they will become used to the way we do business on Mother Earth.

Labor creates capital and is tyrannized over by capital.

If a young man, at the age of 21, joins our Organization and marries, he will have to live to be 125 years and 2 months of age to pay into the General Fund the money he would receive on the death of his wife, and the money his heirs would receive on his demise.

Be a Good Union Man.

(By J. H. Imler.)



WHAT constitutes a good man, or what is the true unionist's aspirations? A man who joins a labor organization expecting to sit down, fold his arms and be carried around on flowery beds of ease, will be like the boy who rolled a barrel down hill and then tried to roll it up again, but found it would not roll without his assistance, which was constantly required from start to finish. This is just exactly what it requires of a man to be a true and good union man. He must always be at work and never give up in a good cause. Never shirk your duty at your meetings or elsewhere and you will be the type of a man that constitutes a good trades unionist.

We should be ever ready to do our best to lift our craft to the highest standard attainable. In doing this, we will be doing our duty. No man should shirk his duty, especially in the trade union movement.

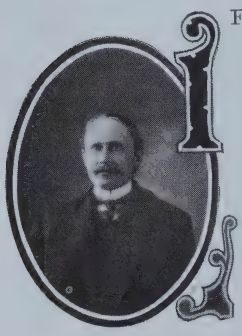
In the various walks of life we often hear men grumble about this and about that. Those very men have the same opportunities to help themselves if they will, as we have, but are afraid of their bosses and of losing their jobs. The writer has frequently seen men who, through constantly submitting to a condition of slavery, had become creatures like the beasts of the field—cowed, driven and beaten into submission and subjection—all because the corporation bosses said they must do so and so, or lose their jobs. O, poor, miserable man, in a free country and afraid to breathe. Again I say, be "a soldier in the fight." With your labor to sell you are just as much a factor in the market as the steel trust, the lumber trust or any other trust, are with the articles they have for sale in the markets of the world. If you will only be open, honest and above-board with yourselves and your fellow-men, the world will just be that

much better and you will be looked upon as valiant and earnest workers in a good cause; you will be good union men.

I implore every man who reads this to consider every word carefully and act with a firm resolve. Remember that "in union there is strength," and that "divided we fall." Therefore, I say unite and be strong—strong and impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar, upon which the waves of the ocean beat without effect.

The Just Wage.

(By Henry Gillespie.)



IF, for the short period of a year only, man was obliged to depend on the resources of capital alone, if capital was divorced from all relationship with labor, it would instantly be shown which of the two is of greater value and what would be a just compensation for man's labor. The experiment would unmask the fallacy of the assertion that labor is dependent upon capital, though we are well aware that, under artificial conditions, the alleged superiority of capital asserts itself every day. It is under these very conditions that the capitalist will compel man to work for unfair wages or to remain idle when in need of work, or else starve.

Capital, such as land in its natural state, and all property excepting the air we breathe, is dependent on labor for its preservation and transformation. Without labor, capital has no value and the value it represents is nothing more nor less than what the toilers produce from nature's stores, which is a truth on which the just wage system should be based. It would not be a very hard task, neither, for arbitration to attain this end; the just wage could be established under any industrial system, private or government ownership, trust or union dictatorship, or co-operation.

Manipulation of capital and directing the toil of men is labor and should be recompensed by following the rule for manual labor. Capital itself, meaning all money above personal needs of the capitalist or money invested in production, is by nature the property of those who create it. Those who own it (their right to do so is not questioned) hold it in trust for the men who created it and for the whole people, without whom it would be worthless.

The moral ownership of the capitalist in the income of his capital ends by his personally becoming a producer of things, in supplying the needs of mankind. His recompense may be in interest, rent, dividends, salary or pay. Capitalists, and "operators" without capital, who produce nothing, are parasites upon labor, closely related in the industrial world to thieves and gamblers, who likewise seek "something for nothing;" such indiivduals compel the workers to toil without just recompense. Vast accumulations of money are needed for vast enterprises; those who control them are not envied the comparatively large return for their arduous, talented and responsible work of management, but the capitalist owes it to the man in the shop or mine to take no greater share in the products than an equivalent to the amount of his personal production.

Labor does not depend on capital (money); unaided by this it will produce commodities, while capital left alone will fly away. What the laborer depends on, however, is the justice and honor of the capitalist, the righteousness of the government and his good sense in living and voting right.

Money directs the government as it does the industrial masses, and will be so directed as long as there are leaders among men. The controlling power, if vested in one man, may provoke violence by paying unjust and unfair wages. It may cause lockouts or lead to refusals to arbitrate. It may result in a world-encircling plot to bring on an industrial crisis, a period of hard times and warfare, the controlling power at the same time reaping a golden harvest—watered by the tears of the people, who are thrown into misery and destitution, and if incipient rebellion springs up the police or military are called to suppress it at the expense of the peo-

ple. The toiler is helpless unless he checks and outvotes the hand of greed.

Under obtaining economical and political conditions the man whose only resources are his skill, working power or intelligence does not receive a sufficient recompense for his labor to purchase the article he produces, nor its equivalent, the work of others.

Thus, the child of the shoemaker is compelled to go barefooted; the carpenter may sleep under the roof that he has built, but can not own it, while thousands of skilled and unskilled can not secure any work at all, or else, are in search of work half the time—live, we know not how, and die, we know not where—who cares? It will never be any different, either, until an effort is made to pay the laborer the full value of the article he produces, instead of paying him for his labor the least a man will take or the most he can obtain through the power of the union.

Capitalists are opposed to union labor because it is practically successful in securing a just wage—it has as yet not reached its object, but it is the only agent for its general attainment. Union labor has its deficiencies and its shortcomings, but it will exist as long as force instead of justice is the supreme law of industry; its higher purpose is to establish the reign of justice by peaceful means.

It may be true that poverty in many instances is caused by intemperance; it should be eliminated from the face of the earth; it is, however, no reason for the prevailing of a system of unjust or low wages. The rich are extravagant, squandering in revelry thousands of dollars to the poor man's one dollar, which others earned and others must replace. The capitalist rightly enjoys a good home and its accompaniments — literature, education, etc., necessities for worthy citizenship— while the toiler is even denied a fighting chance to win them.

One of the first and great causes of unjust wages is the national banking system, by which a man with $50,000 buys government bonds, deposits them at Washington, D. C., draws interest on the deposited amount, which the people have to pay, writes his name to a piece of paper, which is called money, loans this piece of paper in the capacity of money to the people and draws his interest direct from them. He has no more right to this double gain than a man with a capital of only $10, nor does he in return give any actual value for the interest he is drawing.

Money is a public need, a commodity for which the toiler pays taxes to the government for the supply of the vast aggregate interests paid upon "bank bills"; it is paying something for nothing. This something is labor, which the toiler adds to the fortune of the banker, but nothing for himself.

A second great cause of unjust wages is the monopolization of idle land for speculation. The laborer tills the soil and by otherwise improving the land increases its value; the increase, however, does not go to the man who created it by his labors, but to the speculator.

Gambling in the necessaries of life, dividends paid on watered stock representing nothing but the gall of some financier and "frenzied finance," add to the burdens of labor and help the capitalist to get much for producing little and compel labor to accept little for producing much.

Lesser causes of unjust wages are the sweatshop, confiscated labor of convicts, child and female labor.

The true law of the just wage is that declared by the Carpenter of Galilee, who said: "The laborer is worthy of his hire." When the toiler is paid a just wage then the genuine article, "good times," will come and come to stay.

How Do We Live on the Amount We Receive?

Our late Convention donated over $40,000 to various districts for organizing purposes. This money, or the most of it, was to be spent under the supervision of the General Office.

If we had been compelled to pay this amount out in a lump sum we could not have paid all the death claims which have been received at this office since the Convention, as the amount we have paid out in this respect alone amounts to $91,695.35.

Study this question, and then decide THAT 20 CENTS PER MEMBER PER MONTH TO THE GENERAL FUND IS NOT SUFFICIENT.

Justice to Labor Unions.

(By T. J. Naughtin.)

IF the editor can find room in The Carpenter I would like to write a few lines on the subject of our work to the fraternity and to any one else who wishes to spend time to read them — they may not express what is intended. But there will be an endeavor to express some of the thoughts of one who, though new in union ranks, believes that the workingman has a work to accomplish and a place to fill in the advancement of this country and of the world generally.

Mindful of the fact that there is nothing new under the sun, the writer does not doubt that the old veterans in unionism will say: "I knew all this before, but being a new man on the subject, he has a conviction very strongly rooted in his heart as he believes new men to unionism usually have." The members of our locals still have the bundles of hay and straw tied to their feet and do not yet know the hayfoot from the strawfoot, so far as unionism is concerned. But they see that whether it be capital or whether it be labor, it is a struggle for existence and —the survival of the fittest.

We have had some litle skirmishes and know something of what is before us, and that there will have to be a great deal of convincing on both sides before results are obtained. We realize that by reason and justice alone can attainments be made and we hope indeed that attainments toward an ideal will not be entirely fruitless.

It is not my belief that the greater portion of employers are unjust; in fact, if we consider the matter it will be found to be the reverse to a great extent.

In a matter of business the parties to a contract can not consider personal feelings. Business, in a strict sense, is a cold transaction between parties concerned. Therefore, the employer who is considered the business man can not be blamed and is not unjust when he gets the best men he can to produce his output for least money. If he offers the market price for labor of the sort he wishes, can any fault be found with him? Surely none at all. But who regulates the market prices, who controls the market for experienced workmanship? Thanks to organizations, the parties who furnish the experienced workmanship are today beginning to take control of it; and are they usurping anybody's right in doing so? If the workman is incapable of doing it, it is by all means high time that he was educating himself to the task. But he has already shown himself capable of doing it and it is gratifying that it is so. It would be, in fact, exceedingly deplorable if it were not so, and the employer is not justified in saying that we are taking too much into our own hands when we attempt it. He has so long held the right to state the price for labor which he buys that he feels that he is robbed of something that belongs to him. In what other transactions does the buyer state the price to be paid except in a "gold brick" scheme or some other such villainous arrangement? Why do the lumber dealers and many others organize an association in their line of business? We all know that it is to regulate the price of the article which they sell and to control the output, so that they will not be prevented from carrying on their business profitably by undersellers. Now, that is exactly what workingmen of various crafts are doing, and yet they are considered to be doing an injustice. Is the right of the lumber exchange or of the dealer in any other supply to combine for the control of their output questioned by the business man? It does not seem to me that labor combination is any less legitimate than the other. The employer says that the workingman does not know how to properly handle this matter. In other words, he is not supposed to know how to control his own affairs, for they are his own affairs, though the employer has lost sight of this fact from long continued habit of controlling the matter himself.

The population of this country is very largely composed of workingmen, and yet it is considered to be a very much advanced and intelligent country. Is it pos-

sible that the workingman has no part in making it so? Is it possible that the brain of the workingman is nothing but a load for him to carry about and his existence is to be ground out like a mere machine. Should not the body that God has given him be governed by the mind that he has coupled with it, or should it be governed in relation to the compensation for work that it accomplishes by another.

We are told that in connecting ourselves with labor unions we are giving up our right to think and act for ourselves—that a man loses his identity by combining with his fellow-workers. When we pause to think of the principles underlying the government of this great and glorious country of ours, it hardly seems necessary to argue this question. For over a century and a quarter the government, which was so wonderfully framed, has stood the test, even when the land was rent almost from ocean to ocean. The workingman would see it stand forever and would give his life's blood, as he has done before, to defend the principles that underly it. And what is our government? A government of the people, by the people and for the people. And a labor union is nothing else but an organization of workingmen to govern the workingman, by the workingman and for the workingman. They recognize, as did the founders of this country and the framers of its principles, that no one is better fitted to know what conditions are best for a body than that body itself.

The employers will no doubt hold up their hands in horror on hearing the forefathers named in the same breath with a labor union. But, why not mention them together? If union is advantageous in governing the affairs of a country, or the people who constitute a country, why not in governing the affairs of a people constituting a craft? The governing is no more personal in one than in the other—there must be laws in both, yet no one feels that his identity is lost in being a citizen of this country. Each and every individual member of a labor organization has a free and equal right with every other member, whether he be an officer, a former officer or only a member, to debate in open meeting any question before the union for action. If he has a conviction, but is unable to express it, then he still has an opportunity to act with his vote, and, brothers, don't hesitate to vote in opposition to other members if you believe you should.

It seems to me that a man is placing himself in a position to think and act; that position is superior to any other he may take when he enters a union. Why is it that a man when he wants to try individually to bring an effort to a climax and obtain a little increase of revenue to supply the needs and wishes of his family, goes into his employer's office weak-kneed, with a faint, sick feeling, and stammers out something entirely different from what he wished to say, but from which the employer can usually gather that he is talking about money, and like Oliver Twist, he wants more? Is it because he is asking for that of which he is not entitled even to think, is it because he does not understand his business, is it because he is asking something for his family which they have no right to expect? The workingman loves his family as much and is as proud of it as any capitalist. The only difference in love and pride lies in the fact that he is unable to educate and present his family as the capitalist is, and therefore they have not the attainments.

Our Terms Or Go?

We are the bosses of labor, we
And you are the sons of toil;
We tell you what your wages shall be,
And then what shall be our spoil;
You see if you have that which you earn,
It won't give us any show,
And so we propose that you shall learn
To accept our terms or go!

What right have you who do the work,
To give it a price at our loss?
That is the right of us who shirk,
And who play the game of "boss;"
We allow that you may have enough
To keep up the struggle and strain,
But all above must support the bluff,
And go to your bosses' gain.

We have you hard, for you see, good slaves,
We own all lands and all tools,
All metals and coals, us jolly knaves,
And can play you for our fools.
It's nothing to us if you have naught,
While our piles forever grow;
You are the cattle our gold has bought,
And so take our terms or go!

—Brisbane Worker.

Strive for Industrial Liberty.

(By George G. Griffin, Business Agent of Baltimore, Md.)

IN my opinion the reason the men affiliated with labor organizations, including the members of our Brotherhood, do not obtain more consideration from public officials is that they do not, and in a broad way, take enough interest in politics. It is because of their indifference in political matters that they fail to secure in public office men who are kindly disposed toward union labor and the ideals of unionism. I do not mean to say that labor men should become professional politicians, but I do say that they should take active and intelligent interest in politics as all Americans should, and which they must in order to preserve our institutions from decay and to hand down the blessings of freedom to their children. I do not think that I am overstating the question by saying that all of the curses which the trusts, combines and privileged interests have saddled on the body politic and on the American people, which, in fact, means the workingmen, is due to indifference of the organized workers to their own interests in politics. In this country well balanced men take an ardent interest in religion, in building associations, in insurance societies, in protective and benevolent orders, all of them good and all calculated to lay up stores for the day of need, either here or in the hereafter. But in the field of politics, wherein our liberties are the concern to be thought about, we find little of the same activity on the part of the mechanic or the laborer, who truly and, in fact, have the most to gain by liberty being kept pure, untrammeled and without price, and who have the most to lose by liberty being wrenched from them. I do not mean to say that a man should neglect his wife or family or work to engage in politics, but that he should give some part of his time to thinking about candidates and laws so he may be in a position to lend his influence in the choosing of good officials and to effectively oppose the passage of any laws inimical to him or his class.

If the active worker in unionism in his own ward or precinct would try unselfishly to have men selected who are not above giving consideration to the workingmen, men sensible of and recognizing the power of unionism as an elevating force, I think that when they wanted laws passed or interpreted, or privileges denied to sordid, union-hating capitalists, that they would find men in the saddle who would do something for union labor.

It is within the power of the members of labor organizations to do this; it is the noblest work and should be the highest ambition of unionism. It is the first duty of an American to see that the government, for which he is in a measure responsible, should be a good one, and it is the duty of a union man to see that men in high places are well disposed towards labor and its plans.

Union labor is a high educational and protective force, consisting of units who are patriotic Americans. Some officials in high places in this land, themselves begotten by poor fathers, seem disposed to look down upon the workers and to think that the man in overalls and jumpers is of a different clay from that of their own fathers. They seem to think that the ways of living of the American mechanic are different from those of the professional class. They also affect to think that American workers have no conception of the business of government. Why is this so? Because the workers themselves do not take enough personal interest in public affairs. If the laboring man would only give some consideration to the personalities of candidates for public offices and the passage of laws, not only laws which affect his own class, but all classes, he would find himself in a position to exert more of an influence in public life. I do not advocate the introduction of partisan politics into the trade unions, or that workingmen should become interested in partisan politics to an absorbing extent, but what I contend is that workers as such should give more thought to business of government. When it occurred that men who had done their duty in this respect were elect-

ed to high offices, as was Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, Mayor Mulcahey of Bridgeport and Mayor Charters of Ansonia, every one wondered, especially the "upper classes," that these champions from labor ranks should be possessed of the ability of governing. Yet these men were honest, honorable and conscientious and they made good records. They were proof against the insidious advances of capitalistic thieves and corporation attorneys, and they retired from office with clean hands and untarnished reputations. Yet, for a time they were looked upon by the press and its capitalistic allies as freaks, and when they exhibited common intelligence and ability it was regarded as extraordinary. Let us emancipate ourselves from such conditions by taking more interest in politics, which is our legitimate business in this Republic. Let us discharge those public duties without doing which no man can call himself a good and patriotic citizen nor an honest man; for he who neglects the precious liberty which is his and allows thieves to steal the patrimony of his children is a party to the theft.

After carefully reviewing the history of the past, along the lines referred to, I am convinced of the great project that organized labor has looked for so long, viz., "Industrial Liberty."

Let us emancipate ourselves from that evil of prejudice which has so long existed among us. Let us meet each other on the common ground of thought for labor's weal, regardless of the question of religion, nationality or partisan politics. Exercise your right in free America for labor's cause.

Wanted—By the Johns Hopkins University.

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Political Economy, Baltimore, Md., is desirous of securing any of the following publications of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Constitutions prior to 1898, Convention Proceedings prior to 1888, and any issues of the journal, The Carpenter, prior to Volume 13. Any one having these publications is invited to correspond with Mr. George E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Our Rainy Days.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

OH, the rainy days! The earth seems bathed in the tears of nature. The monotonous drip of the east rain finds a gloomy echo in our hearts.

The very atmosphere breathes mental depression and low spirits get down around zero. Pleasures depreciate, and worries are magnified. The physical powers respond to the mental strain and the head aches with a dull persistent throb as if sympathizing with the gloom.

But the evil genius of the rainy day may be exorcised by the magical influence of a talisman whose secret lies in work.

When father Adam was sent in disgrace from his fair home in Eden the curse was upon him: In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread; but justice was tempered with mercy, and to occupation was lent a charm to soothe the pain-racked bodies and sin-tossed souls of erring man.

The rainy days of life! How can we better span the interval of clouds and dreariness than by work?

Quaff the blest nepenthe of toil. Forget the weeping skies of today in employment of hands and brain. If the heart is heavy, and droops beneath its burden, forget to be sorrowful. If the cross of poverty and physical infirmity threatens to become too galling, absorb the heartaches in work.

"Labor conquers all things."

Cultivate energy and faith and time will never drag. Keep busy and the rainy day will soon be over. Tomorrow's sunshine will seem brighter by contrast with past gloom.

At all times industry promotes goodness, for "an idle brain is the devil's workshop;" be watchful, then, of the rainy days. Our talisman is hidden along the rugged and steep path of work. We must search diligently if we learn its secret.

The shortest, brightest, happiest way through life's clouds is over the rough edges of labor.

The busy people are happy people—idleness breeds ill temper. A mind unemployed preys upon itself and feeds imagination until, growing morbid and unhappy, it seeks to engender unhappiness in others. One unpleasant disposition in a home may render the whole household disagreeable. It is our own responsibility to cultivate gentleness and courtesy, and in this falls. Beware of life's rainy days, and find occupation. In rainy seasons weeds are likely to spring up and flourish. Keep the garden spring up and flourish. Keep the garden of the heart clean. Cultivate only the best and fairest possibilities of soul, and we need not fear the frowns of nature's rainy days.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Captains of Death.

(By Frank Duffy.)

HIS is a peculiar subject for one who is not a member of the medical profession to deal with. Being a carpenter, it may be asked by many, "What does the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America know about the diseases that human nature is subject to?" This question can easily be answered—comparatively nothing.

Another question may also be asked: "Then, why should he waste his time in dealing with something of which he knows nothing?"

It is not my intention or desire to dissect, as it were, the different diseases that we poor mortals are subject to, but to call attention to the fact that two diseases in particular, pneumonia and consumption, are playing havoc with our members. From the records of vital statistics at this office it is plainly evident that these diseases are on the increase. It therefore becomes my duty to notify the rank and file of our membership of the ravages these "Captains of Death" are making in our midst.

Everybody who is familiar with the duties of the General Secretary in the Insurance Department of our Organization knows that he, and he alone, is the authorized officer at headquarters to pass upon death claims, one way or another—favorably or unfavorably—and upon that decision depends the prompt payment of claims by our General Treasurer. To deal intelligently with these claims it becomes absolutely necessary to have a doctor's certificate in each individual case, setting forth the cause of death and also the immediate cause.

As our Organization covers a vast territory—the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and as death has no respect for persons, climates, localities, countries or nations, it is evident to the casual observer that information is received at this office from Bureaus of Vital Statistics in all parts of the country that justifies me in placing this matter before our members in a very plain manner.

While I have termed "pneumonia" and "consumption" as "Captains of Death," I must say that pneumonia is "King." A slight cold is the beginning. It is neglected; it becomes worse; it develops into pneumonia. The patient is confined to his house, eventually to his bed. Several days elapse; the crisis comes; reason is tottering on its throne—he becomes a raving maniac—until death, sweet death, releases him from further suffering, and so he passes to the "Great Beyond," lamented and mourned by his family and his friends. Then the machinery of this Organization in its Insurance Department gets in motion right away. It delves into many things; two in particular: First, cause of death; second, financial standing.

My friends, for the sake of those you love, of your wives and your little ones, of those who have made life happy and enjoyable for you—yes, for your own sakes—take good care of your health. It is one of the greatest blessings you possess; yet you abuse it shamefully and afterwards have to take the consequences. Don't take my word for these statements. I am only a carpenter, your National Secretary, and proud of it. But these things come under my notice every day in my official capacity. I see the danger, and so I warn you. From reliable sources we are informed that pneumonia is now the most deadly disease in the United States. The two largest centers of population, New York

and Chicago, are held up to us as examples for verification of the truth of this statement.

The causes of death in these two cities during the last few years supply convincing evidence that the outcry as to the prevalence of pneumonia is no alarmist's story, but is founded upon facts and figures. In the first six months of 1904 there were 42,700 deaths from all causes in New York City, and of this number 8,360, or nearly 20 per cent., were due to pneumonia. The total death rate in that city has risen from 18.8 per thousand in 1903 to 22.23 per thousand for the first six months of 1904, acute lung affections being mainly responsible for the increase.

In Chicago in 1903 there were 4,629 deaths from pneumonia. This exceeded deaths from consumption in the same city by more than 1,500. The present Chicago proportion of deaths from pneumonia is 13.6, while from consumption it is 11.6 to that of deaths from all causes. Comparing city with country, the census of 1900 shows that the mortality from pneumonia per 100,000 inhabitants of cities was 233.1, while from the country districts it amounted to 134.1.

When a slight cold bothers you or your lungs are affected in any manner call in a doctor right away; never mind the expense. Remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Take care of your health above all things. See to it that you receive sufficient nourishment to sustain your system in its daily toil, and live a good, regular life. If you do this, you will reach a good, old age, more than threescore and ten, the allotted span of life.

A Word About Our New Journal.

(By John Walquist, Member of the General Executive Board.)

As a member of the Brotherhood, I wish to say that I have read our journal through and through, and in my judgment it is second to none in the labor market—that is what our editor wants it to be.

The reading matter contained in the various articles proves conclusively that the different writers are people whose thoughts and ideas are not formed from a mere glance at things; no, their very souls have penetrated to the bottom of the subjects they write about. There is to be found in our official journal good, sound reading matter for all classes, from the college professor to the one occupying the humblest position in life; for men and women alike.

With this as my honest conviction and the fact still fresh in my mind that the referendum vote turned down the proposition to have the journal mailed to the homes of our members—12 copies a year—at a cost of 25 cents per year—I confess I am ashamed of the action of our members as evidenced by the vote cast against the proposition. Stop and think the matter over carefully. Refuse to pay the price of two and one-half 10-cent novels for twelve issues of our journal mailed to your home, and not only for your own use, but for the use of your sons, daughters and wives. I say sons, daughters and wives as I have long ago come to the conclusion that members of our Brotherhood seldom read our journal, judging from the way you will find them stored away in out-of-the-way corners in the meeting places of our Local Unions. I believe it has been the contention of educators and reformers in all times that in order to make a movement successful and lasting the proper place to begin with is the home, hence we should have our new journal at our homes. I beg to say that any person who goes into a strange home and finds the Bible on the center table will immediately come to the conclusion that the people in that house are religious people. Well, perhaps you agree with me now, and say this is the very reason we do not want a trade-union journal in our homes—other people might think that we are trade-union members. If such is the case, brothers, it is not to be wondered at that we suffer defeat sometimes. Let us understand this fact, that in order to perpetuate unionism it is necessary to instill it in the minds of the rising generation. This is done much easier by example and education in the home than by strikes and lockouts. Therefore, let us read our journal in the future and bring it to our homes so that our families may read it and understand the great questions of the age and the hour. The member who objects to paying 25 cents a year for twelve copies of our journal is the cheapest guy of all guys that are cheap.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1905.

Our Cover Design Sketched by One of Our Own Craft.

It will undoubtedly be gratifying to our members to know that the novel cover design of this journal has been sketched by one of their own craft, by a common carpenter, and stanch union man at that.

The man who is to be credited with so impressively symbolizing our craft features and who has so largely contributed to the attractiveness of this new publication, is Dwight L. Stoddard, member of Local Union 281, of Indianapolis, and author of many craft problems published in The Carpenter.

Having been born and raised on a farm in Vermont, he went to work at the carpenter trade at the age of 15, and after having absolved his apprenticeship, he worked in the Cheyenne Mountains, near Colorado Springs, where he met the first union man, working with him on the job. Unionism at once became the chief topic in their leisure hours, and Bro. Stoddard determined to join the Union at the first opportunity. When coming to St. Louis in 18— he made inquiries about union carpenters and was referred to a meeting which he found to be German-speaking, held by Local Union No. 5. Although not commanding the German language, he applied for membership. He was initiated and remained a union man ever since.

He is the oldest continuous delegate to the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis and is now serving his thirteenth term as Financial Secretary of that body. A year ago Bro. Stoddard wrote and published the "Steel Square Pocketbook," which is giving him considerable notoriety. He is quite an artist on designs.

We regret to state the amalgamation scheme, recently submitted to the three existing British carpenter unions for a referendum vote, has again met with failure, the proposed plan not receiving a two-thirds majority vote, which, as stipulated by Section 12 of the Trade Union Amendment Act, 1876, must be obtained before amalgamation can take place. The Amalgamated Society recorded 24,990 votes for and 1,722 against the proposition, or 17,122 short of the required number; the Associated Society recorded 4,988 for and 1,401 against, being 562 votes short, and the General Union cast 2,990 in favor and 1,656 against, or 1,164 votes short to make the scheme legal.

Sections 92 to 108 of our General Constitution deal solely and entirely with benefits. Therein is specified Wife's Funeral Benefits, Members' Funeral Benefits and Disability Benefits, ranging from $50 to $400. This feature of our Organization is a very costly one and ofttimes puzzles us

sorely as to what the final outcome will be. We are aware of the fact that "business must be transacted along business lines," otherwise the result will be disastrous and will eventually end in dissatisfaction and disorganization. If our members would only study this proposition carefully they would very soon realize the fact that the per capita tax sent to the General Office every month is insufficient to carry on the business of this Organization as specified in our laws.

Since the Milwaukee convention, or, in other words, during the months of October, November, December, January and February, we paid out in death and disability benefits the sum of $91,695,35. If this rate continues it will run up to about one quarter of a million dollars at the end of the year; or, in other words, it will take two-thirds of our income to pay these benefits alone. The question then naturally arises, how can we run this organization, pay office rent, salaries of General Officers, clerk hire, publish our monthly journal, keep a staff of organizers on the road continually, defend lawsuits, fight injunctions, oppose lockouts, support strikes and take care of a thousand and one other matters on the balance of our yearly income. We are told in very plain and unmistakable language by many of our members that we have performed miracles long enough on the amount of tax sent this office; that it is time we cried a halt; that the days of miracles are past and gone; that we are in a cold business world and must meet emergencies as they come and difficulties as they arise. Yet with all this advice no one seems to devise ways and means to overcome these obstacles or suggest a means of improvement. When trouble comes along, demands for thousands of dollars are made upon us, and if we do not comply immediately with these requests we are the "worst in the world." We have not unlimited financial resources at our command; we are not a "mint" and therefore can not give that which we have not. If protection and assistance is wanted in times of trouble, in strikes, lockouts or lawsuits, we should prepare beforehand; or, as the old saying has it, "In times of peace prepare for war."

As the increased tax to the General Office has been voted down, the only alternative left is to levy assessments each year to establish an "emergency" or "defense" fund, so that liberal financial support may be given our members when trouble overtakes them or when they are battling for better conditions under which to work and live. Think this over and notify us if we are not correct.

Brother, Do You Think You Will Live That Long?

Study the liabilities of our Organization. The benefits paid, the many injunction suits we defend, the money paid out in strikes and lockouts, and the amount paid out for Organizing purposes, and see if we should not increase the per capita tax.

Special Announcement.

In our endeavor to further improve the make-up of our journal we have decided on another new departure.

Beginning with the June, 1905, issue, all Obituary resolutions will be excluded from the columns of The Carpenter. Instead of these resolutions we shall publish a Death Roll, or list of deceased members, each month, free of charge.

The reasons for this new departure are various and obvious. The obituaries sent us for publication lately have become so numerous that they occupied nearly two pages of the former sized journal. A death notice, with a very few exceptions, is of no interest to the membership at large, and only read by the members of the Local Union mourning the loss of the brother and member. A fee of two dollars being charged for each resolution, the collection of the amount frequently necessitated extensive explanations and correspondence between the Genral Office and the Local Unions, which in the future we propose to avoid by devoting the space heretofore required by the obituary pages to reading and technical matter of general interest.

Local Unions who, after April 25th, desire to give notice of the death of any of their members through the columns of this journal must send in full name of departed for insertion in the Death Roll.

Labor invents machinery and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Attention, Please!

The following set of resolutions was adopted by the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Illinois, and forwarded to the General Office to be published in our official journal, The Carpenter, for the information of our membership, with the request that the entire matter be referred to the Milwaukee Convention for final action.

These resolutions were printed in the June 1904, issue of our journal—see page 5, column 1. So that the matter may be thoroughly understood, we herewith submit them again, together with the official action of our Thirteenth General Convention, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 19 to October 6th, 1904. Members, Local Unions and District Councils will be guided accordingly:

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Resolution adopted by vote of said council May 21st, 1904, as follows:

Whereas, A great deal of friction and contention seems to exist at present, not only in Chicago, but in other sections of the country, in regard to carpenter and joiner work on buildings, and as we are informed that in some sections, the above workmen are relinquishing some parts of our work, while in other sections they insist on doing all parts, we therefore believe that it is necessary at this time to make a definite declaration as to our position in this regard so that the same may be uniformly carried out in all sections of the country by all members of our national organization, thereby avoiding in future much of the strife, contention and sometimes financial loss to ourselves and also our employers; and

Whereas, Owing to the progressive spirit of the age, we find year after year, through invention and discovery, many new departures entering into the construction of buildings, which to us are of vital importance, such as the substitution of other materials to take the place of wood, viz.: structural and architectural iron, sheet metal, etc., all of which has very much lessened the demand for our labor as carpenters and joiners, but being in harmony with the spirit of the times, and not being desirous to in any way retard progress, we have willingly relinquished those parts of our work which are now constructed with materials other than wood, and with other than carpenters' and joiners' tools, but we do not forget that all woodwork still used in the construction of a building or constructed elsewhere with a view to being placed therein (with the possible exception of furniture) has always been and is now considered carpenter and joiner

work, and therefore should be performed by carpenters and joiners; and

Whereas, It having come to our knowledge that certain contractors are endeavoring to have a large portion of such work constructer by other workmen than carpenters and joiners, we therefore wish to protest against such action on their part, as being not only unfair to us as carpenters and joiners, but degrading to all wage-earners, from the fact that the principal object they have in view seems to be the getting of the work done at a lower rate of wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the District Council of Chicago and Cook County, Ill., do herby petition our General Officers, also the district officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to acquaint the membership of each throughout the country, that carpenter and joiner work on or for buildings should be defined as expressed in the foregoing preamble, also if considered necessary to have the coming Conventions make a public declaration of the above facts for the benefit of contractors, architects and the general public.

K. G. TORKELSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on resolutions, which body, on the 7th day of the Convention, reported as follows:

"We, your committee on resolutions, would respectfully report that the resolutions be concurred in, and recommend its adoption in its entirety."

P. H. M'CARTHY, No. 22.
W. B. MACFARLANE, No. 9.
W. A. HANSON, No. 624.
J. J. LINEHAN, No. 1.
J. J. REILLY, No. 884.

Moved and seconded to concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

January 1, 1905.

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—I hereby submit to you my quarterly report ending December 31, 1904.

The month of October I spent in New York State, attending to general routine work. Nothing of great importance transpiring and finding our local unions devising ways and means to keep their membership from falling off during the hard winter, which we usually encounter in northern New York, I gave the boys the best advice that my humble ability commands.

On the 31st of October I left my home city to attend the convention of the A. F. of L., to be held in San Francisco, Cal. General President Huber, at that time being in New York City trying to settle the trouble there, I stopped off at Indiapolis to give the General Secretary and General Treasurer what assistance I could and thereby reduce the great volume of work then confronting the General Office. I feel sure that the rank and file of our U. B. do not realize the magnitude of our organization and the immense amount of business to be transacted in conducting the same. If they did they doubtless would endeavor to more familiarize themselves with our constitution, and by so doing save themselves and the General Officers much valuable time. Under present conditions scores of letters are reaching the General Office most every day, asking for information which is thoroughly covered by our constitution.

Continuing my journey on November 4, in company with General Secretary Frank Duffy, we stopped off at Denver, Colo., where we were met at the depot by a large delegation of our members of that city, who made our stay there a very pleasant one. After viewing this beautiful city and enjoying the invigorating air for which the state of Colorado is noted, we betook ourselves to a good-sized meeting, held at the Carpenters' hall. We gave the brothers in attendance at this gathering the best advice we possessed, not forgetting to advise them as to the action they should take on the next day, which was election day, viz: to lend their best assistance to the honest business men, with a view to deliver that great state of despots such as Peabody and Bell. I found our craft well organized in this city, with a good live business agent, and working in harmony with most of the contractors. As surprising as it may appear, it is nevertheless my belief that the contractors of Denver, Colo., apparently having outlived the vaporous atmosphere

of unreasonable thought, violence and lawlessness, would not go back to the open shop under any circumstances. The contractors of Denver, like many others, whom I have had the pleasure to meet within the past year, after trying a large dose of this obreptitious dope, called the open shop, which in reality is the non-union shop, have come to the conclusion that the ideal conditions can only be attained by open and frank consultation between employers and labor organizations.

We left Denver on the 8th of November, making our next stop at Salt Lake City, Utah. Here again we were met by a delegation of our members, who took us on a tour of the "Gem City of the Rockies," and it well deserves the title. It stands in the center of a vast domain, the wealth of which in minerals, stock raising and agriculture can hardly be estimated. The city stands at the foot of the Wasatch mountain range in the lovely valley of the great Salt Lake, being a seaside and mountain resort all in one. It is a city of broad streets, fine blocks and magnificent public buildings and churches. If is the mecca of the "latter day saints,' commanding the deepest historic interest of any town in the great West. Its Mormon temple, tabernacle and assembly hall were erected at a cost of nearly ten million dollars. The corner stone of the temple was laid April 6, 1852; the foundation walls are thirteen feet in diameter; the main building 100 and the eastern tower 235 feet high. The cost of erection of the entire structure amounted to $5,-000,000. The tabernacle was erected at a cost of $300,000, has a seating capacity of 11,000 and contains one of the finest organs in the world. This building is 150 feet wide, 250 feet long and eighty feet high. The roof consists of a single wooden arch (forming a half oval) eight feet thick, each one of its timbers being sprung into place. This building was erected within the years 1865 to 1870; the cost of the nails used in its construction, they having to be transported by mule teams across the Rockies, was as high as $100 per keg.

The unions in Salt Lake City are in good shape, the carpenters being foremost in rank and the most active workers in the movement. They have a very fine and convenient meeting hall, where the boys had arranged for a mass meeting to be held that night, which we addressed, and attended one called by the street railway men, held at 1:30 a. m. We hardly had retired for the remainder of the night, when we had to hurry to the train to take us to San Francisco.

Arriving at the latter city, we were again received by a large delegation headed by Brother McCarthy, member of the G. E. B. We had a royal greeting, and if a man ever had cause to be proud of being a national officer of a labor organization we had cause to be proud of the honor bestowed on us at this reception, which would have done justice to the President of the United States. All the boys of 'Frisco could think of was done for us, and whenever, during the two weeks the convention was in session, we had an evening off from committee work, our members had arranged for a meeting of some kind, which we addressed. I presume that our visit to the Pacific coast will bear good results in the future.

On the evening of the day the convention adjourned the Carpenters' Joint District Council gave a banquet to all carpenter delegates, and I must say that the affair outdid anything of its kind that I had the pleasure to attend. The tables were arranged in the form of the letter "C," indicative of the name "Carpenter," with a table reserved for the visitors placed in its center. The tables were loaded with flowers and plenty of good things to eat. In looking at this harmonious gathering of all our local unions and those of the A. S. of C. and J. of the city now represented in the joint D. C., one would not have thought that about two years ago our organization in San Francisco was on the verge of disruption. At this time, however, I may safely say that a repetition of a like state of affairs will be impossible for years to come; though I do not ignore the existence of personal grievances between a few of our members, I feel assured that neither of them will be able to rend asunder the organization of the craft in the future; the rank and file will not tolerate it.

There exists a very strong Building

Trades Council in San Francisco, through whose efforts the condition of all the men engaged in the building industry has been materially improved; and still there are some who are adverse to paying the taxes imposed by that body, but who, of course, are ever willing to enjoy the better conditions it has brought about.

In the schooling which I have received in the labor movement I have been taught that the man who shares in the advantages gained through the organization of his craft, but keeps aloof from it and refuses to contribute toward its maintenance, is a thief. And as this can not be refuted, it is equally applicable to the local union that refuses to affiliate with the trades council or central body of its city. Many times I have heard the statement made by local unions that their central body was of no value to the carpenter. This statement I know to have been partly true in some instances, but why was it so? Because the delegates of the respective local unions failed to represent the interests of their constituents in these bodies and failed to take an active part in the general movement. I can also recall instances where the delegates of some of our local unions were defeated in the election to some office in the central body, or where they failed to obtain the indorsement of some pet scheme of this or that individual, and then, in a spirit of sheer rancor, would report on the matter to their local union and recommend its withdrawal from the central body. This should not occur, and would not, if the rank and file would take more interest in their own affairs, and as this is the time for good resolutions, I would say to our local unions: "Start the new year well, get your local unions affiliated with the building trades council and central body of your city, send delegates who will look out for your interests and see to it that you elect delegates who are broad-minded enough to lend their best services to the interests of all wage workers. No individual man can improve his condition single handed, and if he be a wage worker he must combine with the fellow men of his craft in order to protect himself, and what is true of an individual workman is also true of the individual union.

From San Francisco we went to Sacramento to address a mass meeting. Here our members also had a surprise for us. As we alighted from the train a large delegation took charge of us, and by talho, headed by a band of music, escorted us to the hotel and from there to the assembly chamber in the State capitol, where we found the largest assemblage we had the pleasure to meet while on the coast. On the next morning our boys were at the hotel bright and early with a carriage and having two hours to spare before our departure, we took a ride through their beautiful city. Upon my arrival at my home, in the city of Troy, N. Y., I found to my greatest surprise that the brothers of Sacramento had sent me a beautiful silver drinking cup, which I shall cherish as long as I live, in fond remembrance of my visit to their city.

The following morning we left for Los Angeles, where the reception tendered us was a repetition of the receptions in other cities. Our members treated us to a trolley ride through the city and adjoining towns. This section of California is, indeed, the garden spot of God's earth. The conditions of labor, however, are not what I would like to see them, for which, to a great extent, the blame rests upon our eastern brothers, who came to the coast and failed to do their share in the keeping up of the more favorable conditions which they found at their arrival. Los Angeles is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at the present time. The cost of building in that city is just as high as in San Francisco, while the wages are a dollar a day lower than in the latter city, which is due to the practice resorted to by the builders of bringing men to the city who are not carpenters, sending two of these with one competent mechanic on a job, paying them $2 per day and charging the customer $4 a day. The business agent and the union are then blamed for the unsatisfactory results of this system of doing work, but the public is becoming wise and many of the business men are hiring men directly from the union.

I believe that the G. E. B. should take action on the situation in Los Angeles in order to save that city from becoming the

rat city of the United States. I would suggest that a special assessment be levied and the entire proceeds expended in the interest of that section of California. The conditions as they exist there today are a menace to our U. B. on the entire coast. We addressed a meeting of the craft in Los Angeles, which, I regret to say, was not well attended.

The next morning we departed for San Jose, arriving there Friday night. Despite the late hour of our arrival, a large delegation had turned out to meet us. The ensuing morning we went on a tour of the mills and jobs. I found San Jose one of the best organized cities I ever visited. Its mills are up to date, fully equipped with all modern appliances for turning out the best work. Everything in this town seems to be in a prosperous condition. The mills are thoroughly organized, they are working on the eight-hour basis and so crowded with orders that, except Saturdays, they work from two to three hours overtime, paying time and one-half for it. The wages paid are 20 per cent. higher than in Los Angeles, and still the San Jose manufacturers can undersell the manufacturers of the former city. This is certainly a strong argument in favor of living wages and the union shop.

On Saturday night we addressed a mass meeting, and, after adjournment, were escorted to Odd Fellows Hall, and again treated to a grand surprise. Local Unions 262 and 316 had prepared a splendid banquet in our honor. The menu was an elaborate one, but omitted here for want of space.

On Sunday morning we left San Jose for Stockton, Cal. Here we were met by a committee from the local union, and shown about the city. In the evening we addressed a largely-attended meeting of carpenters. The Stockton local union is in good condition; it is affiliated with the State Building Trades Council, and controls the trade in that city. After spending a very pleasant evening with the brothers, we left next morning for Oakland, where, in the evening, we also addressed a meeting of carpenters, on which occasion we had the pleasure of meeting Bro. L. A. Pake, who was one of the delegates to the first convention of our U. B., held in Chicago, 1881. Bro. Pake, though advanced in years, is still hale and hearty, and is still taking an active part in our organization. Things in Oakland are in a fair condition, though nothing to brag about. One large mill in that city is unfair, and, according to information received from the Millowners' Association, union carpenters put up the unfair trim. This is denied by our Oakland members, but the fact remains that this unfair concern is turning out a large amount of trim which is put up in the buildings. I hope that when this report is published and read by the boys of Oakland, this condition will have ceased to exist.

On the following morning we left for Portland, Ore., arriving in that city after a seven hours' ride. We found our organization there in very bad shape. There is a Fair being held in Portland, which is a scab job all through, and I would advise carpenters and others to remain away. A great many of our men, not willing to work for merely their board, leaving their families to starve, are leaving the city as fast as they can. The Fair, by the way, apparently will be a failure. It is being boomed for all it is worth, but as the managers are too narrow-minded to make a success of it, it will not amount to much.

After addressing a meeting, which, considering prevailing conditions, was well attended, we started for Tacoma, Wash. There we found conditions much better than in Portland. Work is slack, but the Union is prospering. The boys gave us a beautiful sail on the Sound, and in the evening we addressed a meeting, the gathering, on account of the inclemency of the weather, being a small one. From here we went to Seattle, Wash., where we were received by a committee from the Local Union and treated to a trolley ride. We addressed our men in their own hall, which had just been purchased by the city, for the amount of $25,000, in order to make room for a new street. Our Local Union in Seattle is well conducted. I believe they have the largest percentage of active workers of any union on the coast.

We next went to Spokane, Wash., and

here again were entertained like kings. The brothers in that city are up-to-date. A number of them are holding city and county offices. They never neglect the opportunity to lend their time, money and energy in any public enterprise. This accounts for the large influence they actually hold in city affairs, which has been productive of good results, and gained them the confidence and respect of the business people of the city. Bro. Duffy and myself were presented with pretty souvenirs made from native wood, which we prize very highly.

From Spokane I returned to Troy, N. Y. I addressed the members of L. U. 636, millmen, who, owing to the going into effect of the new trade rules on May 1, are taking considerably more interest in the affairs of their Local Union than they did in the past. The new trade rules provide for a nine-hour day, and the agreement having already been signed by the employers, we anticipate no trouble on above date. Troy, Albany and Schenectady are taking steps tending to the formation of a Tri-City D. C.

In conclusion, I desire to take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of those Local Unions whom I had the pleasure of meeting during the past year, for the kind and valuable assistance they have rendered me in the discharge of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. GUERIN,
First Vice-President.

Steer Clear of New York City.

In all probability the lockout in New York City will have been declared off at the time this Journal reaches our membership. It must, however, be understood that it will require some time until pending negotiations have resulted in an agreement between the New York district and the employers on the final basis of settlement. Aside from this there are about 1,300 brothers still signing the strike roll and about 2,000 of our men out of employment as consequence of this protracted lockout, who, after going through so many hardships, should not be hampered by outsiders in their search for work. All carpenters, bench and machine hands are urgently called upon to keep away from New York City for the next few months.

From Atlantic City, N. J.

Most all the members of L. U. 432 of this city are out on strike because of the refusal of our contractors to grant us the demanded advance in wages. Carpenters will please remain away from this vicinity pending a settlement of the controversy.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Caldwell, N. J.	Lansing, Mich.
Alpena, Mich.	Stuttgart, Ark.
Detroit, Mich.	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Pawhuska, Okla.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Brookport, Ill.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Buffalo, N. Y
Ripley, W. Va.	Barrie, Ont., Can.
Clay Center, Kan.	Gainesville, Fla.
Billings, Mont.	Redwood City, Cal.
Dexter, N. M.	Attleboro, Mass.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Gulfport, Miss.

Total: 22 Local Unions.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Portland, Ore.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
New York City.	Baltimore, Md.
San Antonio, Tex.	Owosso, Mich.
Burlington, Ia.	Washington, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Expulsions.

Louis Gagne, a member of Local Union 98, Spokane, Wash., has been found guilty of stealing tools from brother members and expelled for the offense.

J. D. Pigg, a member of Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Labor produces everything to eat, votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.—Journal of Labor.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

T. A. CAMERON.

On account of the heavy snowstorms, I took a week off the first of the month. I spent two weeks in Grand Rapids trying to help the shop men and furniture workers. I find it rather difficult to do much with them. The boys are working hard with the expectation of seeing things come their way when work opens up; it has been slack during the cold weather. The prospects are good for all trades for the coming summer. We organized a Structural Building Trades Alliance here which the boys believe will be of great help to the building trades. I visited Lansing, and after considerable hard work got a new local started.

* * *

J. W. ADAMS.

Since my last report I have visited the local Unions in Marion, Ill., Cartersville and others in that vicinity. At Marion some one had broken into the F. S.'s desk and stole the books of the L. U., causing the F. S. a great deal of work to get up a new membership list. The members of this L. U. are energetic union men, and by promptly bringing their cards to the meeting, the books were gotten in shape again. I also found a good lot of union men at Cartersville. The local Unions in Southern Illinois are in good condition. Cartersville, Marion, Herron, Johnson City and West Frankfort are trying to organize a D. C.

I was ordered to visit Hot Springs, Ark., a town lately visited by a destructive fire. Most of our brothers not residing in the burnt-down district, they only suffered the loss of tools of a total value aggregating $300.00. By each brother contributing some tools from his own kit, to assist those who had lost theirs, these brothers were enabled to go to work. The L. U. here is composed of good, live men. Migrating brothers should remain away from Hot Springs until the buildings to be reconstructed are sufficiently advanced to permit the employing of our resident brothers. There are quite a number of non-union men here and more are flocking in every day, but through the efforts of the business agent, Brother Smith, many of them are joining the Union. He and myself canvassed the entire town and obtained some ten or fifteen applications.

From here I went to Little Rock, Ark., where I found deplorable conditions, the worst, I believe, I have been up against. We had three local Unions here, of which two have been forced out of business owing to the indifference of their membership, and the town is invested by the most contemptible bunch of scabs in the entire country. The remaining and loyal union men have a hard proposition before them in this town, but they are enthusiastic and full of fight and the L. U. passed a resolution to strictly enforce the eight-hour day and the card system after the 1st of April.

* * *

R. E. L. CONNOLLY.

My last report forced me at Yazoo City, Miss., handling a lockout. Adverse weather conditions in connection with the lockout tied up all work. Men are more than holding their own and are confident of success when Spring season opens. There are no defections from our ranks. I was obliged to leave for home on account of a severe attack of grip, but the day before I left I signed up for one year, with the largest contracting firm in the city, a concern that had employed only non-union carpenters in the past. This greatly encouraged our men.

By order of the G. P. I went to New Orleans, where our men have been fighting against the open shop for eleven months. Our members are standing well, and I am confident they will eventually win out.

We propose to inaugurate new methods and push the fight from now on to a suc-

cessful finish. There is no room at present for any more union carpenters in either of these cities. It is hard enough to fight unfair bosses without having half-baked scabs, with membership and clearance cards in their pockets, drifting in seeking work, so stay away.

I spent a few days in Birmingham, Ala., where work is dull, but our organization is in good shape. There is a possibility of trouble there later on, but we are prepared to meet it, and while we are not seeking trouble, we will take care of it if it comes our way.

* * *

R. FUELLE.

On the 11th of March we held a mass meeting in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., which was well attended. Nearly all the non-union men present manifested great interest in trade organization and decided to form a Union. On the following day we organized them into a Local Union and I sent for a charter. The new L. U.'s number is 1586; it constitutes the seventh local union in Milwaukee and promises to be a strong one within a month or two, as many of its members are young men and hustlers.

On Sunday, March 20, I arrived in Oshkosh, and in the afternoon addressed a meeting, called for the purpose of organizing a Building Trades Council. No such body ever having existed here, it required quite some talk on my part to explain its workings before all present understood how to go ahead in the matter. The meeting decided to form a central body of building trades under the name of Building Trades Council, and elected temporary officers. This body may be of great assistance to our L. U., for when I visited the contractors they all stated that, now the building trades being combined in a central body, they expected other trades to refuse working with non-union men and to avoid trouble they, the contractors, would hire union carpenters exclusively. There being at present but fifteen competent carpenters, besides some handy men, on the outside, all carpenters of Oshkosh will be in the U. B. shortly.

The A. W. W. have a Local Union here with a membership of twenty-eight all old, while the men employed in the mills, to the number of about 2,500, are unorganized and refuse to be organized under the A. W. W. Hence, there is a large field left open for the U. B.

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HARRY L. COOK.

On a tour throughout the Wheeling (W. Va.) district, I found all our Local Unions in good shape and progressing nicely under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Valley D. C. I visited L. U. 1239, Wooster, O. Owing to a bank failure, business in this town is greatly depressed; still, the L. U. is holding its own. L. U. 735, Mansfield, O., held a well attended special meeting. The outlook for Spring trade is bright. I found the members of our Marion, O., L. U. somewhat discouraged, owing to slackness of work, caused by the cold weather. They are striving for an increase in wages. The outlook here is rather gloomy.

All Local Unions in Cincinnati and vicinity are progressing fairly well under the jurisdiction of Hamilton County. Many of their members will welcome sunshine as a harbinger of busy times. L. U. 209 held their annual ball, which was a complete success, due to the untiring efforts of all members of this hustling Local Union.

* * *

N. ARCAND.

On Tuesday, the 21st of February, I left Montreal for Quebec, where I attended a meeting of the Local Union and explained the amalgamation plan and the vote on constitutional amendments to the members. The ensuing day I went to Fraserville to settle some trouble existing between the members and convoked a meeting for the next day. I addressed this meeting and succeeded in adjusting the difficulty. I visited Valleyfield on Sunday, the 26th day of February, and explained the amalgamation plan at a meeting of L. U. 1736. I next went to Ottawa for the same purpose. The new Local Union here, No. 93, is now in pretty good state and making preparations to enter into a trade movement. From here I went to Hull, where I had made arrangements for a meeting to be held on Thursday evening. I found this Local Union almost disbanded, the Financial Secretary refusing to accept dues. However, a sufficient number of members being desirous of maintaining the Union, they have chosen a new Financial Secretary, and by meeting

more regularly in the future, and by forming a district council with Ottawa, I believe they will obtain better results.

On Saturday, March 5, found me in St. Anne de Bellevue, where I presided at and addressed a meeting of L. U. 1584, which proved a success. This Local Union is in good condition and has done good work since its foundation. Having returned to Montreal, I left that city on the following Wednesday for Quebec, where I addressed an open meeting. If results were good, new members were initiated and others paid their arrears.

From Quebec I went to Three Rivers, discussed the local situation with the officers of L. U. 1793, which is in a deplorable state, and agreed to go there again early next month.

I was in Port Colbourn on the 15th attending a meeting of the Local Union and explaining to them the membership roll and amalgamation plan. They making a demand for better conditions, I advised them to avoid a strike by all means. I believe they will be prudent.

* * *

T. M. GUERIN.

Our Jamestown Local Union is still adding new members to its fold every meeting night, and I hope by the time the Spring work opens up we will have all the good mechanics within our ranks. We are making special efforts to assist the mill men of this locality in bettering their conditions, and our New York boys are lending some very valuable assistance in this undertaking. Addressed mass meetings in Albany, N. Y.; Kingston, N. Y., and both meetings were well attended, and I believe will bring good results in the near future. Spent some little time in New York City with Brother Schardt, who is doing splendid work in that city, and I believe by the time this will appear in The Carpenter our trouble in New York will be adjusted. I went to Newark, N. J., to attend a meeting of the Joint District Council, and advised our boys to affiliate with the S. B. T. A. of A., but our boys took no action. I desire to take a little of the space allotted to me at this time to say a word to our members relative to the alliance. Some of our members, and, in fact, our Local Unions, are afraid to join the S. B. T. A. Now, boys, let us look at this matter in a true light. If it is proper for a carpenter to join a local union of carpenters, if in turn it is proper for that union to be part of our National Organization, and also to be represented in the district council of their respected localities, is it not practical to be also part and parcel of the S. B. T. A? You, as an individual, join the Carpenters' Union for protection, and in turn your Union joins the National for the same purpose, and the National joins the S. B. T. A. of A. for the same purpose. For years our national laws compel the formation of D. C. of carpenters where two or more locals of our craft exist, and we, as carpenters, know of the good results attained from being represented in these bodies. The object of the S. B. T. A. is to attain that brotherly feeling, and practical results, in the building trades, that has been established already with our D. C. of Carpenters. The National officers of all the building trades desire to put the alliance on such basis as if it were only one trade that made up that body, and to have the law of that body as applicable to all the building trades as the law of our District Councils are applicable to our membership today.

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M. C. HUGHES.

I have investigated the conditions of L. U. 267, Telluride, and tried to ascertain how they spend the money sent them by the General Office. The Recording Secretary, Brother Felton, informed me that he had sent an itemized statement showing how this money was disposed of, and inclosed you will find a correct copy of these items taken from their books. The books not having been audited since January 1, 1904, I went over them, and after careful examination found the Financial Secretary short of small amount, which he promised to make good next meeting. The Local Union had not held any meeting since January 21 until last night. I am sure thy will meet regularly hereafter. The financial condition of the Local Union has never been very bad; they always had over $200 in their treasury; nor has any of their members been deported, as stated at the Convention. They are not suffering for want of money and all members are at work. The mine owners do not force them to take

out the card of the Mine Owners' Association, as there is particularly no fight on against the carpenters.

I am now leaving for Trinidad to complete my work there.

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ARTHUR A. QUINN.

I attended a meeting of District Councils of Orange, Montclair, and Bloomfield, N. J., relative to the new Local Union at Caldwell. On Tuesday, March 14, I visited Trenton, N. J., where I found our men in the midst of a lockout. I was informed that Brother MacFarlan had been with them. There was a movement on foot to start an independent union, and by order of G. P. I remained in the city to attend a meeting called for that purpose, as well as to assist our members in their fight against the open shop. This meeting took place the following day, about sixty men being present. I addressed them and succeeded in squashing the whole thing. The next day I addressed the men locked out in their morning and afternoon meetings, all of the discontents being present. A more harmonious feeling prevails now among our men than at any time since the trouble began.

I met with the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council to devise a means to carry the fight to a successful ending.

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WM. B. MACFARLANE.

The situation in Philadelphia is about the same as last reported. Together with the organization committee, assisted by Deputy Organizers Carroll and Ryan, we have held a number of open meetings, at which we have received a number of applications, we have submitted a new trade agreement to the Carpenter Contractors, and I am pleased to report that a large number of the contractors have signified their willingness to comply with the same. We have made arrangements for two open meetings next week. Work is beginning to pick up. As per instructions from General President Huber, I visited Trenton, N. J., and found that the employers had locked our members out and were endeavoring to enforce the open shop. Our members are standing firm. The employers have tried every means at their command to break the ranks of our Union, even going so far as to offer money to form an independent union. In this they have been unsuccessful at this writing, and our ranks are as solid as the day they were locked out. I feel confident that the boys in Trenton, N. J., will maintain her good name, of being one of the best organized cities in the State. I returned to Philadelphia and addressed several of the locals relative to the merits of the Strasser award.

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W. H. BURGESS.

I have been in Atlanta, Ga., for the past three weeks, and have had several conferences with the bosses and union men of this city, and I must confess it is certainly a very poor proposition I am up against. I find this city is only partly organized, but with persistence, push and energy, we hope to thoroughly unionize the town, and feel very grateful to several union carpenters who are trying to assist me in this work. Atlanta is certainly on the boom. A great many very costly buildings are being erected here, and there are very few men out of employment, and we hope the time is not far distant when every carpenter in this city will carry a union card.

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W. J. SHIELDS.

In the space of time allotted to this report three locals in Massachusetts and seven in Maine were waited on. The first of these was Dedham. I found this Union in good condition, enjoying eight hours and $3 the minimum wage. Dorchester Local was next visited, and under the efficient management of Business Agen Eaton, and the live interest of this membership, the district is better organized than ever in the history of the present movement. Eight hours and $3 minimum constitutes the trade condition.

Hyde Park is prosperous and progressive, the men well together, the interests well harmonized, and where these characteristics prevail progress onward and upward is the result. This is apparent and vouched for by the membership of 802. In Maine I visited Augusta, Skowhegan, Bangor, Lewiston, Bath and Portland. Brunswick was also looked over in the interest of organizing a local there. At Augusta, where I opened my trip, we had a grand meeting in the city hall. Two of the leading clergymen and a State Senator shared the platform with me. The Mayor of the city presided

and fully 1,200 people attended. A brass band was one of the attractions. The success speaks well for the efficiency of our membership as managers, and they justly felt proud of the success accomplished and the good made possible for labor interests. Skowhegan was next waited on. The purpose of my visit was to start an eight-hour agitation, that this community might place itself in line with the vicinity Unions, who were enjoying the blessings of the eight-hour day, and after the arguments being presented, we received an expression favorable from the employers present that eight hours would operate in Skowhegan the present season. Bangor came next in line; eleven days were spent in an effort to settle to the honor of our Union the controversy that has existed for about a year past against an open shop mandate, issued by the Builders' Exchange. The contention has been persistently fought by both sides with the favor on the bosses' side, on the grounds that they have had no breaks in their ranks, while our side has depreciated about 40 per cent. Fortunately the best mechanics have remained with the Union. This fact is building business for our union men who have become contractors, to the detriment of the Exchange Builders. This, and the fact of an excellent business prospect for Spring work, should, with proper management and tactful judgment, pull our boys through successfully on the opening of Spring work. Thus pluck and perseverance fully entitle them to success. At Lewiston my meeting was patronized by both carpenters and masons. A fine interest was manifested. These two trades are standing as a combination to protect the perfect condition of organization possessed by both. This local is looking for a raise of 25 cents the coming spring with a good prospect of getting the same. Bath gave me a meeting that surpassed in interest and numbers any meeting it has been my privilege to attend in that city. They are fully organized and are prosperous in that fact. Eight hours and a good business prospect is satisfying them for this year. Portland, the leading city of the State, and the slowest to organize was next visited. Conditions are the lowest to be found in any principal community throughout the State the carpenters are subjected to nine hours, and nobody seems to know what wages are paid. The scale represents anything from $1.50 to $2.25. Our membership is and has been doing everything that has been suggested and thought of to get the boys together, that this condition might be changed, but up to date their efforts have resulted in failure. It would appeal to me that the turning point must come and Portland assume its rightful position of leader, rather than that of retarder, as assumed at present.

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JAMES A. GRAY.

I have visited and addressed all Carpenters' Unions in California except two; find that while there is considerable work going on in the building line, there is a surplus of labor, especially in our craft.

The enemies of organized labor have spread broadcast false statements to the effect that there is a scarcity of mechanics in the building line in California, with the result that hundreds of mechanics have found themselves stranded here the past winter.

At the present time there are thousands of Russian peasants flocking to California, whose presence bids fair to be a serious menace to the labor movement of the state.

It is the intention of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council to enforce the B. T. C. card in this city on and after May 15. President P. H. McCarthy was in Los Angeles during this month, and if his methods are followed here, success will be the result, as he has thoroughly unionized every town in California that has placed itself in thorough accord with the State Building Trades Council.

Carpenters are advised to stay away from Southern California.

Carpenters are joining the Local Unions at the rate of about fifty a week, and the good work is still going on.

The labor movement is going forward with a steady grip of problems as they present themselves for solution.

A member going to work in another city or town, must live up to the union rules of the locality he works in.

Correspondence

From Roxbury, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter.

The voice of Roxbury Local Union 67 not having been heard through the columns of our journal for a length of time, I desire to say that L. U. 67, of Roxbury, Mass., is the second oldest union of the U. B., one of the best, generally speaking, and although not so large numerically, it is holding its own. We are represented in the Boston District Council, a body noted for its activity and zealousness, composed of 24 U. B. local unions and six branches of the Amalgamated Society, all of them working harmoniously together.

The state of trade at the present time is fairly good and prospects for the coming summer are bright.

We have a working agreement with our employers, which most likely will be renewed this year and better terms obtained at the occasion than the agreement now in force specifies.

The boys in Boston believe in going ahead at all times. "Hold what we have and get all we can," is our motto.

Recently the employers came before our Central Body, requesting us to enter into an agreement with them for 1905. What a great change has come over us! Only a few years ago they utterly ignored us.

H. M. TAYLOR,
President Local Union 67.

Roxbury, Mass.

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From the Isthmus of Panama.

Editor The Carpenter.

I have been here on the Isthmus about a week now and I write from the town of Christabola to ask you to mail me our journal, The Carpenter, as I will probably be located here for some time. You will find on your records that I am a member of Local Union 417, Colorado City, Col. Before I left there I had made arrangements to have my dues kept up and my membership secured.

I obtained an appointment here as pile-driver foreman at $125 (gold) per month. I left New Orleans on February 22 on the United Fruit Co.'s steamer S. S. Beverly, and arrived here on the 27th. My time commenced on the date of departure.

The conditions here at present are as follows: This being what they call the dry season, the weather is simply delightful; the thermometer standing in the eighties and a good sea breeze blowing all the time, the heat is not a bit oppressive. The money in circulation here is silver of the special coinage for use on the isthmus and passes at two for one with gold or greenbacks. There is also considerable of U. S. money in circulation here, as all Americans are being paid in gold. Common labor is paid 15 cents and native carpenters receive 25 cents per hour in silver, which to us would mean half the amount. However, from an American's viewpoint, this is more than they are worth, for they are worse than the people in the States can imagine.

I would advise all brothers not to come here without an appointment for several reasons. You will, as a general rule, not get as good wages and not all the privileges as the men with appointments. The rate of wages paid to carpenters from the States ranges from $75 to $100 per month in gold, but all the carpenters I have met here so far are bosses of a certain work, and furthermore, this work is all ten hours, while I know it to be the general belief in the States that it is eight hours. Don't be deceived. We go to work at 6 in the morning and quit at 11:30; go to work again at 1 and quit at 5:30.

Fairly good board can be had at 75 cents in gold per day. There was a new boarding house started here in Christabola a few days ago, where the terms are only 50 cents a day and some of the boys who patronized it assure me that they are faring better there than in the other one. In Colon, which is the city proper, you can get

board at second-class hotels at 75 cents a day; and most of them are fairly good.

The sanitary conditions here in Christabcla, which is situated in the canal zone and is the U. S. part of the town, is good; I have only seen two mosquitoes since I have been here.

Quarters are furnished us by the United States or the Canal Commission in the houses that were built by the French company, which are being put in good order, fixed up and the plumbing modernized as fast as the commission can do it. Every one here wants to get along with as little fire as possible. All men with appointments are also furnished a bed with mattress and mosquito net, two chairs, wash bowl and pitcher, pails, brooms, tables and a chiffonier, or are to get them when they are available. I was told today that they would be distributed next week, which I do not doubt, as I have seen some of them.

All work is necessarily slow at present, owing to lack of facilities in the way of mechanical appliances; all, or most all, the old French appliances are out of date and in very bad repair. What is most needed here is good, competent men from the States. These they can get when they offer the proper inducements, and not till then.

In conclusion, I would again call the attention of the brothers to the fact that work on the Isthmus is ten hours per day, and what the wet season has in store for us, and how we shall endure the equatorial climate, the near future will tell.

MARTIN TOWER,

Christabola, Canal Zone, Panama, C. A.

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May Well Be Proud of Their Accomplishments.

Editor The Carpenter.

Having seen nothing from Jackson, Tenn., in our splendid Journal for a long time, and feeling that something should be said, I send you a few lines for publication.

We are just emerging from one of the severest winters we have experienced for many years. The extreme cold weather of the past few months has caused an almost complete cessation of business in our trade; but we have not slept the time away; in fact, we have been wide awake and busy in shaping our plans for the future and feel greatly elated over our success. The existence of a new Local Union in our city is the result of our efforts. In organizing it we made a clean sweep of the non-union element, and succeded in placing every contractor in harmony with our cause. It may well be imagined that our boys are much enthused over present conditions, which they are hailing as the augur of a bright future.

We may indeed be proud of the great work accomplished, as the struggle here has been long and unpleasant. However, with willing hands and level heads, the victory has been made complete.

While this great work has been in progress we have succeeded in gaining the respect and confidence of every merchant and business man in the city, and still this is not all. Thousands of our best citizens have become convinced of and are commending the fact that union labor is the best, and they are demanding it, too.

Our next move will be the organization of a District Council for the furtherance of our interests and the extension of our influence in surrounding districts.

Jackson is situated among the green hills of good old West Tennessee, and contains more iron-clad unionists to the square foot than any other city of its size in the South. Her citizens are industrious and prosperous; we have no millionaires, and but few beggars.

As a member of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, I wish to state that the labor movement in this State is making wonderful progress in labor legislation; this, together with the organizing of other branches of industry, will soon bring about conditions where the wagecutter and the scab will have to seek other fields to do their dirty work.

R. A. HARRIS,

President Local Union 259.

Jackson, Tenn.

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Alexandria (Va.) Trade Unions in Mass Meeting.

Editor The Carpenter:

The various trade unions of Alexandria recently held a mass meeting, which was largely attended, of great interest to all present and proved a rousing success.

The speakers were listened to with close attention, and nothing whatever occurred savoring of radicalism, the best of humor

prevailing throughout. The hall was literally packed with representatives of all branches of industry, and the addresses were punctuated with hearty applause.

Early in the evening there were pyrotechnic displays in front of the hall, while music enlivened the scene. The committee having the affair in charge had extended invitations to a number of officials and representative citizens to seats on the stage, and most of them had accepted the same.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. M. S. Belk, president of the Alexandria Trades Council, when Mr. S. S. Stokeley invoked a blessing upon the gathering. Mr. Belk subsequently gave a succinct history of the growth of organized labor in Alexandria, in which he mentioned the fact that there were now nine chartered organizations in this city.

At the close of Mr. Belk's remarks he introduced Mr. P. J. Conlon, vice-president of the International Association of Mechanics, who delivered a most interesting speech on unionism and its objects, among other things saying the world has entered an age of combinations of both capital and labor, and that such amalgamations were necessary under present conditions.

Mr. H. W. Sherman, international secretary of the Electrical Workers' Association, followed Mr. Conlon. His address was delivered in an earnest but conservative manner, and was hearitly enjoyed by his hearers. His speech was interspersed with apt anecdotes and happy references, as well as a sprinkling of well-told stories. In closing the speaker said trades unionism stands for arbitration all the time.

Congressman Baker was the next speaker who ably discussed the labor question in most of its bearings. Among other things he said the laboring elements had never asked for their just dues, and their fight was not with capitalists, but with monopolists.

Congressman Swanson followed Mr. Baker. His address was brief, and in the course of his remarks he had the following to say concerning the fellow-servants' liability bill:

"There is now pending before the Congress, of which I am a member, a bill known as the employers' liability bill, which imposes upon the railroads and other employers of labor the same amount of liability as is carried by the bill that is now a law in the State of Virginia, and I want to tell you tonight that when that bill comes up on its passage I shall be one to vote for it."

Mr. James R. Caton, delegate from this city and county in the Legislature, in response to repeated calls, made a short and appropriate address.

The meeting at a late hour adjourned.

Mayor F. J. Paff, ex-Mayor G. L. Simpson, Judge L. C. Barley, State Senator Lewis H. Minchen, Mr. K. Kemper, Rev. W. J. Morton, Rev. Edgar Carpenter, Rev. J. H. S. Ewell, Mr. Charles Bendheim and others occupied seats on the stage.

Fraternally yours,

C. A. HOWARD,

Alexandria, Va. Local Union 1665.

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The Situation in Pittsburg, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

You are by this time well informed of the fact that the Master Builders' League, or more logically, Parryism, has transferred a portion of its fight against the U. B. from New York to Pittsburg. The assault has begun practically on the same lines as carried on in New York City, by preaching the doctrine of equal rights to employment. The same cant, the same hypocrisy which characterized the New York Employers' Association, is brought into play in this city. They started out to prove to an unsuspecting public that the carpenter's organization was a band of organized highwaymen—stand and deliver men—and unfortunately, through extraordinary efforts put forth by their wonderful press agent, succeeded to some extent in convincing the people that the above was true. Through a system of chicanery in private, and false statements in the press of our city, the people are led into believing all sorts of sophistries concerning the organization. It may be safely said that as a result of this stratagem there are not a dozen men in the two cities, not identified with the building trades, who are acquainted with the real causes that led to the conflict.

What the league demands from our organization will be seen by the following

agreement presented to us at the start of their campaign:

Uniform Working Rules of the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Vicinity, to Take Effect from January 1, 1905, to December, 31, 1905.

Article I. That eight hours' work on the job shall constitute each day's work. Regular working hours shall be from 8 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock, noon, and from 12:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Article I, Sec. II. There shall be no limitation as to the amount of work a man shall perform during his working day.

Article II, Sec. I. When a workman works overtime he shall be allowed time and half time; excepting when employers desire to work double turn; in such cases the employers reserve the right to employ two sets of men, one set for day turn and one set for night turn, each at single time, and if the day turn men desire to work on the night turn, they shall be permitted to do so without interference; but if the day turn men are permitted, or are required to work on the night turn, they shall be paid time and half time.

Article II, Sec. II. That no person shall have the right to interfere with workmen during working hours.

Article II, Sec. III. Workmen shall be paid double time for Sunday and the following legal holidays: Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day.

Article III. The use of apprentices shall not be prohibited or restricted.

Article IV, Sec. I. No agreement shall be entered into that will deny any workman the right of employment, Provided said workman shall become a party to this agreement.

Article IV, Sec. II. That all workmen are at liberty to work for whomsoever they see fit.

Article IV, Sec. III. That employers are at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit.

Article V. There shall be no restriction or discrimination against any employer or member of a firm or corporation who may desire to perform skilled or manual labor for his or their firm, or for any other member of this association.

Article VI. Work outside of Allegheny County may be done according to the prevailing conditions in such territory. Provided, that when workmen are sent outside of the district they shall be paid in addition to the wages of the district their car fare both ways.

Article VII, Sec. I. There shall be no restriction of the use of machinery or tools when furnished by the employer.

Article VII, Sec. I. There shall be no rerestriction of the use of any manufactured material, except prison made.

Article VIII. That the foreman shall be the agent of the employer, and need not be a member of a trade organization.

Article IX. There shall be no cessation of work in a shop or on a job on account of any dispute or misunderstanding, but any dispute or misunderstanding shall be referred to a committee of the Employers' Association, and a like committee of the workmen. Officers of either association, parties to the dispute, shall not be eligible to serve on either of these committees.

Article X. That should either party to this agreement, or working rules, desire any change at their expiration, or desire to terminate the same; three months' notice prior to the termination of these working rules shall be given the employers or the workmen, otherwise this agreement is to remain in full force for another year.

Article XI, Sec. I. The minimum rate of wages for a journeyman carpenter shall be 43¾ cents per hour.

Foremen's wages shall be 50 cents per hour.

The signer hereby agrees to work in compliance with the above rules.

This agreement the Master Builders endeavored to have signed by our committee on behalf of the organization; failing in that they adopted heroic measures, thinking that a Waterloo would overtake the United Brotherhood. Counting the proverbial chickens before they are hatched, some boasted that their long sought victory would be embittered for us by the ease with which it was going to be won. They would play with the cupidity of man, expecting that some individual members would do what the organization had re-

fused to do—sign their agreement, which would turn the battle in their favor. I am sorry to say that in this conjecture they were partly correct, as some of our men have returned to work, affixing their signatures to a supposed agreement which the bosses themselves do not sign, and if they did, they would lock the document up in a safe and nothing less than a court process would ever bring it from under cover.

As regards the non-union men whom the Master Builders have succeeded in corralling, it would be a misnomer to call them carpenters. Unfortunately some of the smaller trades have signed the double-barreled agr ement which, besides almost depriving them of citizenship, denies them the right to strike in the interest of another craft. They have thus adopted a policy which, like Peter the Great's cat, will return in the night to plague them. These conditions are known to exert a powerful destructive influence over the autonomy of trade organizations and deplete the great strength which they otherwise would possess. Fraternally yours,

ALFRED MADDEN,
L. U. 202, Pittsburg, Pa.

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The Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

To Our Affiliated International International Unions, Greeting:

Since the issuance of our last Bulletin we have issued charters at Ottawa, Ill., Huntington, W. Va., Orange, N. J., Grand Rapids, Mich., Clinton, Ia., Birmingham, Ala., Plainfield, N. J., and Dayton, Ohio, while the application of Newark, N. J., has been referred to the Board of Governors for their approval.

Inquiries from all sections of the country for information concerning our plan of organization, and the aims and objects of the Alliance, as well as requests for application blanks, continue to pour in. Our correspondents usually desire to know how a Local Alliance may be formed, and, as a matter of general information, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to say that local Alliances are formed by each local union of an affiliated or eligible International selecting either one, three, or five delegates, as may be mutually agreed upon and deemed best suited for the locality, to represent them.

From the delegates thus chosen, however, one member representing each International union, shall be selected to represent that trade on the Board of Governors. The appointment shall be made by the District Council, or by a conference of sister local unions where no District Council exists, and the member of the Board of Governors so chosen, shall represent the various local unions of his International, and shall be understood to be the local representative of his International in the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The Local Board of Governors are in reality the Executive or Governing Committee, and are free to exercise the powers conferred upon that body, as provided under Article VIII of the General Constitution.

In the case of local unions of Internationals in accord with the Structural Building Trades Alliance, they too elect a member on the Board of Governors, since it is a basic principle with this Alliance to establish the greatest measure of equality wherever this Alliance obtains.

Where such locals are seated in Local Alliances, they are required to observe and conform to the General Constitution, when they shall receive the same protection and enjoy the same immunities as a local of an affiliated International, but local unions shall be required to remit the constitutional per capita tax upon their local membership to the Structural Building Trades Alliance through the agency of the Local Alliance.

This Alliance is not in any way intended to sever connections with or disintegrate the labor movement in any city. Quite the contrary; it is desired to retain membership in and affiliation with existing central bodies, and it is to be hoped, through the medium of this Alliance, that the cordial relations that have heretofore existed between our International unions and the general labor movement will not only be continued, but that through the advent of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, any

abuses that are manifest in the building trade may be corrected, so that the organized wage workers of every industry might be benefited, thereby creating the closest bonds of friendship, and insisting upon unanimity of thought and action in this Alliance.

The General Board of Governors will meet on the 6th of March, in Washington, D. C., in order to consider the many matters that await their decision, and to consider the claims of jurisdiction that were deferred at the last meeting of the Board of Governors, in order to permit the union involved to arrange a mutual understanding and settlement where controversies have arisen.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. J. SPENCER.

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Those Awful Knockers.

misTer edIter—

deaR sir—

i Hav saw one uv yoar papers thaT you are makin A speschiality uv writin thinGs about Carpenterz. so i thot i wood rIte sumpthing to; I Do not wanT to critisighes an Editer buT i wisht thet yoar paper Had Yallow cuvverS.

I suppoze thet yoU depend on sellin yoaR papers moastly to Younion carpenterz as thay are about al The carpenterZ I no uv thet hav enuff munnY too bi ennY papers thE rest uv us fellerS hear in The toun WE al liv in doanT git the sHow thet we ort to hav. i am a Prittie good Carpenter. i thinK i am better as A carpenter than As A riter

i did intend to Jine the Younion when i First cum doun hear from PiPer Ville But saM wilsoN that youst tu work out thare befoar he Cum 2 this toun toald Me thet i had better Knot az he had bin toald thet thare ware a loT uv nockerS in the Younion an i wuz beter out uv It.

so i thot and thot about it and yu no a man espeschially when he is Not a vary Big man an noT A vary yung Man duz noT want 2 git nocked around mutch ef he can Help it.

sO sinse thet time i Hav tried to stear cleer uv Younion Carpenterz as i Doant want tu git nockeD.

but i wanT to rite 2 yu and Se if You had enny Thing 2 do With the Younion doun hear ez i think Thet A carpenter hoo iz Smart enuff tu run A papeR ot to find sum way to make these Fellers stoP nockin. i aM toald thet thay do not allus nock the Fellers thet ar out uv the Younion but thet yo nead 2 be purty tuff Kustemer, nou aS you se i am Not enuff poasted to rite On this But if you cood git A lot uv men 2 help You And git som uv em espeshally doun hear To Stop bein nockerS i think thet sUm uv us wood jine the Younion buT Yu No how it is if yu ar not mutch in a fite yoU wood not want 2 take a chanct uv goin around with a lot uv dore Nobs on Yoar hed Or yoar ba winder noct back inter yoar kichen.

Pleeze doant fergit i can keap frum bein nocked if i sta out but if I can git bigger pa i wanT 2 be in. and doant fergit thet thay sa thay nock eech uther al the timeE.

p. s. pleese tell Me ef thare is enny Thing about thet nockin thet i du not under stand What i wanT is moar pa an no fite.

p. s. 2 ef you cud git Yaller cuverS fer Yoar book i wood try end suB-Skribe fer It fer 3 munths enny how.

Pleese excuze Mistakes if i hev maid enny an Let Me No about This nockin wen yu hev Time.

Thomas w smitH,
chipTown
okelehomey.

Who Can Locate A. E. Andersen?

A. E. Andersen, a carpenter by trade, last heard of from Norfolk, Va., is missing since December, 1903, and all efforts put forth by his disconsolate wife to trace him have failed. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs between 160 and 170 pounds, has light brown hair, hazel eyes, rosy cheeks and always wears a soft hat. Any information leading to the discovery of his present whereabouts will be most gratefully received by his wife.

MRS. A. E. ANDERSEN,
721 W. Saratoga St.,
Baltimore, Md.

When will employers see that there is at least as much difference in the value of men as there is in the value of horses? Some horses are cheap at $30,000. Others —equine wrecks—are dear at 98 cents.—Herbert N. Casson.

News Notes from Local Unions

Local Union 810, San Diego, Cal., the Winner.

Local Union 1043, Hanford, Cal., recently raffled off the toolchest of their deceased member, Henry Hemmingway, to raise a mortgage on his home for the benefit of wife and children and desires to notify those who bought tickets that the winning number is held by Local Union 810, San Diego, Cal. On behalf of Mrs. Hemmingway and children, the Local Union also desires to thank them for the kindness shown the family in this hour of sorrow and distress.

A. GUSTAFSON,
R. S. & F. S. Local Union 1043.
Hanford, Cal.

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Lorain, O.—Carpenters are advised to stay away from this vicinity and to pay no attention to newspaper reports stating that building industry here is booming. There is not enough work going on to employ half of our own membership; the greater half is walking the streets idle.

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Jefferson City, Mo.—Not boastingly, but as a matter of fact, we can state that Local Union 945 has gained all it ever asked for. We are today on good and agreeable terms with our employers and, while building is not so flush just at this time of writing, we look forward to the day when it will be more flourishing, which we believe to be in the near future.

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Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Local Union 322 having made a demand for an advance in wages, which has met with refusal on the part of the Builders' Association, we would urgently call on all traveling carpenters to steer clear of this vicinity until the matter is settled, due notice of which will be given through the columns of our journal.

Grant's Pass, Ore.—All carpenters are advised to stay away from this place in particular, and the State of Oregon in general. Ther is very little building going on and half of our home men are out of employment. Portland is overrun with idle carpenters, who came there to secure work on the big fair, and they are now swarming over the various roads hunting for work which they can not find. Several of them have come to Grant's Pass and left empty-handed.

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Oakland, Cal.—As a warning to craftsmen who may readily place faith in any advertisements or circulars of promotion committees which picture ready employment and golden opportunities for all who come this way, we desire to call their attention to conditions existing here at this time. Owing to inclement weather and the influx of men last summer and a depression of business in the building industry, exceeding anything since the spring of 1900, we are at present burdened with many idle brothers, some of whom having been out of employment seven or eight weeks on a stretch. Carpenters are advised to remain away until conditions have improved.

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Sioux City, Ia.—Since our big fire, December 23d, last year, newspapers have spread all sorts of rumors as to immediate re-erection of large buildings in the burned district. Persons placing faith in these rumors would naturally suppose that building business is booming in this city. This is not the case, however; the lumber is on the ground for only three buildings; many of those destroyed will not be re-erected, and for many more the contracts have not as yet been let. While we do not desire to monopolize the trade in this locality, yet we do not like to see union men leaving places where work is more plentiful and come here on the strength of false statements and be thrown into idleness. For the good of the U. B. and migrating brothers especially, we warn them to stay away at this time. We shall with

pleasure notify the Editor of our Journal of any favorable change in our trade conditions.

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Beware of Him.

L. Keneday, a member of Local Union 943, Tulsa, I. T., after procuring all the money he could, has left for parts unknown. We would advise all Local Unions to look out for him. L. Keneday is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, is of dark complexion and has round face

IRA QUACKENBUSH,
R. S. Local Union 943.

Tulsa, I. T.

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Amherst, N. S., Can.—Our Local Union, along with others in this locality, won a great victory at the occasion of our town elections held on the 8th of February, 1905. A mayor and three councillors having to be elected, the unions held a joint meeting and nominated candidates out of their ranks, and this town always having been run by the capitalist, we can assure you that we had a stiff fight. However, we went to work in earnest and had the satisfaction of capturing three out of the four vacancies—the mayor's chair and two councillors' seats. We and all the union men here feel exceedingly proud of their achievements.

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Hot Springs, Ark.—On February 25th, 1905, our city was almost devastated by fire which destroyed about one-fifth of our business and residence portion, and an idea may prevail that work is plentiful here. This is erroneous We are experiencing a lumber famine and as a result our home men are walking the streets for want of material, and the prospects to obtain any material are very poor. Carpenters are urgently called upon to stay away from Hot Springs until further notice.

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Du Quoin, Ill.—Trade conditions here are fair, and our Local Union in good shape. The outlook for the summer is bright and we are standing pat on our old scale of wages and hours.

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Oneida, N. Y.—The third annual smoker held by L. U. 1243, on January 31st, came off in great style. The Trades Assembly hall was beautifully decorated. Invitations had been sent out to all the city officials, who responded in a body, adjourning a special meeting they were attending that evening. Counting members and visitors, about 140 persons were gathered at the occasion, which was made a very pleasant affair by the Pardee Orchestra's fine selections of music, and as a side issue by two phonographs giving selections of latest records in the interlude. Supper being served, ex-Mayor Julius Goldstein was made toastmaster, who, among his remarks, made the following, worthy of more than passing notice: "If you have a chronic hot-head in your Union, I invite him to the rear of the hall, near the ice cooler," and "Use good judgment and do not resort to strikes; they are bad things and tend to lower the union in the estimation and favor of the public." The next speaker was Mr. George Shipley, the present mayor, who was followed by the president of the Trades Assembly, both making appropriate addresses. A number of local speakers also had some advice of benefit to offer. When the participants retired to their homes they all agreed that the affair was a very pleasant one and a decided success, and pledged themselves to always bear in mind that in union there is strength.

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Tulsa, I. T.—Our Local Union is prospering. On the first Saturday of March we initiated 22 new members and 12 applications are awaiting next meeting. We do not look for any trouble with contractors on the 1st of April, unless there is a rush of idle men to this locality. We expect a brisk business in the building industry this summer.

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Scranton, Pa.—On March 1st we entered on the second year of the two-year agreement with the Builders' Exchange, which originally took effect on March 1, 1904. For this second year the agreement gives us an advance in wages of 5 cents, or 35 cents per hour minimum. From all reports received we learn that no attempt whatever has been made to violate the agreement, and the advance granted therein is readily paid, not only by the members of the Exchange but by independent contractors as well. We have at present about three-fourths of the carpenters in this city organized under the banner of our Brotherhood, and with em-

ployers and men well organized we hope that by mutual understanding we will a year hence make further advances in the above direction, as well as in securely establishing the closed shop. We have been at peace with the Builders all through the past year; in no instance was the attention of the Grievance Committee required, the Business Agent being able to adjust all difficulties. We have demonstrated to the builders that labor unions are as well qualified to adhere to an agreement as the employers' organizations. We expect a busy season for carpenters this coming summer.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—Migrating brothers are warned not to be misled by false statements published in the daily papers purporting that work is plentiful in this city. There is some building being done in this city, but not enough to employ all our members. All our Local Unions have many idle men and it will take some time before they can go to work. Stay away from Indianapolis until further notice.

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Milwaukee, Wis.—The D. C., at a recent meeting passed the following resolution:

Whereas, A combination known as the American Trust Company, with branches all over the United States, is using all means to deceive the workers by palming off their goods as union made, and offering big premiums, but in reality are using all means in their power to crush labor unions, therefore be it

Resolved, That the various carpenter unions of Milwaukee, through their District Council, do hereby pledge themselves to use no tobacco which does not bear the blue label of the International Tobacco Workers' Union of America.

ADOLF HINKFORTH, Sec'y D. C.

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Mystic, Ia.—While our membership is not large, there is not an unorganized carpenter in town, nor can we expect to gain more members unless trade conditions improve and more men are required. We have quite a few members who are dilatory and indifferent to their own interests, hence most of our meetings are poorly attended and our Local Union in poor working order. Work is fairly good, but we have not more of it than what our home men can handle, and outsiders are advised to remain away.

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Where is Conrad Kirchner?

Conrad Kirchner, a member of Local Union 422, San Francisco, Cal., whose facsimile appears here below, disappeared last April without leaving any trace of him. At that time he had been employed in the city of Oakland, leaving his tool chest behind him, which has never been claimed. Mem-

CONRAD KIRCHNER

bers or readers knowing of his present whereabouts will convey a great favor upon his fellow-members and friends by at once ocmmunicating with the General Office.

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Hannibal, Mo.—Having made a demand for a raise in wages we would urgently request all carpenters to stay away from this place during the months of April and May.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—While business in the building line is pretty lively this season, the fact remains that this city is overrun with carpenters to such an extent that our office is constantly besieged by idle brothers while others are walking the streets utterly failing to secure em-

ployment. Sure disappointment awaits carpenters coming to Indianapolis in search of work at this time. Stay away until conditions have improved.

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Look Out For Him.

Local Unions and members are warned against one Richard Krouse, the subject of this sketch and former F. S. of Local Union 1636, Whiting, Ind. He has in several instances misappropriated the funds of the Local Union, and subsequently absconded. He is about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in hight, weighs about 160 pounds, has grayish eyes, dark brown hair

RICHARD KROUSE

and mustache; he is slightly bent, has a swinging walk, is very amicable and an expert shingler. He is German by birth but speaks good English. Look out for him.

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Pittsburg, Pa., March 1, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the District Councils and the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The employers belonging to the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity, have locked out the carpenters in their employ, in order to force them to agree to the open shop and other obnoxious regulations, which, if agreed to, would disrupt our organization. Employers are advertising for carpenters to come to Pittsburg and vicinity, to take the place of the locked-out carpenters. In order to protect our members and organization, we would kindly request you to notify all members in your locality to stay away from the following named places: Pittsburg, Allegheny, Wilkinsburg, Braddock, Homestead, McKeesport, Wilmerding, Jeannette, Clairton, Du Quesne, Verona, New Kensington, Tarentum, Sharpsburgh, McKeesrocks, Carnegie, Sewickley and Ambridge. As hundreds of our members are now in idleness, we sincerely hope you will use every possible endeavor to keep members from coming to any of the above named places, or surrounding towns represented in our District Council.

Fraternally yours,
A. M. SWARTZ, Chairman,
H. C. WHITFIELD, Secretary,
Lockout Committee.

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Twin Falls, Idaho—Carpenters should take a warning and steer clear of Twin Falls, Idaho, which is a much-talked-of place, but has a surplus of idle carpenters. We have just received our charter and hope to have a good, strong Union in a short time.

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Youngstown, O.—Expecting trouble with our contractors, and having over a hundred idle carpenters on hand, we would call on all carpenters to stay away from this locality. Brothers, heed this appeal; don't be misled by decoy advertisements; trade is very dull at this time, and our own men can take care of the little work going on. Remain away until further notice.

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Sterling, Ill.—We have had a hard winter and at present the home boys are able to take care of all work in sight, notwithstanding the appearance of ads in the papers of surrounding towns for carpenters wanted here. It is merely a bluff. The contractors are talking of working ten hours, but we anticipate no trouble. Traveling brothers are advised to keep shy of Sterling at this time.

Trade Notes

Intended Trade Movements.

Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—This Local Union has asked for a raise in wages to make the minimum $3.00 per day of eight hours. In present agreement, which was made for a term of two years and will expire on April 1, the minimum rate is $2.80. Up to this time the Builders' Association has refused to enter into any new agreement with us, or to grant our demand for $3.00, their design being to hold us to the old agreement for another year on account of an error in its provisions. We hope to have the difficulty adjusted by May 1; in the meantime we would request traveling brothers to assist us by staying away.

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Local Union 1143, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Written notice of our demands to take effect on May 1, 1905, has been forwarded to the bosses. At present we are working nine hours on the first five days of the week and eight on Saturday, or fifty-three hours per week at a rate of $3.00 per day. We are now asking for a reduction of one hour per day except on Saturday, or forty-eight hours per week, the wages to remain $3.00. We do not think that we will have a hard fight, but anticipate an amicable adjustment of the matter.

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District Council, Syracuse, N. Y.—We have demanded an increase of wages of five cents per hour to take effect on April 1 next. Considering the modest sum we are asking for we do not anticipate serious objection to our demand. Our prospects are bright for the season; business has been fair right along this past winter and promises to be lively in the spring.

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Local Union 537, Rahway, N. Y.—The rate of wages paid here being $2.50 per day of eight hours and all towns surrounding us, some much smaller than ours, paying $3.00 per day, our Local Union, as a whole, has decided to take the necessary steps to make Rahway also a $3.00-a-day town, and we have notified our contractors that on and after April 1, 1905, we shall demand the increase. Some of our bosses are inclined to concede our demand, some are opposed to it.

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Local Union 1426.—Elyria, O.—All our sister Local Unions in the neighborhood are receiving 35 cents per hour; we have made a demand upon the bosses that our wages be increased to that amount. Work is plentiful here, and at South Loraine it is on a boom.

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Local Union 1659, Bartlesville, I. T.—We hope to gain the eight-hour day on April 1 at a rate of wages of $2.75 per hour and have made a demand to that effect. We do not anticipate any trouble in the realization of our demand, every one of our contractors having plenty of work.

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Local Union 1670, Ashland, Pa.—This Local Union is going to ask 28 cents per hour for nine hours' work to take effect on April 1. We are now receiving from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Our demand does, however, not include that portion of our membership which is working for the coal companies, they are under the award of the commission and their contract will be in operation until April 1, 1906.

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Local Union 1340, Ft. Collins, Colo.—We shall demand eight hours and 40 cents minimum per hour on May 1, and are pleased to state that all contractors are favorable to our new scale. Our Local Union is all O. K. now and doing fine. Painters, brick masons and printers have organized, so Ft. Collins is coming to the front.

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Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—We have presented an agreement to our contractors for their adoption, to be in operation from May 1, 1905, to May 1, 1906. The agreement does not call for any material change in our working con-

ditions; our terms are very moderate, as we are only asking for an advance in wages of 1½ cents per hour. We are very hopeful of success.

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Local Union 694, Boonville, Ind.—This Local Union is determined to conquer the eight-hour day and we are standing firm. We are well organized, having all carpenters in the city in our Union but two, and prospects are that we will have them shortly. Trade has been good in the past year and indications point to a fair coming season. Our new working rules embodying our demand for eight hours was presented to the contractors early in January; some of them are still withholding their acceptance.

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Local Union 912, Richmond, Ind.—In conformity with a slight change made in our working rules we are demanding one hour off on Saturday, or eight hours instead of nine hours on that day, to take effect on May 1, 1905.

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Burlington, Vt.—The outlook for building operations in this city for the coming season is extremely poor. There is nothing in sight except what is under process of construction, with more than enough men to do the work. Carpenters are advised to steer clear of Burlington.

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Yazoo City, Miss.—Peace has been restored between the most prominent contracting firm of this city and the Local Unions of this district. This firm is the Jefferson Construction Co. They having agreed to employ union men exclusively, have been placed on the fair list by the D. C.

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Why will so many employers, men who are in other respects level-headed, refuse to hire skilled and competent workmen until they are forced to see their mistake by a series of smashups and explosions and damage suits?—Herbert N. Casson.

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Claims for death and disability benefit must be filled out complete, and due book and doctor's certificate accompany them. If these matters are not properly attended to, it causes delay in passing on the claims.

Successful Trade Movements.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—We are glad to inform the brothers of the U. B. that we have come to an understanding with our contractors peacefully. They agree to pay us 30 cents per hour, while we asked for $2.75 per day, and we have accepted the offer. With this exception we have gained everything we demanded and we expect that peace will be maintained as heretofore.

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Ft. Myers, Fla.—Our Union has been victorious in her demand for the nine-hour day, except on one job, where an understanding with the foreman and owner had not been consummated. All our men went back to work.

What Labor Is Doing.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor builds fine carriages for drones to ride in.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.

Labor clothes the world, but wears ragged clothes.

Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.

Labor builds railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.

Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.

Another Encomium.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1905.

Brother Huber.—I desire to congratulate you and General Secretary Frank Duffy upon the issue of The Carpenter for the first time in magazine form. It goes to prove that this grand organization is on the onward move, and I believe that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the near future will be as it should be, one of the grandest and strongest trade organizations in the civilized world, educating and enlightening the carpenters of this entire country to their duty as union men.

WESLEY C. HALL,
Rec. Sec'y, Union No. 8.

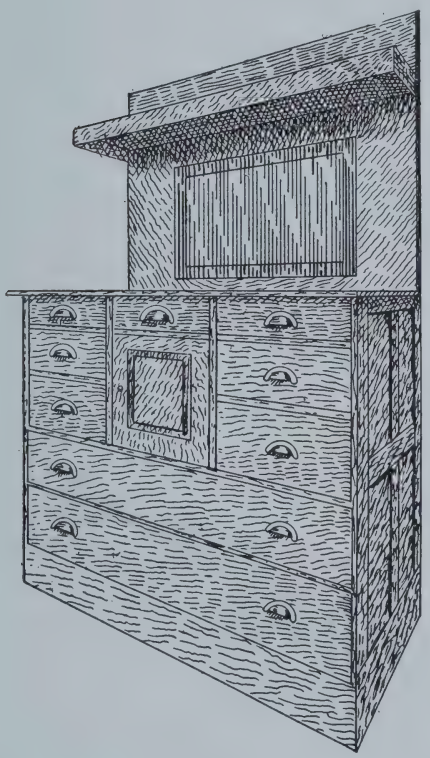
Craft Problems

Finishing Hardwood.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

One of the most important tools for finishing hardwood is a smoothing plane, and with all the modern iron planes I have never found one that would equal my little wood smooth plane that I made when in my teens.

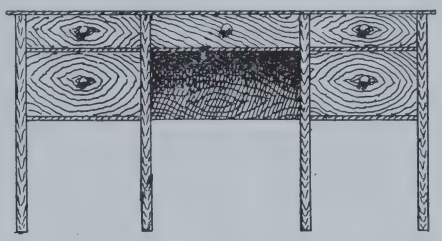
And the main reason why it is superior to all others is the simple reason that the



bit is set at an angle of about 60 degrees, while the ordinary smooth plane is at an angle of about 45 degrees. Being set at a steeper pitch than the common smooth plane, it is a kind of go-between, so to speak, between a common smooth plane and a scraper.

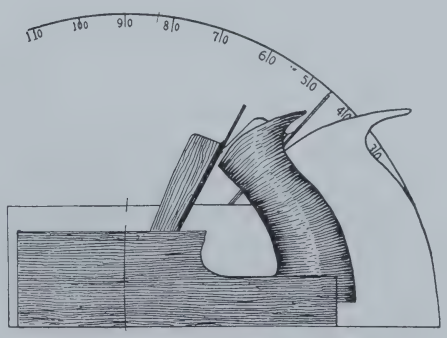
Strike against the grain with a common plane and it will often tear so it will take a long time to smooth it out, and even then leave a hollow place in the piece being finished, and, therefore, not be a finished job, while the 60-degree plane will smooth and not tear hardly any, if it happens togo square against the grain.

It will smooth ordinary hardwood and leave very little indeed for the scraper,



and make a nice even surface, as there are no hollow spots left in it. I illustrate two pieces of furniture I made the cold days of last winter and often wonder that carpenters don't spend more of their time in the cold days of winter in making their homes more convenient, useful and beautiful.

For a little money could be spent in summer for material and a little time in winter, and never be missed. And I know my wife would greatly miss these two pieces



of furniture here illustrated if she had to part with them now.

The five-foot and five-drawer mission sewing table, she says, is the handiest piece of furniture in the house. And the sideboard, which was built to fit a cor-

ner in the house, and also to suit the articles we had to put in it. It will hold about twice as much as any ordinary sideboard and five times as much as some $50 buffets; so if it is figured at what it holds you see it is a pretty valuable article. Anyway, it is a very convenient one, and although the entire design is extreme plainness, the beautiful quartered oak which has the quartered grains covered with white shellac so when filled with dark filler they come out light and prominent, and when the full surface is thoroughly filled again with a coat of surfacer, and then well varnished and rubbed with pumice stone and polished with oil it really makes a smooth and finished piece of hardwood furniture, and not only convenient but ornamental as well—far more ornamental than this rough sketch would indicate.

My boy says, and many of the readers will likely agree with him, that my sketch is not a very good one, which I will admit. Yet, nevertheless, the shape of it is very near indeed, as a photographer would make it with his machine only just four feet from it, as I was when I sketched it. Had I been twenty-four feet away I assure you the perspective would have been quite different and the effect more pleasing.

If I have made a cut that will attract attention and make some of the brothers learn something by studying out why mine looks as it does, I shall be glad.

For every time a man stops to really think or study it just makes him that much better.

Alcohol for Consumption.

(Dr. Kopf's Opinion.)

Extensive experience in the treatment of tuberculosis has convinced me that alcohol can never be considered a food for the consumptive. There is so little food value in alcohol, and it is so easy to overstep the amount that can be assimilated by the system, in which case the deleterious effects far exceed the benefit derived, that it is not safe to recommend it as a food at all. It may be possible to apparently arrest the disease in a consumptive by making a drunkard of him, but this will not be lasting; on the contrary, the disease will soon break out again, and the general system (liver, kidney, heart, etc.) will have suffered by the secondary effects of the excess of alcohol to such an extent that all the natural resisting power to the new invasion of the tubercle bacilli will have been destroyed.

To preach to the masses that alcohol is a food in tuberculosis is to my mind an error so grave, so fearfully dangerous, that I repeat that I can not let it pass without the strongest possible protest. The average person will say that if good whisky will cure consumption it will certainly also prevent it. Alcoholism, with its fearful consequences, will be on the increase. A statement praising alcohol as a food in tuberculosis, if really made by that distinguished government official, will be used as a means to advertise all brands of strongly alcoholic beverages as "sure cure for consumption."

We are only just beginning in our anti-tuberculosis campaign to educate the people to the fact that alcohol never was a food for consumptives, never cured and never will cure tuberculosis. We are cautioning all our consumptive poor against the use of alcohol, and urging them to spend their money for milk, eggs and meat instead. Not only will the poor consumptive himself derive no benefit from taking alcohol as food, but often the children must suffer for it. It has happened again and again that because some one had said that alcohol was good for consumption wife or children were in want of food because the consumptive husband and father needed so much money for the "sure whisky cure."

No unbiased physician will deny that in a few isolated cases a judiciously prescribed dose of alcohol may do good to combat certain symptoms in consumption.

Large doses, often repeated, are absolutely harmful in tuberculosis, and I venture to say, in all other diseases as well. In my private and hospital work alcohol is prescribed for consumptives with the same care and prudence as if we were dealing with poisonous substances, and I know that the colleagues known to me who are engaged in this kind of work follow the same rule.

Alcohol does not cure tuberculosis! Used in excess and injudiciously administered, it surely retards recovery.

WANTED—VICTIMS.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Unser Journal.

Dies ist die zweite Ausgabe des „Carpenter" in verändertem Format und neuem Gewande. Der Bericht über die Verhandlungen des General Exekutiv-Board in der vorhergehenden Ausgabe nahm so viel Raum in Anspruch, daß es uns nicht vergönnt war, die erste Nummer des neuen Journals in üblicher Weise auch bei unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern einzuführen, und wollen wir nun das Versäumte nachholen.

Ueber die Ausstattung des neuen Journals können wir uns kurz fassen, denn wir wissen, daß Arbeiter deutscher Zunge weniger Werth auf das Aeußere eines Blattes, umsomehr aber auf den Inhalt desselben legen.

Was die Ausstattung des neuen „Carpenter" betrifft, so sind wir heute schon in der Lage mitzutheilen, daß, nach den zahlreichen von Mitgliedern und Freunden eingelaufenen Zuschriften zu urtheilen, unsere Bemühungen, dem Journal ein gefälliges und einladendes Aeußere zu geben, erfolgreich waren.

Auf dem Titelblatte wird unsere Gewerksthätigkeit illustrirt und versinnbildlicht. Das Gebäude im Mittelpunkt ist eine Abbildung des "State Life Building", in dessen fünftem Stock sich unser Hauptquartier, die Generaloffice befindet.

Da der „Carpenter", als rein gewerkschaftliches Organ, keinen Idealen zustrebt, genügt hier die Versicherung, daß dessen Haltung in Zukunft, wie bisher, im Einklange mit unserer Prinzipien-Erklärung stehen, und daß er voll und ganz für die Gewerkschaftsbewegung im Allgemeinen und für die Interessen unserer Brüderschaft im Besonderen eintreten wird. Ein Organ, das sich auf rein ökonomische Fragen beschränken muß und dessen Wirksamkeit in den engen Rahmen der Lohnerhöhungen und Arbeitszeit-Verkürzungen gedrängt ist, kann so lange höhere Ziele nicht in's Auge fassen, bis es die Organisation, deren Mundstück es ist, für nothwendig findet, über die vorgesteckte Grenze hinauszugehen. Nun ist es uns aber wohlbekannt, daß eine derartig beschränkte Haltung unseres Journals nicht den Wünschen eines großen Theiles unserer Mitglieder entspricht, zu dem wir hier in deutscher Sprache reden. Und da unter diesen Mitgliedern unsere thätigsten und eifrigsten zu finden sind, lohnt es sich wohl der Mühe, den Standpunkt, den unser Journal der nicht gewerkschaftlichen Arbeiter-Bewegung gegenüber einzunehmen gezwungen ist, in einigen Worten zu definiren.

Wie unseren Mitgliedern bekannt ist, verbietet unsere Konstitution die Besprechung politischer Fragen in unseren Versammlungen, und dieses Verbot erstreckt sich selbstverständlich auch auf die Spalten des „Carpenter". Die Redaktion würde sich unter gegebenen Umständen eines Disziplinar-Vergehens schuldig machen und zur Uebertretung des betreffenden Konstitutions Paragraphen ermuthigen, wenn sie politischen Fragen im Journal Raum geben würde. Unser Organisations-Organ muß in der Befolgung unserer Gesetze und Beschlüsse unserer gesetzgebenden Körper, der Konventionen, mit gutem Beispiel vorangehen. Auf unseren Konventionen ist schon verschiedentlich der Versuch gemacht worden, das Verbot der Besprechung politischer Fragen aus unserer Konstitution zu entfernen oder doch zu modifiziren, aber alle diese Versuche sind schmählich gescheitert. Doch nicht nur dies,—in unserer letzten, in Milwaukee abgehaltenen Konvention sind alle Anträge, welche sich auf politisch-ökonomische Fragen bezogen oder die Besprechung solcher Fragen in unseren Versammlungen befürworteten, mit großer Majorität niedergestimmt worden. Unter den geschilderten Umständen ist es eine Ungerechtigkeit, wenn Mitglieder dem offiziellen Redakteur des „Carpenter", dem General-Sekretär oder der Person, die das Journal redigirt, den Vorwurf machen, politische Fragen aus dessen Spalten zu verdrängen, oder zu lau oder gar zu reaktionär aufzutreten, wie dies öfters vorgekommen ist. Wie schon oben erwähnt, unser Organ muß die Richtung verfolgen, die ihr die Konstitution und die Konventionen bezeichnen, und es liegt nicht in der Macht der Redaktion, sondern ist Sache der Mitgliedschaft, hier Wandel zu schaffen. Es kann von Niemand mehr als von dem Redakteur selbst bedauert werden, daß nicht schon längst wenigstens ein Unterschied zwischen gewöhnlicher Partei-Politik und Arbeiterklassen-Politik gemacht wurde. Denn es ist sehr schwer, bei Besprechung gewerkschaftlicher Fragen Politik aus einem Blatte herauszuhalten oder in diesen Fragen die logischen Konsequenzen zu ziehen, die gewöhnlich auf politisches Feld führen.

Wenn sich, beispielsweise, eine Staats-Konvention unserer Lokal-Unions, oder ein Distrikt Council, oder eine Lokal-Union für die Erlassung von Staats- oder Munizipal-Gesetzen bemüht, welche acht Stunden als die gesetzliche Arbeitszeit, oder den üblichen, den Unionlohn, als gesetzlichen Lohn dekretirt, so ist dies ein politischer Akt, und wenn für die Erlassung von Haftpflichtgesetzen bei Unfällen oder Lohn-Vorenthaltungen oder für andere Gesetze im Interesse der Arbeiter agitirt wird, so sind dies politische Handlungen. Und wenn dem Journal ein Bericht über den Verlauf dieser Bestrebungen oder über den Erfolg oder Mißerfolg zugeht, so wäre es doch gewiß unserer Sache nicht förderlich, wenn die Redaktion die Veröffentlichung

verweigern würde, wenn auch in dem Berichte vielleicht an den Gegnern der Maßregel Kritik geübt werden sollte, wobei die Erwähnung der Parteistellung der Widersacher unvermeidlich ist. Solche Berichte sind nun aber stets und unbeanstandet veröffentlicht worden. Auch Artikel, die politisch-ökonomische Fragen behandelten, wie den heutigen Produktionsprozeß, die Bildung des Kapitals, die Entstehung des Mehrwerthes, die Vertheilung des Arbeitsertrages, und sogar Artikel oder Korrespondenzen, welche die selbständige politische Thätigkeit der Arbeiter befürworteten, haben die Censur des offiziellen Redakteurs passirt. Wir sehen also hieraus, daß sich weder unsere Mitgliedschaft noch die Redaktion des „Carpenter" in wortglauberischer Weise an oben erwähntes Verbot halten und ab- und zuzugeben wissen.

Wie sehr aber bei Aufnahme von Artikeln, die politische Fragen berühren, Vorsicht geboten ist, möge folgender Vorfall illustriren: Unsere letzte Dezember-Ausgabe enthält ein Eingesandt, betitelt "High Tariff No Benefit to Workingmen" (Schutzzoll kein Vorteil für Arbeiter). In dieser Zuschrift sucht der Einsender nachzuweisen, daß unter Schutzzoll der Preis aller Lebensmittel und Gebrauchsgegenstände in die Höhe getrieben werde, daß aber dieser Schutz- oder hohe Zoll auf importirte Waare andere Länder verhindere, ihre Waaren auf dem amerikanischen Markte abzusetzen, was in diesen Ländern Geschäftsstockung, Arbeiterentlassungen und Vermehrung der Auswanderung nach Amerika hervorrufe. Der hohe Zoll, führt der Einsender weiter aus, bringe nur dem Kapitalisten Vortheil und dem Arbeiter nur Nachtheil. Da der Schutzzoll die Konkurrenz des Auslandes beseitige oder verringere und in Amerika die Armee der Arbeitslosen durch die gesteigerte Einwanderung gestärkt werde, sei der Kapitalist in der Lage, einerseits höhere Preise für seine Waaren zu erzielen und andererseits würden ihm billige Arbeitskräfte zugeführt. Gegen die Veröffentlichung dieses Eingesandt ist uns nun seitens einer Lokal-Union in Farmington, Mo., ein geharnischter Protest zugegangen mit dem Verlangen, denselben unverkürzt im Journal zu veröffentlichen, was auch in der Februar-Nummer geschah. In diesem Protest erklärt besagte Lokal-Union, daß die Schutzzoll-Frage eine der hervorragendsten Planken in der Plattform einer politischen Partei bilde und somit eine politische Frage sei, deren Besprechung im Journal nur zu Zwistigkeiten und Zersplitterung in den Reihen unserer Brüderschaft führen würde. — Ohne Zweifel sind die Mitglieder der protestirenden Union Anhänger derjenigen politischen Partei, welche die Schutzzoll-Frage in ihr Programm aufgenommen hat. Sie fühlen sich durch die abfälligen Aeußerungen des Einsenders über den Werth des Schutzzolls getroffen, trotzdem der Einsender weder einer politischen Partei das Wort redet noch eine solche angreift, sondern die Frage als eine ökonomische Maßregel und nicht als eine politische Forderung behandelt.

Dieser Vorfall, der übrigens nicht vereinzelt dasteht, zeigt uns klar und deulich, daß unter unsern Mitgliedern ein bedeutender Gesinnungsumschwung stattfinden muß, ehe wir die Tendenz unseres Journals erweitern und über rein ökonomisches Gebiet hinausgehen können, ohne unsere Organisation zu schädigen.

Unionmann und Walking-Delegat.

Ein Maurer, ein Unionmann, im letzten Stadium der Schwindsucht, trat dieser Tage an der Westseite in New York auf einen Polizisten zu und bat diesen flehentlich, sich seiner und seiner Kinder anzunehmeu; sie seien am Verhungern.

Die Untersuchung ergab, daß die Angaben des Mannes richtig waren. Man fand zwei Kinder im Alter von 4 und 7 Jahren, beide mit Lumpen zugedeckt, am Fußboden des kalten Raumes liegen, der das „Home" des Arbeiters darstellte, und weiter war noch eine verkrüppelte Frau, eine Verwandte, anwesend, die ebenfalls vor Hunger und Schwäche zusammengesunken war.

Man brachte die Kinder und die Frau in's Spital, wo man feststellte, daß alle drei am Verhungern waren. Den Arbeiter, den Vater der Kinder, der wohl ebenfalls hungerte, und der, wie gesagt, im letzten Stadium der Schwindsucht war, hieß man gehen. In's graue Elend natürlich. Er gehört zu denen, für die der Tisch der Gesellschaft nicht gedeckt ist.

Unsere Leser wissen, daß dieser Fall einer aus vielen ähnlichen ist. Er giebt aber Anlaß, einige Worte zu sagen über die „Begehrlichkeit", von der die bürgerliche Presse zu reden pflegt, wenn sie über die Unionarbeiter ihre Glossen macht.

Dieser Mann war Maurer, war Unionmann. Er gehörte also einem Gewerbe an, das gut organisirt ist und sich verhältnißmäßig gute Arbeitsbedingungen erkämpft hat. Wie oft liest man nicht in der bürgerlichen Presse von den Maurern, die täglich fünf Dollar und mehr verdienen und doch nicht zufrieden sind. Nun, was das Schicksal dieser Unionleute mit einem angeblichen Tagelohn von fünf Dollars und mehr ist, zeigt der vorliegende Fall, wo die ganze Familie dieses Unionmannes *verhungert*. Der gezahlte Lohn, der bei den Maurern, der vielen arbeitslosen Tage halber, nicht höher ist, als bei dem Durchschnitt der Arbeiter, langte nicht, um in den Tagen der Krankheit und des Alters den Unionmaurer vor dem Verhungern zu schützen.

Bei der Gelegenheit mag auch ein Wort zu Gunsten der vielgeschmähten Walking-Delegates um Platze sein. Wenn man den bürgerlichen Zeitungen glauben oder den Freome und Konsorten trauen dürfte, so wären diese Walking-Delegates die ärgsten berufsmäßigen Verbrecher, die zu finden sind.

Wir wissen sehr gut und wahrscheinlich besser als bürgerliche Presse und Staatsanwaltschaft, wie zersetzend die bürgerliche Korruption und Profitsucht auf alle Geschäftsagenten der Gesellschaften einwirkt, die nicht einen ganz festen Charakter haben. Wer von ihnen den Versuchungen des Unternehmerthums, die sofort an ihn herantreten, sobald er sein Amt übernimmt, *nicht* erliegt, vor dem muß man den Hut ziehen. Was aber ist deren Schicksal? Der Fall Haase hat's gezeigt! — Noth und Elend zwangen ihn zum Selbstmord! Der Walking-

Delegat, der aus seinem Amte herauskommt, und der dieses Amt nicht als Mittel zur eigenen Bereicherung gebrauchte, der ist verloren. Kein Unternehmer giebt einem früheren ehrlichen Walking-Delegaten, der seinen Posten im Interesse der von ihm vertretenen Arbeiter ausfüllte, wieder Arbeit. Hat er während seiner Amtsperiode kein Geld zurücklegen können, um nach Ablauf derselben ein eigenes Geschäft anzufangen, — und das kann er nicht, wenn er ehrlich ist, — so ist er verloren; die Arbeitslosigkeit starrt ihm in's Gesicht; er kann zum Revolver greifen, wie Haase zum Revolver greifen mußte, wenn er sich nicht etwa auf die Hülfe seiner Kinder verlassen wollte.

So sieht's mit den Unionarbeitern, so sieht's mit den Walking-Delegaten aus, gegen die die bürgerliche Presse nicht genug des Schmutzes und der Verleumdung zu werfen weiß.

(New Yorker Volkszeitung.)

Verlorene Strikes.

Ueber dieses Thema schreibt Adolf von Elm, ein bekannter deutscher Gewerkschafter:

Verlorene Strikes geben manchen Leuten immer wieder Gelegenheit, von den Grenzen der Gewerkschaftsbewegung zu reden. Wenn sie, wie wir Gewerkschafter, die Dinge aus eigener, durch fortgesetzte praktische Thätigkeit gewonnene Erfahrung kennen würden, sie würden anders denken.

Was beweisen in der That die meisten verlorenen wirthschaftlichen Kämpfe? Nichts weiter, als daß die Arbeiter in ihrer Masse noch keine geschulten Kämpfer sind: bei den meisten verlorenen Strikes läßt sich feststellen, einmal, daß die Arbeiter entweder erst ganz kurze Zeit oder höchst ungenügend organisirt waren — in Crimitschau waren zu Beginn des Kampfes von den 8,000 Ausgesperrten ganze 1,800 organisirt —, ferner, daß Mittel zur Führung des Kampfes auf längere Zeit nicht vorhanden waren, und endlich, daß die Arbeiter den Kampf aufnahmen respektive sich aufzwingen ließen in einem Moment, wo der Gegner von vornherein sich in der stärksten Position befand. Die Massen der Arbeiter besitzen in der Regel zu wenig Kenntniß von der allgemeinen Geschäftskonjunktur, die Mahnungen zur Vorsicht von einsichtigen Führern werden in den Wind geschlagen; auch sind sie noch meistens so dumm ehrlich, daß sie aus falsch verstandenem Ehrgefühl dem raffinirten Gegner geradezu in die Hände arbeiten. Nur ein Beispiel für viele. Als 1891 die Cigarrenfabrikanten von Hamburg-Altona-Ottensen die Tabakarbeiter aussperrten, lediglich zu dem Zweck, ihren Austritt aus der Organisation zu erzwingen, gab ich meinen Kollegen von vornherein den Rath, den ihnen vorgelegten Revers kalten Blutes ruhig zu unterschreiben und selbstverständlich Mitglieder der Organisation zu bleiben. Mich dauert noch heute jeder Groschen, der für den Kampf um die Zugehörigkeit zu einer Gewerkschaft vergeudet wird. Das Koalitionsrecht ist den Arbeitern gesetzlich gewährleistet. Wer ihnen dasselbe durch Drohung und Zwang, Entziehung von Arbeit zu nehmen versucht, handelt ungesetzlich, verstößt wider die guten Sitten. Verträge, die unter solch einem ungesetzlichen Zwang abgeschlossen werden, haben moralisch keine Berechtigung. Deßhalb müßte grundsätzlich die Parole in allen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen lauten: ohne Skrupel alle Reverse der Kapitalisten unterschreiben, wenn sie Aussperrungen insceniren, um die Arbeiter zum Austritt aus der Gewerkschaft zu zwingen! Sobald dies allgemein geschieht, haben von dem Moment an solche Aussperrungen für die Kapitalisten ihren Werth verloren.

Und weiter! Wir müssen Angesichts des terroristischen Treibens der Unternehmer unsere Taktik auch noch in anderer Beziehung ändern. In der Regel wird heute bis zum Weißbluten auf Seiten der Arbeiter gekämpft. Dieser taktisch geradezu wahnwitzigen Kampfmethode muß ein Ende gemacht werden. Wenn ein Feldherr seine Truppen dem mörderischen Feuer bis zur völligen Vernichtung preisgiebt, so verdient er, vor ein Kriegsgericht gestellt und erschossen zu werden. Wenn Gewerkschafter bis zur völligen Erschöpfung ihrer Kräfte kämpfen, ihre gesammte Kriegsmunition verschießen, mit andern Worten ihre gesammten Fonds in dem Kampfe anfzehren, so ist dies eine ebenso selbstmörderische Taktik wie die jenes Feldherrn. Die rechte Feldherrnkunst zeigt sich auch daran, daß man die Truppen rechtzeitig aus dem Kampfe zurückzieht, um eine völlige Niederlage zu vermeiden und im Stande zu sein, dem Feind, sobald die Leute sich wieder erholt haben, baldmöglichst eine neue Schlacht bieten zu könuen. Unsere gewerkschaftlichen Kämpfer sind noch zu wenig geschult, zu wenig disziplinirt, um diese Kampftaktik verstehen zu können. Dazu heißt es, sie zu erziehen.

Mit Streikbrechern werden wir noch auf Jahre hinaus zu rechnen haben; die Schaar der Indifferenten ist noch zu groß, als daß wir, namentlich bei flauen Geschäftsperioden, darauf rechnen können, daß es den kapitalistischen Werbeagenten durch ihre schwindelhaften Versprechungen nicht mehr gelingen sollte, in irgend einem dunklen Distrikt eine, wenn auch nur zur Noth ausreichende Schaar herbeizulocken. Warum diesen Leuten durch hartnäckigen, unnützen Widerstand die Arbeitsplätze dauernd überliefern? Das Ziel des Kampfes ist die Erhöhung der Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter, höhere Löhne, kürzere Arbeitszeit. Können wir das uns gesteckte Ziel beim ersten Sturm nicht erreichen, blasen wir zum Rückzug und setzen bei der nächsten günstigen Geschäftsperiode — vielleicht schon im nächsten Jahre — mit frischen Kräften von Neuem wieder ein.

Interesselosigkeit das größte Uebel.

(Eingesandt.)

Im Anschluß an mein in der Februar Nummer unseres Journals veröffentlichtes Eingesandt erlaube ich mir ferner zu bemerken, daß unter unseren meisten Mitgliedern, ob englischer oder deutscher Zunge, zu wenig Interesse für unsere gute Sache vorhanden ist; weshalb auch die Bestimmungen unserer Konstitution, noch die Anweisungen unseres General-Sekretärs zur Gel-

tung kommen, wie dies wünschenswerth und nothwendig wäre. Die Interesselosigkeit unserer Mitglieder gegenüber unseren Verbesserungsbestrebungen ist das große Uebel, welches andere Uebel aller Art zum Gefolge hat. So finden wir überall, daß der Besuch der Versammlungen ein sehr flauer ist. Bei einer Mitgliederzahl von 50 bis 60 sind gewöhnlich nur 7, 8 oder 10, also ein Quorum oder kaum eine genügende Anzahl anwesend, um die Versammlung abhalten zu können; während sich bei einer Mitgliederzahl von 250 bis 300 etwa 20 bis 25 einstellen. Diese wenigen Anwesenden sind fast immer dieselben Personen und von diesen hängt auch die Besorgung der Geschäfte ab, ihnen wird die ganze Arbeit aufgebürdet, um die sich die anderen Mitglieder gar nicht oder nur selten kümmern.

Selbst in Generalversammlungen, die durch Postkarten einberufen werden, seien nun Beamtenwahl oder Abstimmungen über Konstitutionsveränderungen, über Gewerksregeln, über Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit oder Lohnerhöhung vorzunehmen, läßt das Erscheinen der Mitglieder sehr viel zu wünschen übrig. Es ist gewiß traurig, daß nicht einmal solchen wichtigen Fragen ein größeres Interesse entgegengebracht wird.

Wie kann ein Mitglied, welches die Versammlungen nicht besucht, es nicht der Mühe werth hält, seine Konstitution zu studiren oder gar nicht im Besitz derselben ist, genügende Kenntniß seiner Pflichten und Rechte haben?

Die Konstitution unserer Brüderschaft ist nicht das Machwerk Einzelner, sondern der Wille der großen Mehrheit ist darin niedergelegt; eine Diktatur giebt es bei uns nicht, umso freudiger und bereitwilliger sollten unsere Konstitutions-Bestimmungen von unseren Mitgliedern ausgeführt werden.

Auch für unser monatliches Journal sollte mehr Interesse an den Tag gelegt werden, ein jedes Mitglied sollte sich bemühen, ein Exemplar zu erhalten, da es über viele wichtige Fragen Aufklärung ertheilt. In der Hoffnung, daß meine Ermahnungen Beherzigung finden, zeichnet brüderlichst

Chas. Kaufman,
Lokal-Union 687 Elizabeth, N. J.

Der Centralverband der Zimmerer Deutschlands beabsichtigt die Einführung der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung. Nach einem Entwurf des Vorstandes ist sie leicht durchzuführen. Der Centralverband der Zimmerer Deutschlands zählte am 1. Juli v. J. 37,212 Mitglieder, die auf 545 Zahlstellen vertheilt sind. An demselben Tage waren wegen Krankheit 1,80 Prozent, wegen Witterungseinflusses 0,12 Prozent, und wegen Arbeitsmangels 2,09 Prozent arbeitslos. In den Monaten April bis Juni traten 5536 neue Mitglieder ein. Der Verband verfügt über ein Vermögen von 547,655.34 Mark. Er gab bisher im Jahre 1904 für Streik-Unterstützung, Gemaßregelte-Unterstützung und Agitation 133,639.39 Mark aus.

Bezugnehmend auf einen Bericht des Pariser Syndikats des französischen Metallarbeiter-Verbandes schreibt die deutsche „Metallarbeiter-Zeitung“: Wir entnehmen diesem Berichte einige Einzelheiten, die für das gewerkschaftliche und politische Leben Frankreichs recht charakteristisch sind. So wird unter Anderem mitgetheilt, daß es dem Sekretär (dem besoldeten Beamten der Gewerkschaft) nach mehrmaliger Rücksprache mit dem Seine-Präfekten und dem Magistrat gelungen sei, eine Subvention von 500 Francs für die Gewerkschaft zu erhalten, „mit deren Hülfe wir unseren Arbeitsnachweis befestigen und unsere Propaganda intensiver werden betreiben können.“ Welches Geschrei würden die Scharfmacher in Deutschland erheben, wenn Gewerkschaften aus öffentlichen Mitteln unterstützt würden. Auf der anderen Seite aber sind unsere Gewerkschaften gegenüber den französischen auch in der glücklichen Lage, diese Unterstützung entbehren zu können. Des weiteren wird in dem Bericht noch angeführt, daß die Gewerkschaft vom Handelsminister eine Anzahl werthvoller professioneller, technischer und soziologischer Bücher für ihre Bibliothek geschenkt erhalten habe.

Merkwürdige Menschen, diese französischen Minister! Bei uns sind die Herren nur für die Unternehmer da; sie nehmen sogar Geschenke von diesen an, um damit die Gewerkschaften zu bekämpfen, in Frankreich aber beschenken die Minister die Arbeiter. Welch ein wildes Land, dieses Frankreich!

Die englische Gewerkschaftsbill ist im Unterhause in zweiter Lesung mit 247 gegen 142 Stimmen angenommen worden. Sie verlangt, daß friedliches Strikepostenstehen und Verkehr der Posten mit den Strikenden gestattet wird, und daß man die Trades-Unionisten nicht wegen Verschwörung verfolgen kann, wenn sie sich verbinden, um gewerkschaftliche Zwecke auszuführen; ferner daß die Trades-Unions als Körperschaften nicht auf Schadenersatz verklagt werden können. Die Annahme der Bill ist für die englischen Gewerkschaften, die in den letzten Jahren darunter zu leiden hatten, daß man ihre Kassen heranzog, um Unternehmer zu entschädigen, die durch Strikes geschädigt waren, von außerordentlicher Bedeutung.

In Spanien ist ein Reichsarbeitsamt mittelst Dekretes ins Leben gerufen, nachdem vor zwei Jahren die Kortez einen dahinzielenden Antrag abgelehnt haben. Das Amt ist dem Ministerium des Innern unterstellt. Als Funktionen sind demselben die Vorbereitung der Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung und die Ueberwachung von deren Durchführung übertragen. Außerdem soll es alle Bestrebungen der Regierung zu Gunsten der arbeitenden Klassen fördern und unterstützen. Die Frage der Sonntagsruhe hat die Ausschüsse schon eingehend beschäftigt; das mit lautem Widerspruch aufgenommene Verbot der Stierkämpfe an den Sonntagen ist bisher die hauptsächlichste Aktion gewesen.

Departement Français

La Situation de Notre Metier au Canada.

Bien des plaintes nous viennent de nos camarades au dela des grands lacs. Ces plaintes, concernant les salaires insuffisants, et les longues heures de travail sont malheureusement plus que fondées. Dans les villes abordant le Dominion, tel que Buffalo, Rochester, Detroit et tant d'autres, nous voyons les ouvriers canadiens s'amener traversant la rivière ou le lac, et faire 10-12 heures par jours pour un prix dérisoire, se montant souvant de 90 cents à 1 Doll. 20 au plus. Il y à quelques années à peine, dans une tournée d'organisation que je fis à Detroit, j'avais occasion de voir des ouvriers charpentier venir de leur village voisin, et faire le trimmage des maisons et villas que furent érigée à l'époque par des compagnies de speculateurs, aux environs de la ville. Les charpentiers canadiens étaient payés environ un dollar par jours; ils apportaient leur manger dans un petit panier, et aucune autre dépense ou consommation ne fut risqué pendant toute la semaine. Les six dollars furent emportés intacte et remis aux soin de la bourgoise, qui elle, restait au pays en train de cultiver son jardin ou voir même ses champs. Beaucoup d'entre eux apportaient encore un panier lourdement chargé avec des légumes, qu'ils vendait dans la ville ou ils allaient travailleur et grossirent de cette façon leur petit pécule. J'ai su depuis, que ce systéme existe un peu partout aux environs d'une grande ville, non seulement aux Etats Unis, mais voir même au Canada. Dans la ville de Toronto par example, j'avais occasion de visiter une fabrique de Pianos, et la j'ai apris que le même systéme existait et causait les mêmes effets.

Dans les villes du Massachusett et de Rhode Island, tel que Taunton, Fall River, New Bedford et Providence, le même triste etat des choses existe, malgré que les Canadiens y sont domicilés. Dans une même fabrique de tissage, et pour le même travail, un ouvrier americains ou allemand reçoit plus d'argent que leur camarade canadiens. Il est triste à le dire, malheureusement c'est un fléau que l'on y constate, sans pouvoir en blamer les malheureux, qui semblent pêcher plutôt par ignorance que par mauvais vouloir, mais le fait n'en existe pas moins.

Ces ouvriers canadiens dépressent les salaires partout où ils vont. Ou ce soit dans les fabriques de cordonerie ou des filateures des Etat de la Nouvelle Angleterre ou que ce soit dans un métier libre quelqu'onque, on craint leur concurrence, et c'est à juste titre. Aussi arrive-t'il souvant que des grèves sont perdue, soit parceque les ouvriers canadiens ne joignent pas leurs camarades en grève ou parceque les patrons les importent specialement dans le but de combattre leurs ouvriers dissatisfaits. Il est assez difficile de determiner les causes de ce malheureux etat des choses. Dabord, et avant tout il faudra l'attribuer au manque d'organisation dans ces pays du Canada, c'est surtout le canadien de langue française qui s'obstien de joindre la chambre syndicale. Il joindra son église, et sera un fervant catholic, il pensera toujours de s'assurer une place en paradis, mais il manque à ses devoirs envere sa famille en ce monde. De même que ces ancêtres en Bretagne, France, etaient des fervants chretiens, mais des crêve de faim, ils sont encore par trop facile à contenter.

Ils possèdent pour la plupart une maisonette, un bout de champs ou un jardin, qui leurs suffisent pour leurs besoins les plus strictes de la vie et le peu d'argent qu'ils recoivent pour leur travail, leur est suffisant pour payer les contributions à l'Etat.

Une autre raison qui n'est guère fait pour changer cet etat des choses, c'est le

manque complet des grands établissements industriels. Sauf les quelque grandes villes de l'Est, qui certainement suivent de près nos grandes villes des Etat Unis, tant en industrie que'en augmentation des salaires, il n'y à que des petits bourges de cultivateurs, sans commerce ni Industrie, où il ne circule que bien peu d'argent comptant et où le "Standard of life" la manière de vivre, est très peu exigeante. On me dit que ce système tend à se changer. Des capitalistes commencent à exploiter les grandes forêts du Canada, profitant des bas prix de la matière première et du bon marché de la main d'oeuvre, et du peu de besoin qu'ont les travailleurs de cette belle contrée, du peu d'exigence qu'ils ont pour les douceurs de l'existence.

C'est la qu'il faudra entammer la lutte, à mesure que l'industrie capitaliste s'emparera de cette situation, il faudra envoyer des organisateurs sur le champs et chercher à combattre ces prix dérisoires et ces conditions du travail éhontées. La Fraternité des Meuisiers et Charpentiers des Etat Unis aura le devoir d'y envoyer ses meilleurs hommes, et d'attaquer le systéme canadien qui fait souffrir depuis bien des années nos camarades americains partout où ils ont à lutter contre la concurrence de ces hommes à bon marché. C'est la le seul remède que nous puissions proposer pour l'instant; et si Paris, d'après l'avis du Roi Henry IV, valait bien une messe, nous devont admettre à notre tour, que l'organisation de chambre syndicale des ouvriers de notre métier au Canada vaut bien la peine et l'argent que cela pourra coûter à nos camarades des Etats Unis.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Le Droit ouvrier.

Dans une arrêt récent, la cour de cassation tribunal suprême jugeant en dernier ressort vient d'etablir définitivement un point de droit de la plus haute importance pour les syndicats ouvriers, en leur reconnaissant légalement le droit, pour des causes exclusivement professionelles, de mettre à l'index, en interdit, un patron ou une établissement qui refuserait de leur accorder satisfaction. C'est à l'action de la Fédération du Livre que l'on doit devoir fixer sur ce point une jurisprudence que l'on peut considérer comme definitive et dont devront s'inspirer désormais tous les tribunaux français sous peine de voir leurs arrêts annulés par la cour de cassation.

Il y à quelques années, plusieurs ouvriers typographes abandonnaient le travail chez un imprimeur de Limoges qui refusait d'accepter le tarif présenté par le syndicat des travailleurs du livre. Comme consecration de cette grève, la Fédération du Livre informait, par voie d'affiches, qu'elle mettait à l'index les ateliers de ce patron en interdisant formellement à ces adherents d'y accepter un emploi quelconque sous peine de radition. Ce boycottage eut des effets néfastes pour le patron, aucun ouvrier ne s'étant présenté pour travailler dans sa maison, et il en resulta pour lui un réel dommage. Aussi, bien que la loi reconnaisse formellement en France aux ouvriers le droit de faire grève le patron crut-il pouvoir attaquer le syndicat des typographes en justice en se basant sur l'un des articles fondamentaux de notre code civil qui dit que "tout prejudice causé à un tiers peut donner lieu à des dommages—intérêts."

Le tribunal de Limoges, devant lequel l'affaire fut plaidée, repoussa nettement la réclamation patronale et cela d'autant mieux que l'imprimeur intéressé avait refusé de remettre la solution du conflit à une commission d'arbitrage composée également de patrons et d'ouvriers. La partie battue crut devoir déférer cet arrêts à la cour de cassation. Son jugement, qui confirme pleinement celui du tribunal de Limoges établit donc pour la classe ouvrière un point de droit des plus importants puisqu'il décide que l'interdiction faite par un syndicat à ces membres d'aller travailler chez un patron refusant d'accepter le tarif syndical dans l'ensemble de ses dispositions n'est point illégal ni abusive si elle n'est pas accompagnée de menaces ou de manoevres déloyales.

La Journée de Huit Heures.

Conformement à la decision prise au Congrès de Bourges, la Confederation Générale du travail a commencée la campagne

(Suite sur la 49, page.)

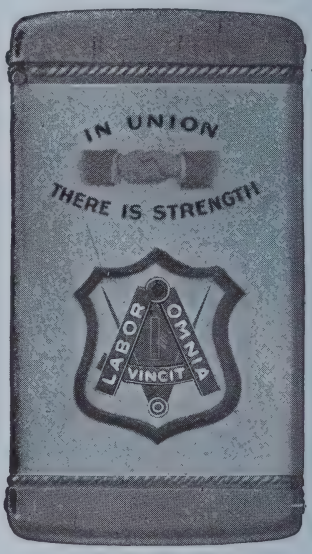
OUR LABEL.

To Boom Our Union Label.

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is registered in the different States—our Match Box, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustrations, our match box is an article which will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on a white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.



The following organizations, in Convention assembled, endorsed our label and notified us to that effect:

Name.	Convention Held.	Date.
Boot and Shoe Workers	Cincinnati, Ohio	3-23-04
Bricklayers' I. U	Trenton, N. J	3-21-04
A. F. of Musicians	St. Louis, Mo	5-19-04
Hat and Cap Makers	New York City	6-10-04
Chainmakers' I. U	St. Marys, Ohio	6-15-04
Lace Curtain Operatives	Philadelphia, Pa	5-17-04
Tip Printers	Danbury, Conn	6-14-04
Railway Clerks	Milwaukee, Wis	6-17-04

Name.	Convention Held.	Date.
Tile Layers	St. Louis, Mo	6-18-04
Horse Goods Leather Workers	St. Louis, Mo	6-18-04
Flour Mill Employes	Cedar Rapids, Ia	6-21-04
U. A. Plumbers	Chicago, Ill	6-29-04
Glass House Employes	Belleville, Ill	6-29-04
Bookbinders	St. Paul, Minn	6-19-04
Jewelry Workers' Union	Toronto, Can	7-14-04
Bottle Blowers	Buffalo, N. Y	7-14-04
Wire Weavers	Springfield, Mass	7-16-04
Stove Mounters	St. Louis, Mo	7-15-04
Struc. Bldg. Trades Alliance	Indianapolis, Ind	8-10-04
Typographical Union	St. Louis, Mo	8-12-04
Teamsters	Cincinnati, Ohio	8- 5-04
Laundry Workers	San Francisco, Cal	8-11-04
United Gold Beaters' Nat. Union	Philadelphia, Pa	8-17-04
Shipwrights and Joiners	Paducah, Ky	10- 5-04
Textile Workers	Fall River, Mass	10-21-04
Seamen's Union	San Francisco, Cal	12- 8-04
Hod Carriers	Trenton, N. J	3-25-04
Bill Posters	Pittsburg, Pa	12- 7-04

The Woods of New South Wales

In New South Wales the timbers of commercial value include white or she-ironbark, narrow-leaved ironbark, broad-leaved ironbark, mugga or red ironbark, blackbutt, white mahogany, tallow wood, spotted gum, gray box, red mahogany, gray gum, forest red gum, Sydney blue gum and turpentine, the latter resisting the attacks of white ants. One of the most useful trees is the red cedar, the wood of which, somewhat resembling mahogany, is well adapted for the finer kinds of cabinet makers' work. Some of the cedar trees grow to immense size, as much as 2,500 cubic feet of valuable timber having been obtained from a single tree. Many of the woods of the minor trees are beautifully grained, and capable of receiving the highest polish, while others are fragrantly perfumed. These wods are adapted to the finest description of cabinet making, and it is strange that their merits should have so long escaped attention. Among these trees may be mentioned the rosewood, tulipwood, yellowwood, white maple, white beech, myall, marblewood, mock orange and many others. Besides their use for cabinet making, many of the brush timbers are of great utility for the rougher kinds of carpentry, while some, both hard and soft woods, are admirably adapted for coach builders' and coopers' work. ''Colonial deal'' is an excellent timber and is obtained in very large scantling, the tree frequently reaching 120 feet in hight. It is soft, close grained, easily wrought, and remarkably free from knots. Its use, therefore, is extensive for cabinet makers' work and house fittings.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

(Suite de la 47 page.)

d'agitation destinée à preparer et à faire aboutir la réduction à huit heures de la durée du travail, pour tous les travailleurs français à la date du 1. mai, 1906. De nombreuse meetings s'organisent à Paris et en province. Des manifestes sur cette question sont portés à la connaissance du public en général et des travailleurs organisés par voie de circulaire d'affiches ou par les journaux corporatifes. Une brochure speciale est en preparation. Toute une serie d'étiquettes gommées est mise à la disposition des camarades pour être collées dans les endroits publics, partous où il sera possible de le faire. Elles sont ainsi libellées. ''A partir du 1. mai, 1906, exigeons la journée de 8 heures.'' ''A partir du 1. mai, 1906, nous ne travaillons que 8 heures par jour.'' Enfin tous les Congrès ouvriers qui doivent se tenir cette année ont mis cette question à l'ordre du jour.

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. mars, 1905.

OUR ADVERTISERS

In last month's issue of this journal we were very explicit in stating how the advertising department of this magazine could be made a success, not only to the publishers (the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America) but to the firms who patronize us by taking space in our columns for advertising purposes.

We again desire to say that the firms appearing under the heading, "Our Advertisers," should by all means get the preference when our members, readers, friends and subscribers are in need of goods such as are mentioned, displayed and advertised in this publication.

Business houses must get returns for money invested in order to be successful, and to remain in business, substantial returns must be made for money invested, or else those firms might as well go out of business altogether. They patronize our columns because their goods are mostly needed by us ,and it is only just and right that we should patronize them in return, and also that we see to it that our friends do likewise.

All advertisements and advertising matter, such as cuts, plates, sketches, etc., for this journal, must be submitted to the General Office not later than the twenty-fifth day of each month to insure insertion in the magazine for the month ensuing. This is a stipulated requirement, in order to get the following month's issue out on time. Advertisers will please take notice and comply accordingly.

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In this issue is shown an illustration of the Devine Wonder Knife, which the Devine Specialty Co., with headquarters in the State Life Building, advertise.

For a combination of useful and practical tools combined in such a small space, this knife is certainly the acme of the inventor's genius. No adequate conception of the usefulness of this knife can possibly be gleaned from the illustration. Words of illustration can not possibly do full justice to the real article.

There is not even a small percentage of our craft who would fail to buy the knife if its merit could be properly appreciated, and since we know and have used one of the knives our membership can be assured that no extravagant language is employed to describe it. It appears that a golden opportunity is presented for enterprising Brotherhood members to accept the agency for the sale of the knife, for it is not only valuable to Carpenters, but plumbers, electricians, teamsters and other trades unionists, who may be employed on the same job, and would readily buy these knives if they were shown them. The retail price of $1.25 is certainly a reasonable one, as the knife is a luxurious convenience to a mechanic.

We Never Forget.

My advice to workingmen is this: If you want to make yourself felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: "We never forget." If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, "we never forget." If there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, "we never forget." You may be, can read it: "We never forget." If sorry I did the act," and we will say, "It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never." So that a man in taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol, and will say: "I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck."—Wendell Phillips.

Why will employers forget that the same intelligence which brings wage workers together in a trade union, also makes them doubly valuable as employes? —Herbert N. Casson.

Obituary

Local Union 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Jacob C. Geitz; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and that we, the members of Local Union 147, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

LOUIS LANG,
ARTHUR BERRY,
JOHN DENNY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1570, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Whereas, God, our Heavenly Father, who worked all things together for good, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our ranks our brother, John Stundinger; and,

Whereas, We, the members of Local Union 1570, sadly mourn the loss to the Union and this community, of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loving wife and family of the deceased brother in their present affliction, and express the hope that even so great a loss to them may be overcome by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be recorded on our minute book and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

H. L. SCHUNING,
CHAS. LYNN,
DAN. PARRAND,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 847, Natick, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Ralph Luisey; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for the departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

A. F. LEAVITT,
F. F. PULSIFER,
JOSEPH McNARD,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 957, Stillwater, Minn.

Whereas, God, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, who worketh all things together for good, has called from our ranks our brother, Peter Nelson; and,

Whereas, We, the members of Local Union 957, sadly mourn the loss to the Union and this community, of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loving wife in her present affliction, and express the hope that even so great a loss may be overcome by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife; that these resolutions be recorded on our minute-book and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

EMIL BERGING,
HERMAN KUTZ,
GEO. A. GILLIS,
Committee.

* * *

Joint District Council of Carpenters of Alameda Co., Oakland, Cal.

Whereas, The Great Master of the Universe, who in His divine wisdom often chasteneth whom He loveth," hath seen fit to take unto Himself the beloved wife of Brother Wm. Remmers, of Local Union 194, of Alameda, Cal., and left motherless his six little children, depriving them of that greatest of blessings, a mother's protecting care and love, thus rendering our brother's affliction doubly severe; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Joint District of Carpenters, That our hearts go out in deepest sympathy to Brother Remmers and his motherless little ones, and may the Divine hand that chastened him and his beloved little ones so

sorely, be extended to sustain him, while it mercifully cares for, cherishes and protects his orphaned children; therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Remmers; that a copy be spread on our minutes and copies be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and to the Trades Union Herald, and to the local press for publication.

R. WEST,
G. TOYNA,
E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our beloved W. Wilcox. We deem it a fitting tribute to our deceased brother to thus publicly acknowledge our sorrow and express our sympathy to his relatives and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of trial, and that in honor to his memory our charter be draped for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the leaves of our minute-book; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

M. HOLMES WALKER,
J. LODGE,
P. D. McLENNAN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1103, Washington, D. C.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, John T. Steele, and we sincerely mourn the loss and feel that Local Union 1103 has lost a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days from the date hereof, and we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local Union, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

N. R. EDELIN,
J. H. HUGGINS,
J. C. KEETLEY,
J. A. BARKLY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 631, Spring Valley, Ill.

Whereas, On the 17th day of February, 1905, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst our beloved brother, James Makutchen; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 631, U. B. C. & J. of A., do hereby express their grief at the loss sustained and sincerely sympathize with the daughter and relatives of the departed brother. May God in His infinite love and mercy help them to keep up under this great affliction, which has saddened their hearts, remembering that He will watch over and care for them to the end; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the daughter of the departed and copies be sent to the Spring Valley Gazette, the Bureau County Record and to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

THOS. MOIR, JR.,
R. P. SPOHN,
JAMES MALBONEE,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 233, Binghamton, N. Y.

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us our worthy and esteemed fellow-member and brother, Chas. Golt, jr.; and,

Whereas, The long and intimate relations held with him in the discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability he has exercised in the interest of our organization, by services, contribution and courage, will be held in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be keenly realized by all the members and friends of this organization and prove a great loss to the community; and be it further

Resolved, That with deepest sympathy for the bereaved, we express the hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

ED. A. NICHOLSON,
R. BROWN,
W. HULSE,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 91, Racine, Wis.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom, to remove by death from our midst our brother, Christopher Tharinger; and,

Whereas, In his death this local Union has lost a brother who had cast his lot with us, and has proved himself a true union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, in this, their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be sent

to the family of our late brother; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

PAUL H. FEHLBERG,
C. CHRISTIANSEN,
EDW. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1719, Pawtucket, R. I.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother, Florence Mahoney, who departed this life the 8th day of February, 1905, after one week's illness; and,

Whereas, We, the officers and members of this Local Union, desire to express our sympathy to his parents and family in their hour of affliction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local Union feel that in the death of Brother Mahoney the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be enterd on the records of this Union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

JOSEPH C. GABOURY,
OSWALD LA SALLE,
JAS. F. BIRCHALL,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 136, Newark, O.

Whereas, Death has once again entered our midst, invading our ranks and removing from the earth to his home beyond the grave, where parting is unknown, our brother, A. T. Alwart, who for many months has been fighting this grim monster, but in vain; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things for the best, we humbly submit and sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That in honor and in memory of the departed our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved and sorrow-stricken family; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for their inscription, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

B. B. HUGHES,
J. M. BELL,
DALLAS HUNT,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 369, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Whereas, The Father of the Universe has seen fit in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, William H. Raymond; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 369 extend to the afflicted brother their heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and relatives; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

J. GOULD,
WM. KEENZLE,
WM. FLEISHEUIR,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our order and remove from us by death our brother, Charles Richter; and,

Whereas, In his death we have lost a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order, and the members of this Local Union sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 97 tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this, their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union; that a copy be presented to the afflicted relatives, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

BENJ. D. ELMORE,
HUGH F. MOREHEAD,
J. L. COBURN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed vice-president and brother, Fred Walters, who has served our Local Union in said capacity faithfully for three consecutive terms, and,

Whereas, In the deceased our Local Union has lost a faithful member, and his family a devoted husband and loving father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our departed brother in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

WM. LOOS,
J. K. ROBINSON,
CHAS. PENJE,
Committee.

Claims Paid in March, 1905

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
3100	John Weisenries	1	200.00
3101	Mrs. M. A. Jackson	66	50.00
3102	Paul Bosterly	126	100.00
3103	Mrs. A. S. Ladouceur	134	50.00
3104	Ike Trotter	152	200.00
3105	August Vollmer	195	200.00
3106	Mrs. L. A. Rood	198	50.00
3107	Mrs. Clara E. Francis	205	25.00
3108	Wm. S. Peer	229	50.00
3109	B. Hutchinson	335	100.00
3110	H. O. Hughes	439	200.00
3111	F. L. Schumaker	1311	200.00
3112	Mrs. Daisy E. Jones	1740	50.00
3113	Thos. J. Leahy	22	50.00
3114	Mrs. Lavisa A. Lay	131	50.00
3115	Mrs. E. L. Marien	134	50.00
3116	Phillipp Knatz	164	50.00
3117	Frank Schum	393	200.00
3118	Mrs. Eva L. Parris	500	50.00
3119	Mrs. E. M. Dodson	514	50.00
3120	Ephraim Roth	514	50.00
3121	Mrs. Mattie V. Holder	596	50.00
3122	Mrs. M. E. Langley	620	50.00
3123	Mrs. A. Lundquist	715	50.00
3124	Mrs. E. A. Yarnall	845	50.00
3125	John H. Huffman	1055	100.00
3126	John S. Russell	36	50.00
3127	John W. Bleyler	207	50.00
3128	Thos. E. Petty	371	200.00
3129	Mrs. Mary Crow	426	50.00
3130	Joseph Miller	723	200.00
3131	S. P. Ellis	759	50.00
3132	Mrs. H. C. Hughes	884	50.00
3133	Mrs. A. G. P. Pool	1506	50.00
3134	John Rose	476	200.00
3135	Mrs. M. Harland	1	50.00
3136	John Emig	10	200.00
3137	Daniel J. Donnelly	29	50.00
3138	Wm. B. Johnson	31	200.00
3139	Nicholaus Schaub	47	200.00
3140	R. W. Bearden	75	200.00
3141	Daniel McMillan	301	50.00
3142	Mrs. L. Keddie	328	50.00
3143	A. P. Wilson	426	200.00
3144	Fred Brickwedel	507	200.00
3145	Mrs. M. E. Bowser	602	25.00
3146	Henry F. Child	679	50.00
3147	Oliver V. Vickers	696	200.00
3148	John Krug	715	200.00
3149	Mrs. M. L. D. Belanger-Cimon	730	50.00
3150	Michael F. Clune	774	200.00
3151	Joseph Leffelmann	810	167.00
3152	Nick Vokel	945	50.00
3153	Zack Williams	1228	200.00
3154	Mrs. Eliza A. Long	1440	50.00
3155	A. H. Penn	1651	200.00
3156	Phil J. O. Carrier	7	200.00
3157	Mrs. E. Fournier	19	50.00
3158	M. D. Murphy	131	200.00
3159	Mrs. S. E. Farnsworth	459	50.00
3160	Lawrence Gunders	471	200.00
3161	Andrew Soechtig	644	50.00
3162	James C. Smith	747	50.00
3163	Archie W. Campbell	931	200.00
3164	Joel F. Day	1105	50.00
3165	Mrs. C. Harbach	1223	50.00
3166	Mrs. V. D. Phillipson	1453	50.00
3167	Chas. Stromberg	7	200.00
3168	Mrs. E. M. Stokes	36	50.00
3169	Christian Brauner	61	50.00
3170	Robert Henry	73	200.00
3171	E. T. Chasteen	85	200.00
3172	Mrs. S. C. Humphrey	110	50.00
3173	Alderson Walker	302	50.00
3174	John Calvin Reed	328	200.00
3175	Mrs. Z. Padlewsky	375	50.00
3176	Geo. W. Headley	541	200.00
3177	A. J. Swank	561	50.00
3178	Geo. W. Shelton	731	200.00
3179	Geo. Grenier	1736	100.00
3180	Eric Hendrickson	42	200.00
3181	Mrs. Maria Emerson	92	50.00
3182	John J. Seguine	119	200.00
3183	Wilbur Youmans	139	200.00
3184	Andrew Schmidt	171	200.00
3185	J. W. Albrecht	375	200.00
3186	Mrs. S. Kihsko	375	50.00
3187	Mrs. S. A. E. Humphries	439	50.00
3188	Carl Steppke	449	200.00
3189	Godfrey Strite	503	50.00
3190	A. J. Luther	602	100.00
3191	James M. Makutchan	631	200.00
3192	Mrs. Anna Knox	712	25.00
3193	Nicholas Shaniel	742	50.00
3194	Mrs. E. Duessing	5	50.00
3195	Thos. J. Dawson	15	200.00
3196	Wilbur F. Pease	43	50.00
3197	Mrs. M. L. Badeau	76	50.00
3198	Jos. C. Swandlund	87	200.00
3199	Mrs. A. J. Jordon	170	50.00
3200	Mrs. S. S. Richmond	240	50.00
3201	W. B. Honor	262	25.00
3202	Mrs. G. M. Wright	266	50.00
3203	Joachim Dehling	309	200.00
3204	Mrs. M. McBride	325	50.00
3205	Mrs. Helen Butler	340	50.00
3206	Mrs. M. Hug	522	50.00
3207	Nelson Sanford	632	50.00
3208	Stanley Brennan	736	200.00
3209	Mrs. L. Hightshoe	934	50.00
3210	Edmond Parker	962	50.00
3211	Wm. A. Gould	1105	200.00
3212	S. W. Smith	1445	200.00
3213	Chas. Richter	97	200.00
3214	Geo. M. Carter	224	200.00
3215	Joseph C. Wallace	301	200.00
3216	Robert Upcott	548	200.00
3217	John W. Sheehan	606	200.00
3218	Wm. Jerrard	673	50.00
3219	Mrs. M. J. Mullen	1093	50.00
3220	M. G. Walters	1734	200.00
3221	Knute Johnson	7	200.00
	Total		$13,867.00

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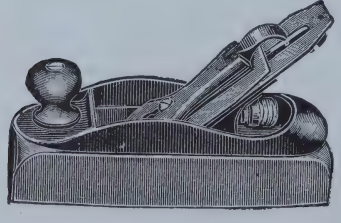

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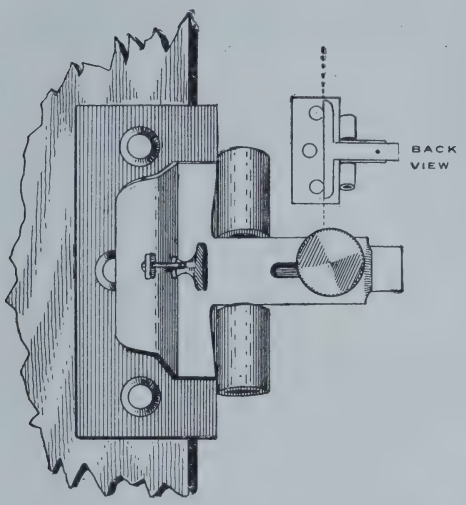

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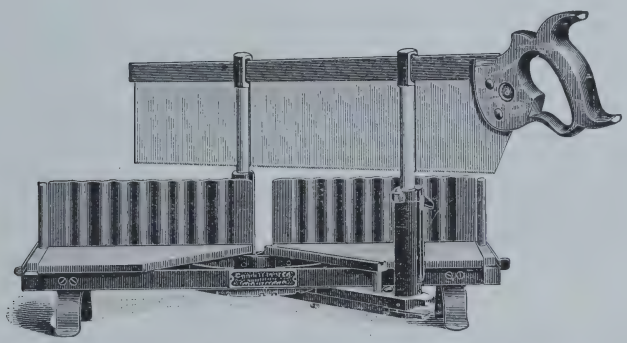

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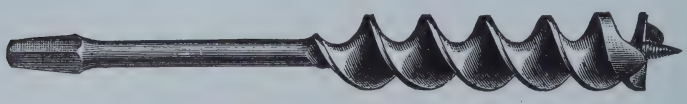

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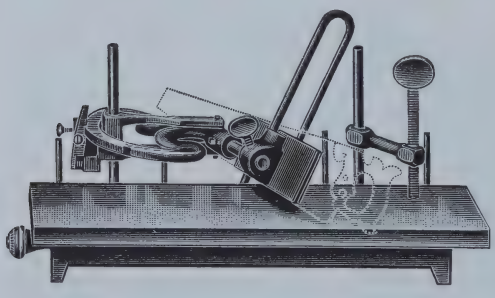

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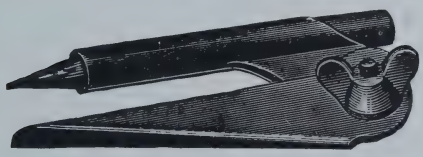

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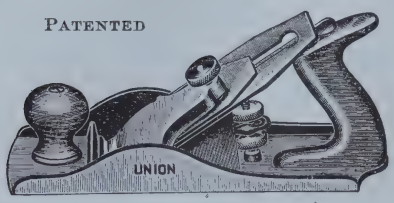

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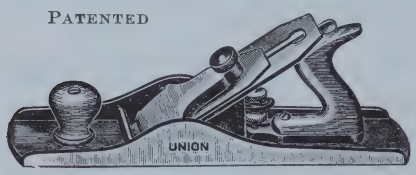

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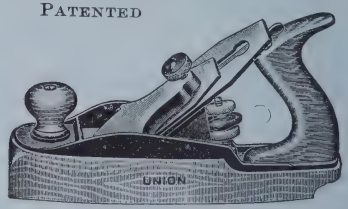

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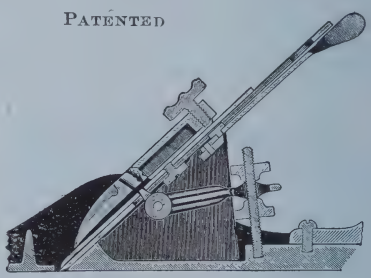

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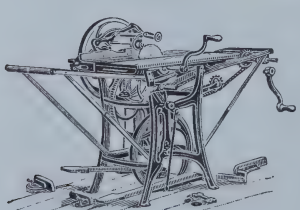

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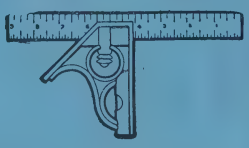

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MARCH, 1905

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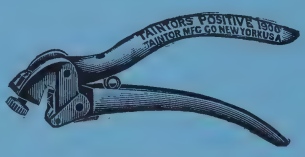

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This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

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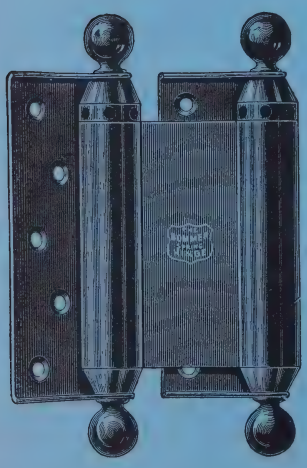

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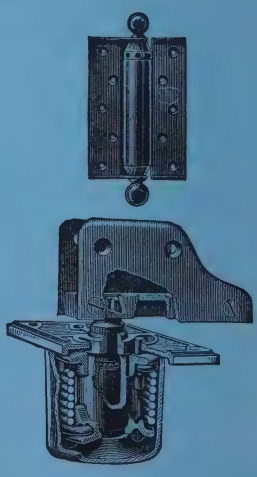

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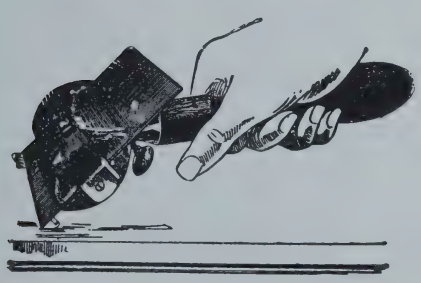

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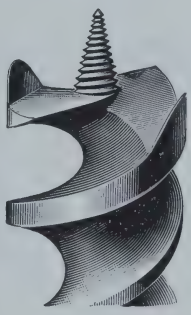

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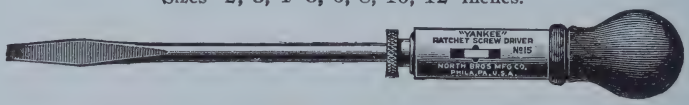

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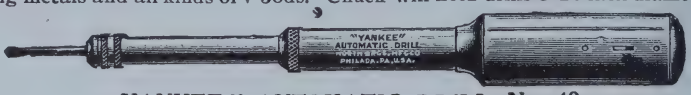

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Some Features for 1905

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Details of Building Construction, by J. A. F. Cardiff.
The Steel Square and the Compass, by A. W. Woods.
Cement Construction, by Fred W. Hagloch.
Easy Lessons in Architecture and Styles, by Mr. Hodgson.
Some Builders Tools, their Uses and Abuses, by Mr. Hodgson.
Numerous other interesting articles by prominent writers will appear during the year.
In the Correspondence Column, which is open to all readers of THE NATIONAL BUILDER, practical subjects of every day interest are discussed.

Write today for our special combination of The National Builder and Builders Architectural Drawing, Self Taught, The Estimator and Contractors Guide and The Hardwood Finisher—the three new books by Mr. Hodgson.

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Applies very aptly to an

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A saw can be made cheaply and sold at a cheap price, since there are cheap grades of steel and inexperienced workmen to be had at small wages.

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These saws therefore—ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS—are necessarily sold at higher prices than ordinary saws, but their high quality makes them worth all they cost. Habitual users of saws must realize this value, since there are more Atkins saws made and sold than any other brand.

No matter what kind of saw you need, Hand, Rip, Panel, Compass, Mitre or other style, your dealer should have one with the Atkins Trade Mark on it—and that means it is the finest he has. If he has not, write to us at any one of the addresses below.

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NOTE:—Write for one of our little vest pocket whetstones; sent free.

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Our Journal.

DURING the last few years many requests were made on us to change our monthly journal, "The Carpenter," from its form and size of heretofore, to that of magazine form and style. Several reasons were given for so doing. One was, its unsightly appearance; another, that it was of unusual dimensions; and still another, that it was inconvenient to carry around without doubling it up and thus spoiling it.

Acting on these and many other suggestions, we recommended to the Thirteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Milwaukee, Wis., in September, 1904, that "The Carpenter" be published in the future in magazine form and style.

This recommendation was adopted by the delegates attending the convention, and was subsequently endorsed by referendum vote of our entire membership. As soon as we knew that this was an established fact, we set about making arrangements to comply with the desire of the convention and the wishes of our members.

As we were under contract for the printing of "The Carpenter" for one year, and as the contract did not expire until the February issue, 1905, we made no attempt to change the journal until the contract had expired. By orders of the General Executive Board, we have now entered into a new contract, under the changed conditions, and, beginning with this issue, our official magazine will appear in its new form, style and design, which we hope will give satisfaction to our members, readers, subscribers, advertisers and friends.

The design on the outside cover is practically a window frame, trimmed complete, within which is the shield of our organization, containing the rule, compass and jackplane, and the motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit." Within this appears a business block in the city of Indianapolis—the large twelve-story building is the State Life Building—on the fifth floor of which are located the general offices of the United Brotherhood. The carpenter whom you see standing with square in hand, ready to lay out the work and build another block, is in front of the design, symbolic of the fact, which is a noticeable one at that, that the carpenter is always to the front, either in times of peace, in times of trouble, or in times of prosperity. While he is ready to work, he is just as ready to lay down his square and go on strike, if he is not treated "square."

This carpenter is dressed in citizen's clothes, and not as many picture him, a mere "frame," with a "square" hat, a pair of overalls and an apron. It is well enough for the carpenter doing repair work, overhauling work, or heavy laborious work to wear overalls.

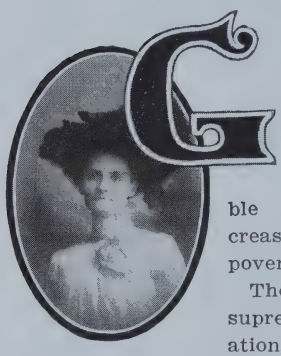
We are not finding fault with overalls. We desire to say, right here, that overalls are just as respectable, to our way of thinking, as broadcloth, but the day is at hand that the carpenter, if he so chooses, can wear and work in citizen's clothes, and we claim that he has as much right to be pictured that way as

any other way. He is an intelligent American citizen, and has as much right to appear in citizen's dress as in overalls.

The words, "The Carpenter," appear in neat, plain letters, over the frame. The gavel on the stool shows that we are for business, order and harmony, while the hammer is indicative of the trade. We are ready to drive the nails and build the town, under favorable conditions. On the other hand, we are just as ready to strike when unfavorable conditions are forced upon us.

Monopoly's Methods.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



GAIN all and give nothing; drive, scrape and glean in the harvest of industry, scarcely leaving the bare husks and stubble for the ever-increasing horde of impoverished toilers.

The Russian serf's supreme cry of desperation, "Give us means of working out our own destiny!" is finding subdued echoes wherever monopoly's despotic greed has left its blight upon humanity.

Monopoly's methods have cursed the world with revolution and bloodshed in times past; what can the world-wide murmurs of industrial unrest portend if not a repetition of revolt? Monopoly's methods are responsible for Russia's extremity.

Monopoly's methods were responsible for the reign of terror in the French revolution. Is it not a reasonable prediction that monopoly's methods, unless materially modified, will inevitably bring the desolation and destruction of revolution to the American people?

Or shall we have legislation instead of strike riots, and reconstruction instead of revolution for America?

Monopoly's methods are keeping their victims too busy eking out a satisfactory profit for capital and a miserable existence for themselves to get wise on subjects of national concern. Ignorance is one of the most effective methods employed by monopoly, because through ignorance the toiler is incompetent to deal with "constitutional amendments" whether they mean his salvation or his destruction.

"Hewers of wood and drawers of water" are a necessary class, seemingly considered by monopoly to exist solely for service.

Though this class is most vitally interested in regulating relations between employer and employed, it has very little actual part in the business of adjustment.

Organization has lifted many despairing hearts up to a realization of their necessity for education. First of everything else, if organization would curb the rapacity of monopoly, give the working people education. Equip the youth of the masses with at least a mental equality of development with their masters.

Monopoly's methods foster ignorance, poverty and degradation that legislation alone can remedy. Through generations of ignorance and toil ambition for education is lost. Organization attempts to awaken ambition and arouse every toiler in this country to a decent desire for education. The wheels of progress are in motion, and greed and oppression in all lands can not stay the movement toward change. The methods of monopoly are retarding the struggles of the masses for improvement of industrial conditions, but that piteous appeal of serfdom, "Give us means of working out our own destiny," is beginning to throb in the breasts of striking millions wherever oppression reaches its limit.

Free schools are grand institutions, but without compulsory education thousands of families, not realizing the necessity of learning, refuse such opportunities with scorn.

Legislation alone can save this class of the population from their own folly, and the same force used to cleanse the slime at the bottom of life's current, may prove the best restriction for monopoly's torrent of evils at the top.

According to Ruskin there is a true

church wherever one hand meets another helpfully and that is the only holy or mother church which ever was or ever will be.

While organization strives in heroic effort to place the involuntary victims of monopoly in a position where cultivation might become possible for them, religion must join forces with education for the uplifting of the poor.

"Above all, a nation can not last as a money-making mob." There are too many tendencies toward the improvement of conditions, too many inspiring and elevating forces striving toward the right for the indulgence of pessimistic prophecies. Still, while so many strikes agitate this country under the pressure of monopoly, it is well to review the reign of monopoly in other countries; it is well to trace the history of oppression in all ages and learn to know that its end is destruction and revolution. Knowing these things may lead the oppressed as well as the oppressor in our land to solve their industrial problems peaceably before the limit is reached.

Hope is better than despair. Though monopoly's methods are fast leaving their mark upon the working people of this country, we are still hopeful that there is time enough ahead, and prudence and wisdom enough in this country to save it from such a crisis as we see Russia facing in the clash between strikes and monopoly.

Our problems are deep and perplexing, but right can straighten out the most intricate tangles, if courage and perseverance are behind the movement.

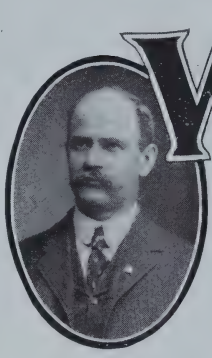
"The Golden Age we sigh for will not come
While hands are idle and while lips are dumb;
We shall not conquer till we boldly smite
The rock of error with the rod of right."

A local union not holding meetings at least once a month forfeits its charter, and is not in benefit in the U. B.

Members should see to it that their per capita to the General Office is paid promptly every month, and thus avoid running into arrears and out of benefit.

A Word to the Workers in the Unions.

(By Wm. D. Huber.)



WITHIN our memory, at no time have trade unions ever been put to such tests as at the present time.

The war that is being waged against trade unions from every influential point, by the combination of manufacturers, and every influence that they are able to bring to their assistance, lawyers, judges, preachers and their press are knocking against it with all their might, but with little or no results; only to make the true and tried union men stand more firmly together, determined that they shall have their just rights as union men.

There is no such thing as putting the unions out of business so long as they are true to the principles of the organization with which they are connected, and true to themselves.

If good judgment and common sense is applied in carrying on the business of the various unions, then there can be no such a thing as failure.

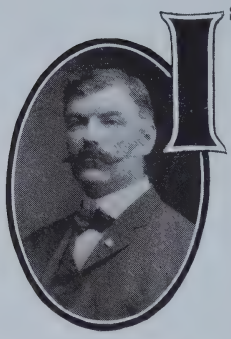
Too many people join trade unions with the expectation of accomplishing great things in a short time, and because results are not just as they expected, they think the organization is worthless, and become dissatisfied because of the few dollars, and because such investment did not bring them fortunes immediately.

Let the war go on, as it is bound to. The labor movement is not a revolutionary one but an evolutionary one. We will emerge from the struggle a great deal stronger than we have ever been. Think and work, and work and think. Stand ready at all times to make sacrifices, if necessary. Attend your meetings; encourage the disheartened ones; show them the worth of your organization; what it has done, and what it intends to do, to make the lives if its members happier, better, more prosperous, and by doing this we lighten the burdens of the many toilers.

The Carpenter

Is Life Worth Living?

(By Frank Duffy.)



IS life worth living? is a question that has been asked on many occasions. It has been repeated so often that it implies a doubt as to whether it is or not. To many it may seem that it would have been better if they had never been born. To the unfortunate, the distressed, the sick, the poor, the unemployed, the hungry, it may appear so. Yet there are many things in life to live for, many things to fight for, many wrongs to right, many injustices to overcome, many improvements to inaugurate, and much good to be done.

"Life is real, life is earnest." So sang the poet of old. Its genesis, growth and decline are of themselves transformations in the panorama of time. The end that we so often speak of is only the undiscerned beginning. We fail to grasp the beauties of life just as we fail to admire and appreciate the beauties of nature. Selfishness has gotten possession of our very souls and in our shallowness and greed we lose sight of the larger, grander and nobler view. It is only when the curtain is drawn aside, when the hand of death is near, that we begin to realize the joy there is in the privilege of living.

This life is a busy life, and being so, it can be made a useful and beneficial one. Every life has its duty to perform—its purpose to fulfill, and its specific object to accomplish. It should be our ambition to perform our duty well. It should be our purpose to elevate the human race to a higher and nobler plane, and it should be our specific object to leave this world better than we found it.

The duty of life is to do good now and at all times—never to let an opportunity slip by unheeded. Countless and innumerable opportunities for doing good present themselves to us every day of our lives, but we let them pass unnoticed. Our hearts are so hardened in the selfish ways of the world that we can not relax for a moment to help a "weak and weary brother" along the rough road of life. There are many pleasures in life, such as a good home, kind friends, loving parents, plenty to eat, drink and wear; a good position, a bright future, a happy hereafter, and so forth. These are worth living for. Even the outcast, the prodigal son or the wayward daughter have something to live for. When their wild oats have been sown and the cup of sorrow, degradation and shame drained to the dregs, they turn and look longingly "through a mist of tears" to their father's home where they spent "the sunny hours of childhood"—to that home wherein abideth charity, patience, forbearance, sympathy, friendship, love and all the other attributes that go to make life happy and worth living. The thought of home fills the halls of memory with happy recollections. In imagination they hear again in all its sweetness the old, old story, always new and never old, the story of love and faith and friendship that they learned at mother's knee, and their hearts rebound and rejoice. Pleasure and happiness is their portion for the time being, and they acknowledge that life at least has some sweetness, some pleasure, some joy, some happiness. The old songs come floating back on the wings of fancy —the notes of "Auld Lang Syne" sound sweeter, far sweeter, than they did in the "long ago." The dormant senses are touched, a responsive cord awakes, the hardened face relaxes, the angular lines disappear, a smile overspreads the countenance, a voice breaks forth in melody to the tune of the old, familiar song of "Home, Sweet Home."

Yes, life is worth living. Live and do good. Live and be happy and make others happy. Live a sober, industrious, upright life. Be above reproach; be a good man, an exemplary citizen and you will have fulfilled your duty faithfully and well.

"Let me tonight look back across the span,
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say:
'Because of some good act to beast or man,
The world is better that I lived today.' "

It is only those who stoop to the lower traits of animal life that say, "life is not worth living."

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Cenеral Office, The Dayton Arcade,
Dayton, Ohio.

To the Basic Building Trades, Greeting:

AS you are aware, this Alliance was organized for the purpose of promoting industrial peace in the Building Industry by eliminating the causes of such sympathetic strikes and cessation of work as arise from the encroachment of one building trade upon the work of another.

Unfortunately, there has never been an attempt exerted heretofore to amicably settle jurisdiction troubles among ourselves, and we have recklessly followed the policy of tieing up the building in order to secure a temporary gain over one union, whose members have seen fit to claim the class of work that may or may not be controlled by another union. In this we have involved not only ourselves, but the contractors and owners as well, who, as you are aware, have complained bitterly and properly, that such disputes should be settled among ourselves without drawing them into it to be abused by one or cursed by the other disputant.

The Structural Building Trades Alliance has concluded that the time has now come to call a halt upon this internecine warfare, for it is not properly within the province of organized labor to assume a position that will militate against the progress of the building business as an industry. To effectively, properly and practically bring about an adjustment of trade disputes, it becomes necessary to enlist the co-operation of all basic trades, for without universal consent, we cannot hope to be either practical or effectual in securing a complete adjustment of trade issues or establish and maintain an enduring peace.

It is not the sense of this Alliance that we can prevent the recurrence of strikes in their entirety, but it is our candid opinion that we can minimize them to the lowest possible extent, and we feel that when a strike is entered upon, as a last resort, after every effort has been exhausted to maintain peace, that it becomes our general duty to act in concert in tieing up the entire building against the offending contractor.

Let it be understood that we do not in any sense advocate this policy as a means of gaining unjust or importunate demands; quite the contrary. Our Alliance requires the general approval of affiliated trades when demands are presented, so as to prevent the presentation of unwarranted and unreasonable demands by one trade that might unjustly or inconsiderately involve affiliated organizations. In a word, we have organized our Alliance to preserve peace, and as a means of reaching it we believe the most effective way is to avoid a fight if we can, but by no means to surrender our just rights, and to exercise all our energies when we are called upon to defend them.

The transformation of the building trade from its old line of construction is another feature that has forced this Alliance to organize. The inventive mind of man is so specializing the work upon the building that the basic mechanic of a few years ago represents the lowest per cent. of labor on the structure. The architect and contractor of today are steadily seeking to lower the cost of building by the employment of cheaper men, and to this end they are effacing the skilled portions of every trade by the substitution of materials, the construction and installation of which can be performed by men of scarcely any training.

In our opinion the natural heirs of building specialties and tributary trades are those men of the primary or basic trades, who are intended to be displaced by the employment of the specialty, but heretofore, by reason of a want of understanding between us, we have not been able to control these specialties, so the members of our various unions are gradually being disqualified and displaced by younger and less skilled mechanics. Acting in concert we can prevent further trade disintegration, if not claim these specialties that of right belong to us, as

we feel we have a right to do, since surely we should be consulted as to the proper and legitimate division of our main trades into subordinate specialties.

There are now six organizations affiliated internationally with this Alliance, namely, Carpenters and Joiners, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Hoisting Engineers, Plumbers and Fitters, Painters and Decorators. Together with these the Bricklayers and Masons, Operative Plasterers, Electrical Workers and Sheet Metal Workers have been declared eligible to membership in this Alliance; first, owing to the structural character of their respective trades; second, because of the favorable consideration our Alliance has received at the hands of an unusually large membership in these latter organizations.

It is not the intention, however, of this Alliance to indiscriminately accept to membership the several trades engaged upon building work, since many of the old-line inside or shop trades simply install or set up one special fixture or utility in the building, and are, therefore, not in any sense strictly building men. It is our candid opinion that the men actually and continually employed in building work, and they alone, should shape the policies and destinies of our Alliance, and the affairs upon the building as they relate to members of organized labor.

In a general way the above may be considered an outline of the objects and aspirations of our Alliance, and through the medium of this communication on behalf of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, we appeal to your Union to join with us in making this movement a tower of strength and a monitor of justice. We feel that your trade is a potential factor upon the building, and as such should be identified with our Alliance. We are conscious that a large membership of your Union is in sympathy with our plan of organization, and we respectfully petition for them as well as for our movement, your honorable body to join with us in our efforts for defense and ambition to secure unity and justice for all.

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER.

The Question: "Unionism! What Is It?" The Answer: "Be a Brother to Your Fellow-Worker."

(By J. O. Carson.)

MANY men, prominent politically, socially and commercially, have been maligned and called socialists, anarchists, free love thinkers, dreamers and what-nots, because of their interest in and friendship for the trade unionist.

Let the "Parryites" and "open shop" advocates just remember, however, that we are still making gains, not only among the toilers, but among the better class of business men, lawyers, professors, and also quite a few judges who are not fawning upon the manufacturers, etc., by rendering injunctions against a number of half-starved fellow creatures who are simply striving by peaceable means to get an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

I am one who believes that since the days of our forebears—since the day when Adam and Eve sinned in the Garden of Eden—that every one of us has a streak of selfishness in our makeup, and I am for self first and the other fellow afterwards. But in getting yours, you must remember that the other fellow is trying to get his, and if all are willing to stretch a point or two, then we come back to the scratch by "being a brother to our fellow worker."

The question of unionism has been discussed by so many able writers that I rather fear to insert my humble opinion, but would rather remember the old adage, "Strive not with thy superiors in argument, but submit thy views to their judgment." However, I am one who does not believe that any freeborn American citizen has a superior, and hence I shall borrow courage from despair and proceed to the issue.

"Being a brother to your fellow worker" does not cost you anything; it does not take any cash directly from your pocket that will not be returned thrice over; it

does not make you any the less a gentleman, or good citizen. In fact it works just the reverse, and lifts you to the highest pinnacle of self-respect; to that degree of self-respect which should be born in every man.

If a man has no respect for himself, it is an assured fact that he will have none for his neighbor. If, on the other hand, a man has the right amount of self-respect, then he will be considerate of the feelings of others, and be careful how he uses that obnoxious word "scab."

Combativeness and stubbornness is born in the majority of us, and especially in the American, and I will venture the assertion, which I believe could be proved if records were available, that many a good trade unionist has been ruined entirely by some one, perhaps unintentionally, applying that vile epithet to him. Remember that kind words cost nothing, and they have often saved a man from that already too well-beaten path of sin and wickedness.

"Be a brother to your fellow worker." "To err is human; to forgive divine;" and if your brother errs, forgive him; rub the old score from the slate, allow him to turn over a new leaf and assist him in every way possible from getting a blot on it again.

The man who never made a mistake in his life, never made a success of life. If your erring brother is willing to acknowledge his mistake, then it is your duty to give him a helping hand, as by acknowledging his mistake, he is simply saying that he is wiser today than he was yesterday; and it is your duty, if you believe in unionism, to lend him a lifting hand.

However, we all realize that to have freedom for the majority, we must have restraint for the minority; if there was no restraint for the individual member, the inevitable result would be insubordination, and that would mean the complete annihilation of the trade union movement.

It is a well-known fact, however, and one that can not be denied, that the true trade unionist subordinates self-interest for the good and welfare of the majority, and as long as the individual member realizes his responsibility and adheres to that most important precept, we will continue to gain, not only in members, but the respect and sympathy of the general public.

The Brotherhood Pin.

This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price, in any quantity, is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by Local Unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

Members should study the aims and principles of organized labor, so as to be prepared to convince the non-union carpenter that it is his duty as well as to his interest to join our Brotherhood.

The man who knows why he is a union man, why organization is both justifiable and necessary, and is able to intelligently state his convictions on the subject, is certain to be a most useful member.

Persons who have studied the labor question are readily realizing the fact that trade unionism is indestructible. Wherever our antagonists have apparently succeeded in hampering its progress or crushing it, its ultimate resurrection is as sure as the dawn of day.

Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 a piece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1905.

In New Form and Style.

The Carpenter's appearance in new form and dress will entail no change in its policy. Its columns, in the future as in the past, will be devoted to the best interests of our craft, the U. B. in particular, and the trade union movement in general. The volume of the journal is also considerably enlarged; the financial statements of receipts and expenses, and secretaries' list, which heretofore have encroached so largely on our space, will be omitted in the new publication. The financial statements will be sent to the local unions in pamphlet form each month, and the secretaries' list every three months. Hence, we shall be in a position to pay more attention and to devote more space to articles and items of interest contributed by our membership, and we ask their co-operation in the effort to make The Carpenter one of the foremost trade union publications appearing in this country.

Defeat of Amendment Increasing Per Capita Implies Extra Assessments.

As shown by the result of the referendum vote, published in our last month's issue, all amendments to our General Constitution have been carried but three. These are:

No. 10. Section 55, providing for an increase in the monthly per capita from 20 to 25 cents.

No. 13. Addition to Sec. 70, providing that a member while contracting or engaged in any occupation other than carpentry shall not be entitled to voice or vote.

No. 42. Proposition: The Carpenter to be sent to each member's home address monthly at 25 cents per year per copy.

Thus, we find that of a total vote of 28,113 cast on Amendment No. 10, 10,652 were in favor and 17,461 against the increase in per capita; the vote in favor lacking 8,090 votes of the two-thirds majority required by our Constitution for the carrying of any constitutional amendment.

The result shows that comparatively but a small portion of our membership has heeded the warning note sounded by our general officers in their reports to the Milwaukee convention. It shows that the 17,461 members who voted against the amendment have paid little or no attention to the financial statements which appeared in our Journal for the last twelve months, showing our monthly expense account to be several thousand dollars in excess of our monthly receipts. Nor do they seem to have taken any notice of the communications from various members, published in The Carpenter, in which

the writers clearly and plainly demonstrated the absolute necessity of higher per capita to meet the constantly increasing drain on the general treasury.

The increase in per capita tax called for by Amendment No. 10, together with that called for by Amendment No. 42, amounted to the paltry sum of 7½ cents per month, or 2 cents per week, and yet both amendments have been defeated by the vote of a portion of our membership who apparently will strain at a few cents in dues more per week when the amount is absolutely necessary to safeguard our organization against the onslaught of organized employers, and more funds are needed to combat the aggression of capital, to provide for the prompt payment of death and disability claims and other unavoidable requirements.

It should at this time be clear in the mind of any intelligent member that under our prevailing system, our dues are not commensurate and not in keeping with the benefits we allow, and that our U. B. is altogether too cheap an organization. Under the circumstances it behooves us to make a combined and strenuous effort to educate our membership on this subject of most vital importance.

In the meantime our work of organization must go on unembarrassed, all legal claims upon our general treasury must be paid as promptly as heretofore. The referendum vote having turned down the proposition to increase our monthly per capita by an amount so insignificant that it will be spent otherwise without a thought, the only course left for the General Office to pursue, is the levying of special assessments, and local unions will do well to prepare for the emergency.

As regards the rejection of Amendment No. 13, we may be brief in our remarks. Judging from the result of the referendum vote on this amendment, the granting of the privilege of voice and vote to contractors or members following other occupations, has worked satisfactorily among most of the local unions, and to them a measure depriving them of this privilege seems unwarranted. Other local unions have found this privilege a detriment to the interests of the wage worker. Time will tell whether it was the convention that erred in offering the amendment or the referendum vote in rejecting it.

For the Protection of Children From the Effects of Premature Labor.

Upon request of L. U. 478, New York City, we publish the subjoined resolution adopted by that L. U. on Jan. 24, 1905:

Whereas, The members of Local Union 478, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are convinced that the interests of society demand the protection of innocent children from the injurious effects of premature labor, and that a guarantee be given to every child making possible the privileges of our public schools; and

Whereas, It is not alone evident but proven conclusively that today in our State many children are not only deprived of the mere elementary education, but forced into the ranks of labor as bread winners far below the age stipulated in the statutes of New York as a minimum when children shall be employed; and

Whereas, The evidence gathered and presented to the public by the New York Child Labor Committee, and his own statements in his attempted defense of his stewardship, Commissioner McMackin not only evaded but failed to enforce the laws relative to child labor and factory inspection, thus betraying the trust committed to him by the people of the State, and subjected thousands of helpless little children to ignorant neglect of parents, for the greed and profit of the unjust employer; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 478, U. B. C. & J. of A., respectfully and earnestly urge the Governor of the State to appoint without delay a successor to Mr. J. McMackin, one who will regard the laws upon our statute books, also the oath of office to enforce the same.

The chronic union knocker and general dissenter is the bull in the china shop.

All matters for publication in The Carpenter, and all advertisements, must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month, in order to appear in the following month's issue.

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T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Please Take Notice.

The following resolution was introduced at the Milwaukee Convention, under date of September 28, 1904, and, after considerable discussion, was adopted without opposition. Local unions and district councils will therefore take notice and be guided accordingly.

"Whereas, In some of our cities, towns and hamlets there has been many disputes about the jurisdiction of district councils, as some local unions persist in holding aloof from the D. C., thereby causing much dissension in the ranks of our organization, and as it seems it can not be settled among themselves; and

"Whereas, There is no provision in our constitution authorizing the G. P. to take definite action in compelling local unions to affiliate with the D. C. and by the absence of this law the strife within our organization will be continued indefinitely; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the General President shall have the power to investigate such complaints and order such locals as he may deem, in his wisdom, for the best interests of the organization at large, to affiliate with the district council under which, in his judgment, they should be; also to set the lines of jurisdiction of said district council.

"GEO. R. MURRAY, Union 196.
"CHAS. J. ELSBACH, Union 196.
"JOHN WOLF, Union 77."

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

♣ ♣ ♣

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber to the General Executive Board for the Quarter Ending December 31st, 1904.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1904.

To the Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Brothers—I herewith submit my report for the last quarter ending December 31, 1904.

The Thirteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood held in Milwaukee, Wis., is now a matter of history. It is a convention that will live long in the minds of those that participated in it, representing as it did hundreds of local unions from all sections of the United States, as well as some few from Canada. It was the best representative body ever assembled in a convention of the U. B. Although it lasted nearly three weeks, the attendance was at the end large, with but few delegates absent from roll-call. At times the discussion and debates waxed

warm, but with little bitterness being shown.

At the close of the convention nearly all expressed themselves as satisfied that it was the most important ever held by the U. B. in its twenty-three years' history as a trades organization. May its actions redound to the best interests of all our members, and bind them closer together in that fraternal spirit that should exist in the trade movement to a higher degree than it does at the present time.

On my return from the convention I stopped at Chicago, at the solicitation of the board of governors of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, which held their meeting there at that time.

Matters of importance to all allied trades were discussed at length. Trade jurisdiction, as claimed by each trade affiliated, was passed on, and I believe will be amicably settled by the trades interested. They decided to hold their next convention in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., the week commencing May 15.

From Chicago I went to headquarters, where I found letters and telegrams urging me to come to New York City at once and try and bring the lockout to an end, if possible. I used my best endeavors to do so, asking for a conference to be held by representative men from both sides to the controversy, to try and bring about a settlement of the matter. The Employers' Association refused such a conference, stating that it was an inopportune time for such a conference to be held. I saw quite a number of individual contractors, all of whom were anxious, so they claimed, to have the matter settled, promising that they would use their influence to bring about a conference; but it was of no avail.

One manufacturer by the name of Schaettler, who employed about forty of our brothers, withdrew from the association, and is still running his plant. Another by the name of Duffy, an outside contractor, also withdrew, but in three days turned "turtle," and went back to the association, discharging our men. The association brought suit against Mr. Schaettler to collect damages on his bond. We employed counsel to act in conjunction with his to defend our part of the proceedings. He assured me that if the case ever came to court, that he would do his best to send some of the bosses up the line, as their actions were a violation of the statutes of New York, and would easily be proven by the laws of the association and letters sent to the employers, all of which he has copies of.

I also visited the Philadelphia District Council and discussed with them matters of importance, which I hope in the near future will be productive of much good to the members in that city. There are many earnest, active workers there, and results should soon follow which will place that city in the front ranks.

At the request of the Baltimore District Council I visited that city and found the boys wide awake and watching every opportunity to advance their interests, and the interests of the organization. Hundreds of men are going to that place seeking work, and when they get there, find it almost impossible to secure a job. There will be small chance of securing work there until spring.

I also stopped at Washington on my way home, and found little doing at that time in said place.

Later on I received word from New York City stating that my presence was needed there again. Owing to the absence of Brothers Duffy and Neale, both being out of the city, I wired for Brother Schardt to go at once and try and settle the matter if possible. He went, but failed to bring about the results desired. Owing somewhat to its being so near the holidays, there was but little doing and no prospects of getting the matter adjusted at that time.

At this writing he is back again in New York City, and from what I can learn, has fair prospects of settling the lockout. If no settlement is reached, this matter should have your most earnest consideration, as these brothers have been locked out over five months, and have shown by their actions they mean to do all in their power to maintain their rights as union men, and not be compelled to join the bosses' independent journeyman's association, which the employers have formed for the purpose of defeating our

men, compelling them to join before they can get work, and sign individual agreements also.

The men working have assessed themselves to support the brothers locked out; the proceeds from this source are large and amounted to $75,641.71 up to and including November 20, 1904.

You can readily see by this that they are willing to do what they can to support their own members. In my opinion the General Executive Board should evolve some plan to increase the amount of tax to headquarters. The numerous demands that are being made, and will be made in the near future on the general fund are so enormous that our funds will be insufficient to meet all the demands made upon it by the men who would be entitled to it under our laws.

An organization such as ours should have in its treasury at least $2,000,000, and be in a position to meet any and all requirements, in order that if we must fight we would have the funds to do it with.

It is time that the members of this U. B. get out of that old rut of always looking for something for nothing. $2.40 is paid into the general fund per member per year; it requires a membership of about eighty-five years to pay the $200.00 they get of the funds on death or diability; then they expect strike and lockout pay out of this also. They want organizers sent to settle disputes and help them to better their conditions; when they get them they never give a thought to any other locality, and where they are to get theirs from, and apparently do not care; as long as they get what they want it is alright, but if they don't, then we hear them say, "They have belonged to the U. B. for years" (mostly one or two) and they think they ought to draw from four to six dollars from the general fund for any length of time they may be locked out, or on strike, when during the two years they have paid in the magnificent sum of $4.80. Something should be done to increase our funds, and place us in a financial position second to no other trade organization.

According to the action of the Milwaukee Convention, I sent a committee, on December 10, to confer with the War Department at Washington, D. C., relative to piece work being done at the Rock Island arsenal. They held a conference and the following is their report, and I trust it will meet with your approval:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1904.

"To William D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with your appointment, we, the undersigned committee, proceeded to the city of Washington, D. C., to act in conjunction with the arsenal employes and their representatives who were to appear before the War Department to protest against the piecework system being further extended or continued.

"It appears that while the machinists employed in the Rock Island arsenal were successful some years ago, through the help of President McKinley, to have the piece work abolished in their trade in the arsenal named, that in other trades, among them that of carpentry, the system has been introduced and extended.

"Your committee left Indianapolis December 10, and, upon arrival here, were joined by Mr. E. J. Baker of Brooklyn, vice-president of and representing the Brotherhood of Leather Workers, and Mr. W. A. Johnson of Davenport, Iowa, representing the employes of the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.

"Upon our arrival in Washington, we found that District Lodge No. 44 of the International Machinists was in session. District Lodge No. 44 is composed of the machinists' unions of the United States, whose membership is engaged or employed by the government in various parts of the country.

"In our consultations and work while in Washington, the various delegates to District No. 44 extended every assistance and appeared with your committee before Brig.-Gen. Crozier, commander of the ordnance department, with headquarters in the army and navy building.

"Arrangements were made for a hearing and your committee appeared before Brig.-Gen. Crozier, who went into the subject of piece work in the government arsenals at great length. The general received the committee, twelve in number,

in a very generous and courteous manner and our audience with him covered quite considerable time.

"General Crozier, while noting all the bad effects that obtain from the piece-work system generally, is of decided opinion that the government employes who have sanitary and properly arranged workshops and who are limited to eight hours' work per day with exemption from toil on Sundays and the holidays of the year, do not bear the ill effects that may come from the piece-work system in other places and under other conditions, and indicated that there would be no change from the present rules in so far as his own official powers were concerned.

"In other cases of similar nature to this, it has occurred that further efforts were made with higher officials after a first failure, such as taking the matter up with the Secretary of War; and, in the event of failure there, with the President of the United States.

"During our audience with General Crozier he maintained that the policy of the War Department was to pay as high a wage rate to the employes thereof in the mechanical departments as obtains in the neighborhood of the government work or government workshops. This statement brought out the assertion by some of the committeemen that there were some locations in this country where this rule did not apply; and, discussing this point at some length, the general said that upon satisfactory proof being submitted he would be only too glad to rectify the same.

"It is claimed that the carpenters employed by the contractors in Rock Island, Ill., and the adjacent cities, pay a higher average wage than is received by the employes of the arsenal who work at carpentry. If this can be established as a fact, then there is a good chance to secure a raise of wages for the mechanics of our trade who are employed by the government in that locality.

"We therefore recommend that after we are assured of the fact that the men working by the day have received their increase in wages to the standard paid in that locality, as specified by General Crozier, that you, as General President, interview or correspond with the different senators, congressmen and others, who, in your judgment, would be able to further the interests of this organization by the abolishing of the said piece-work system.

"On the whole, your committee believes that our mission was productive of some good results and that in time it will be evidenced more fully than at this early date. Respectfully submitted,

"THOS. NEALE,
"D. R. WHITE,
"JAMES F. GRIMES,
"Committee."

Quite a number of localities are making demands for better conditions this spring, which no doubt will receive your careful attention, but owing to the small amount in the general fund, discretion should be used in all cases, in order to protect the interests of all concerned.

Trusting that our relations as general officers will be of the most pleasing character in the two years we are to serve as such, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

General Executive Board.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, January 23, 1905:

All members present.

Matter of awarding contract for printing of Carpenter taken up. Three different printers are designated by the board and the General Secretary ordered to obtain bids from them in accordance with prepared specifications. A clause to be embodied in contract providing that printer of Carpenter shall not be, or become, a member of any organization antagonistic to organized labor during life of contract.

Local Unions 3, Wheeling, W. Va.; 31, Trenton, N. J.; 554, Davenport, Ia.; 1055, Lincoln, Neb.; 471, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 712, Covington, Ky.; 206, Newcastle, Pa.; 166, Rockland, Ill., and 1445, Topeka, Kas., submit the following amendment to General Constitution for approval of Board, requesting same to be submitted to referendum vote. Disapproved by unanimous vote:

1st. Each local union shall have the privilege of placing in nomination one member of the Brotherhood (eligible to the office in question) for each office hitherto filled by convention, and for that purpose, 100 days prior to the next convention, and each subsequent convention, suitable blanks shall be mailed to each local by the national secretary, so lined and ruled as to admit of writing in the names of the candidates for each office to be filled, and of filling in the number of votes

cast for the same as nominees of any union for all offices.

2d. Seventy days prior to each convention all names thus placed in nomination, together with the number of votes cast for each, must be in the hands of the National Secretary, who shall systematically compile and tabulate the votes thus cast, and return a copy of same to each Local not later than forty days before the convening of each subsequent convention, and he shall send on a separate sheet with the above, the names of six members thus nominated by any local or locals (if there be that many named, and, if not, all that are), who received the highest number of votes cast as above provided for, and they shall be considered and declared the regular nominees, and the sheet containing the names of these regular nominees shall be lined and ruled so the vote that shall be cast for each (as hereinafter provided for) can be recorded.

3. Each Local shall prepare and be ready to vote for its choice of the above regular nominees, so as to have its vote in the hands of the National Secretary at least twenty days before the convention. And he shall count and tabulate plainly and submit to the convention (at the time the delegates would otherwise elect officers) the result, and the nominee for each office receiving the highest number of votes shall then and there be declared elected; and the voting for these regular nominees shall be as follows: Each member of any Local shall have the right to vote for his first, second and third choice for each office to be filled, and the count shall be had as follows: Each first choice vote shall count one, each second choice vote one-half and each third choice vote shall equal one-third of a whole or first choice vote. To illustrate: If John Smith should get 1,000 first choice votes, 200 second and 300 third, they would equal, and he would be credited with 1,200 full votes, and thus the entire vote would be cast and counted. But in no case shall a candidate receive an accumulative vote, and each member can only vote once for any one candidate.

4th. All officers thus elected shall be installed and shall assume their respective official duties as soon as otherwise qualified, and if a vacancy occurs six months or more before commencing a general election, it shall be filled by ballot as above provided for, except the regular nominees may be three instead of six, and the time of nominating, balloting and counting be reduced as much as possible. But if the vacancy occurs less than six months before, the General Executive Board shall elect some one otherwise qualified to fill the vacancy until the next general election regularly fills them all.

5th. The National Secretary shall take to each convention all ballot sheets involved so as to be able to settle any dispute that may arise in relation thereto, and he shall have printed in The Carpenter, issued last before the convention (August number) the names of all nominees and the union he belongs to and the total vote of each.

6th. The election of the members of the G. E. B. shall be by districts and the voting shall be governed as above, except the regular nominees shall be three instead of six, as in the case of the general officers.

7th. All parts of the constitution in conflict with this plan of election shall be and are hereby repealed.

Correspondence between Samuel Gompers, president A. F. of L., and General Secretary Frank Duffy relative to jurisdiction disputes. Board decides to receive committee of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers on Friday, January 27. Upon request of the respective organizations the Board decides to receive representatives from Organ and Musical Instrument Workers on January 26, from Brotherhood of Painters on January 31, and from Operative Plasterers on January 30.

L. U. 369, Tonawanda, N. Y., desires board to render decision on jurisdiction over wood work to be nailed to cement block. General Secretary ordered to write for more information and sample of material, if such can be sent.

Requests of L. U. 1095, Cheboygan, Mich., and 803, Metropolis, Ill., for sanction of circular to local unions appealing for financial aid for a member. Denied.

January 24.

The General Secretary calls the attention of Board to the fact that some of the recently adopted amendments to the general constitution conflict with sections of the old constitution, the latter not having been repealed by Milwaukee convention. The General Executive Board not being vested with power to make constitutional changes, decides to submit the subjoined conflicting sections to referendum vote and have membership decide which shall be law:

—New Law—

Sec. 15 (c). The names of all nominees for all general offices be referred to the members of the U. B. for referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members shall be declared elected. Nominations for all General Offices shall be made during the session of the General Convention, and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote, and the term of office of those elected shall commence and expire on the first day of February each two years thereafter. The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system as follows: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots supplied by the U. B.; the member making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

—Old Law—

Sec. 15 (c). The foregoing officers shall be elected by the general convention, and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

Note: The new law conflicts with the old law, inasmuch as it provides that nominations only shall be made by the General Convention, while the old law provides that the election shall be held by the Convention. As the new law has already been carried by the referendum vote,

SHALL THE OLD SECTION BE REPEALED?

No. of votes in favor of repealing old Sec 15 (c) .....

No. of votes against repealing old Sec. 15 (c) .....

—New Law—

Sec. 15 (c). The names of all nominees for of the U. B. for referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members shall be declared elected. Nominations for all general offices shall be made during the sessions of the general convention, and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote, and the term of office of those elected shall commence and expire on the first day of February each two years thereafter. The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system as follows: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots supplied by the U. B.; the member making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

—Old Law—

Sec. 36. The election of all General and Local officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election.

Sec. 37. When there are more than two candidates for the same office, at every unsuccessful balloting the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, the voting to then continue until one has secured an absolute majority over all.

Sec. 38. At all elections of officers, either General or Local, the presiding officer shall appoint two tellers. He shall then announce the names of the candidates in rotation, and a vote shall be taken.

Note: Section 15 (c), amended by recommendation of the Milwaukee Convention, which amendment has been ratified by referendum vote of the members of this U. B., is in direct conflict with Sections 36, 37 and 38 of the General Constitution, of which no mention was made in the amendment carried to Section 15 (c).

The New section provides that Nation Officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot, and the nominee receiving a plurality vote of the members shall be declared elected.

Section 36 of the old law, which has never been repealed, provides that the election of all General and Local Officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all vote cast to constitute an election.

The confliction between Section 15 (c) and Section 36 is plainly apparent. Section 15 (c), as amended, also conflicts with Sections 37 and 38 of our present laws.

SHALL SECTION 36 BE AMENDED TO CONFORM TO NEW SECTION 15 (c) BY STRIKING OUT THE WORDS, *"EITHER* AND," ON FIRST LINE?

No. of votes in favir of mending Sec. 36.....

No. of votes opposed to amending Sec. 36.....

SHALL SECTION 38 BE AMENDED TO CONFORM TO NEW SECTION 15 (c) BY INSERTING THE WORD *"LOCAL"* AFTER THE WORD *"OF"* ON FIRST LINE, AND STRIKING OUT THE WORDS, "GENERAL *GENERAL OR LOCAL,"* ON FIRST AND SECOND LINES?

No. of votes in favor of amending Sec. 38.....

No. of votes opposed to amending Sec. 38.....

—New Law—

Sec. 15 (d). New Section. No member shall be eligible as a general officer, organizer or deputy for the U. B. unless he is, at the time of his election or appointment, in the employ of the U. B. or is working at the trade and depending upon the same for a livelihood, and shall not enter or be in the employ of any other individual or organization during his term of office.

—Old Law—

Sec. 17. Any member shall be eligible as a general officer, provided he is a journeyman carpenter, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been a member in good standing for two years prior to election.

Sec. 21. The G. P. may appoint any member in good standing of the U. B. as an organizer on request of any D. C. or L. U. where D. C.'s do not exist, and wherever he thinks an organizer is necessary.

Note: Under Section 17 of the old Constitution it is provided that any member shall be eligible as a General Officer, provided he is a Journeyman Carpenter working at the tared, or employed by the organization, and has been a member in good standing for two years prior to election.

Section 21 provides that the G. P. may appoint any member in good standing of the U. B. as an organizer.

Section 15 (d) new section, is in direct conflict with Section 17 and 21. As the new section has already been carried,

SHALL SECTION 17 OF OLD LAW BE REPEALED?

No. of votes in favor of repealing Sec. 17.....

No. of votes opposed to repealing Sec. 17.....

SHALL SECTION 21 OF OLD LAW BE REPEALED?

No. of votes in favor of repealing Sec. 21.....

No. of votes opposed to repealing Sec. 21.....

A committee from Central Labor Union of Byesville, O., admitted and addressed the Board relative to damage suit pending against one of their members. Referred to General President with power to act.

Consideration of New York situation occupies remainder of day's session.

January 25.

Application of L. U.'s 1173, Trinidad, and 547, Cripple Creek, Colo., for payment of balance of money voted them by last convention. Denied until itemized account of money already sent those L. U.'s has been forthcoming and General President requested to send a deputy into the district to investigate and report on general situation.

The General Treasurer instructed to apply for bond, General President to be custodian of said bond until April session.

Request of L. U. 1506, Madisonville, Ky., for permission to circulate appeal for financial assistance on account of strike, denied.

Request of Window Glass Snappers' National Protective Association for sanction of appeal to L. U.'s for financial aid, on account of strike, denied.

Communication from Trades and Labor Congress of Canada requesting Board to urge upon L. U.'s in Canada to affiliate with congress. Not complied with.

Request of L. U.'s 888, Salem, Mass.; 910, Gloucester, Mass., and 473, New York City, to be relieved from payment of 50-cent assessment levied January 1, 1903, denied, and time for payment extended until April 26, 1905.

Report of delegates to A. F. of L. convention accepted and recommendations concurred in.

Transfer of money from Merchants' National Bank to American National Bank last November, concurred in.

Reports of General President Huber and First Vice-President Guerin read and adopted.

General Secretary instructed to correspond with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, expert accountants, relative to continuing their contract for examining accounts of General Office.

By decision, the question of leasing the required offices was left to the General Officers with full power to act.

Board decides to postpone printing of Constitution, as revised by Milwaukee Convention and approved by general vote, until return of vote on conflicting amendments.

Upon request of General Secretary, Brother Deyl and Brother Post are deputized to accompany him to Columbus, O., to attend a mass meeting night of January 25.

Application of L. U. 670, Brockton, Ala., for financial assistance, denied.

January 26.

Brothers Schardt and McCarthy absent on missions to New York City and Louisville, Ky., respectively.

Applications of L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., and Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C. for financial aid in lockout; $500 donated in each case.

Applications of L. U.'s 401, Pittston, Pa.; Middleton, Mass, D. C., and 644, Pekin, Ill., for financial assistance, denied.

Request of L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va., for sanction of movement for increase in wages denied, the scale providing for grading of wages, which is in conflict with standing General Executive Board decision of September 17, 1887.

Requests of L. U.'s 370, Lenox, Mass.; 250, Lake Forest, Ill.; 1111, Ironton, O.; 363, Elgin, Ill.; 594, Dover, N. J.; 405, Wellsville, O., and Canton and Campbell county, Ky., D. C., for sanction of movements for advance in wages and financial aid. Sanction granted; question of financial aid to be considered later.

Similar requests of L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kas., and 409, Erie, Pa., not complied with, because of lack of proper organization, as evidenced by vote of L. U.'s; requests to be reconsidered at April session.

Request of L. U. 811, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., for sanction of movement and financial assistance for enforcement of working card and reduction of hours denied because of lack of proper organization.

January 27.

Members all present, except Brother Schardt.

Requests of L. U.'s 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., and 555, Temple, Tex., for sanction of movement for eight hours, denied, because of lack of interest and lack of organization as evidenced by vote of membership on movements.

Requests of L. U.'s 263, Berwick, Pa.; 249, Kingston, Ont.; 197, Sherman, Tex.; 107, Pensacola, Fla.; 18, Hamilton, Ont.; 587, Coatsville, Pa., and 1232, Ft. Smith, Ark., for sanction of trade demands and for financial aid. Demands sanctioned, financial question to be considered later.

Requests of Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. and Philadelphia, Pa., D. C., and L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y., for sanction of movements for advance in wages and financial aid denied because of lack of proper organization.

Demand of L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., for increase in wages disapproved, Board recommending instead a demand for eight hours.

President Chas. Dold of Piano and Organ Workers admitted; question of jurisdiction discussed and Board decides that the U. B. claims no jurisdiction over any one engaged in the manufacture of pianos, organs or musical instruments.

Brothers Deyl, Sullivan and Walquist are deputized to address mass meeting in Terre Haute, Ind.

Brother Schardt, in New York City, informs Board by telegram of conference to be held with employers on January 31.

Requests of L. U. 1063, Stoughton, Mass., for sanction of movement to enforce scale of wages and financial assistance, the scale providing for graded wages, Board disapproves demand and recommends adoption of minimum scale; the same to be submitted to April session.

January 28.

All members, except Brother Schardt, present.

The G. S.-T. of Ship Joiners and Caulkers notifies Board that their representatives were unable to meet them this session; General Secretary instructed to request meeting in April session.

Request of Baltimore, Md., D. C. for sanction of movement for increase in wages and financial assistance. Movement sanctioned; financial assistance to be considered later.

A similar request of L. U. 1695, Baltimore, denied, the L. U. not being affiliated with U. B. one year.

The Board decides that granting of dispensation to L. U.'s to reduce initiation fee comes under the province of General President and the word G. S., in sixth line of standing decision of October 5, 1893, is ordered stricken out and the word G. P. substituted.

On application the sum of $500 is appropriated in support of members locked out in Yazoo City, Miss., and General President requested to send an organizer to locality.

Request of L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal., for permission to increase death benefit from funds of L. U. Denied.

Application of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. for financial assistance in lockout denied, the trouble being settled and aid not needed. The state of California principally being union in all departments of building industry, Board approves action of D. C. regarding handling of unfair material.

January 30.

All members present except Brother Schardt.

Request of L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., for financial aid in organizing district. Denied and matter of organizing referred to General President.

Request of L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., for sanction of movement for eight-hours and raise in wages, denied on the ground that demand is excessive.

Requests of L. U. 1466, Hoopeston, Ill., and 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for sanction of movements for advance in wages and financial aid, denied on account of lack of interest in organization.

Requests of L. U. 792, Muscogee, I. T.; 1024, Cumberland, Md., and 186, Steubenville, O., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid; sanction granted, financial aid, if necessary, to be considered later.

Committee of Operative Plasterers granted the floor and points of jurisdiction discussed. Committee requested to submit their claims in writing.

President Buchanan of Structural Iron Workers also appears before Board on jurisdiction matters; the General President is requested to take up the matter with President Buchanan.

Request of L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., for rating their members as full beneficial who were over fifty years of age at time of affiliation of union with U. B. General Secretary instructed to demand further information and action postponed until April session.

Appeal of L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alb., Can., from decision of General Secretary disapproving J. C. Moulton death claim. The latter having paid but five months' dues at time of death of his wife, decision of General Secretary sustained.

Appeal of W. Schaap of L. U. 1186, Pittsburg, Pa., from decision of General Secretary in disallowing wife death benefit; General Secretary ordered to reopen case.

Board decides to send the following communication to representatives of Operative Plasterers, relative to jurisdiction claims:

"Replying to your request under date of January 30, 1905, would say: The United Brotherhood of C. and J. of A. does not claim any jurisdiction over, or the privilege of putting up any work made of plaster.

"Fraternally yours,

"FRANKLIN PIMPLEY, S. G. E. B.

"FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y."

January 31.

All members except Brother Schardt present.

Appeal of L. U. 562, Everett, Wash., from decision of General Secretary in disapproving C. W. Schrader death claim; General Secretary sustained and L. U. called upon to amend its by-laws in conformity with general constitution.

Appeal of L. U. 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S., disallowing P. G. Burns death claim. The deceased not having been in good standing for three months prior to his death, decision upheld.

Appeal of L. U. 616, San Francisco, Cal., from decision of G. S., disapproving A. Donaldson's wife's death benefit claim; appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., from decision of General Secretary disallowing Henry Bopp's death claim; General Secretary sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 20, Camden, N. J., from action of General Secretary refusing reimbursement of legal expenses in case of the Carr claim vs. L. U. 20; appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1184, Auburn, Ill., from decision of General Secretary refusing payment of death benefit on wife of D. M. Lynard; General Secretary sustained.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, expert accountants, notify the board that they will continue present contract for two years at $120 per quarter; accepted.

Request of L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., for sanction of movement to enforce working card and financial aid, denied because of lack of organization.

Appeal of L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., from decision of General Secretary disallowing disability claim of E. O. Anderson; new evidence being submitted, General Secretary ordered to reopen case.

President Balhorn, G. S. Skemp and three other representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters, appear before the Board. The situation in New York and other matters of interest to both organizations discussed. The committee charging our men in Brooklyn, N. Y., with striking against their members; the matter is laid over until the return of President Schardt from New York.

February 1.

All members present except Brother Schardt.

General Secretary Frank Duffy deposits his bond with Board.

The General President submits the papers pertaining to a damage suit against E. R. Moore of Anniston, Ala., and others. Case referred to General President with full power to act.

Appeal of F. Brenton and others from decision of General President in case of appellants vs. E. St. Louis D. C. relative to fine imposed on appellants for working with men not equipped with working cards. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of R. B. Upton from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill., dismissed and General President sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill., from decision of General President in case of Brother Snyder vs. appellants, relative to fine imposed for not parading on Labor Day, while the brother participated in a parade in St. Louis; appeal dismissed.

A committee of the G. E. B. of Hodcarriers met with Board and the remainder of session was devoted to consideration of disputed points of jurisdiction. The Board submits the following resolutions to the representatives, who approve of them subject to sanction by their G. E. B.:

1. That when uprights or scaffolding are built upon uprights the framing and erecting shall be done by carpenters.
2. That all arches shall be made, erected and placed by carpenters.
3. Carpenters to build all boxing or casing for cement work unless otherwise agreed upon by carpenters.
4. That all carpentering or flooring, or other preparation requiring wood for the purpose of receiving concrete fireproof floors, be done by carpenters.

February 2.

President Samuel Gompers, in a communication calling the attention of the Board to submitting the Strasser award on amalgamation of U. B. and A. S. of C. & J. to a referendum vote, it is decided that this matter be submitted at once.

Appeal of L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., from decision of General President relative to the case of Brother Smith, who joined above L. U. without squaring up with L. U. 172, of which he was an ex-member. Board sustains General President in his decision that L. U. 880 is responsible for amount claimed by L. U. 172 and dismisses appeal.

Appeal of A. Hahn and others from decision of General President in case of appellants vs. St. Louis D. C. relative to fine imposed for disregarding order of business agent to quit work; appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1063, Stoughton, Mass., from decision of General President in case of Jesse E. Smith vs. W. J. McLean. Appeal dismissed and L. U. ordered to remit fine imposed on Brother McLean.

Appeal of Jos. Culver from decision of General President in case of appellant vs. New York D. C.; new evidence being introduced, case is referred back to General President to be reopened.

The same course was taken on the same grounds in an appeal of John Craig from decision of General President in case of appellant vs. Kings County, N. Y., D. C. and in the appeal of L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., from decision of General President in case of Armstrong and others vs. L. U. 461, Highland Park, Ill.

General President submits papers pertaining to expulsion and fine imposed on G. W. Smith, J. Hencheon, W. A. Heirs and D. Mercer by L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal. Board decides that the L. U. must reinstate the members at once, and upon payment of all dues from time of suspension, remit to them all fines.

Further information on situation in Pittston, Pa., reaching the general office, the sum of $200 appropriated for that locality.

Request of L. U. 1094, Mahanoy City, Pa., for sanction of movement for advance in wages and reduction of hours and for financial aid; sanction granted; as regards financial assistance, action deferred.

Request of L. U. 1505, Madisonville, Ky., for sanction of movement to enforce trade rules, denied because of lack of organization.

February 3.

All members, except Brother Schardt, present.

Requests of L. U.'s 31, Trenton, N. J.; 437, Portsmouth, O.; 154 Kewanee, Ill., and 369, Tonawanda, N. Y., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance; sanction granted; action on financial question deferred. Tonawanda movement, as regards millmen, sanctioned conditionally.

Request of L. U. 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., for sanction of movement for reduction of hours and increase in wages, not complied with, because of lack of interest evidenced by vote of L. U.

Demand of L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Iowa, for either return of per capita paid to general office or allowance of late Brother Jacob Hartman's death claim. The Board, finding that L. U. 1069 had accepted from its member 20c per month as full payment of dues for January and February, 1903, and January, February and March, 1904, had violated the constitution, and decides that no claim can be considered unless their members first pay the required amount into the general treasury. Pending compliance with this decision, action on Jacob Hartman's death claim is deferred.

Communication from Pittsburg, Pa., relative to lockout, placed on file.

The matter of printing The Carpenter again taken up and General Secretary instructed to go to Milwaukee, Chicago and Lafayette and secure bids from such firms as he may see fit.

The auditing of books and accounts of General Office occupied remainder of session.

February 4, 6, 7 and 8.

Auditing of books and accounts continued

and occupied entire time of above sessions. Brother Schardt returned from New York on February 6; the Board was again complete in number from that date.

February 9.

New York situation considered at length.

General Secretary submits circular calling for referendum vote on conflicting amendments and sections of constitution; approved.

On application the sum of $400 appropriated in support of members on strike in Palo Alto, Cal.

Requests of Cleveland, O., D. C.; L. U. 330, Roselle, N. Y., and 830, Oil City, Pa., for sanction of trade movements and for financial assistance; sanction granted; financial assistance to be considered later.

Application of L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., for appropriation; laid over awaiting further information.

Application of L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., for reimbursement of money expended during strike last year; denied.

Further information from Erie, Pa., laid over until April session.

Request of Hudson County, N. J., D. C. for sanction of movement for increase in wages and for financial assistance. The board holds that demand is greater than can be supported; decides that D. C. should modify its demand, which will then receive further consideration at April session.

The matter of letting contract for printing of Carpenter again taken up. Bids examined and compared and the General Secretary instructed to enter into contract with Cheltenham Press of Indianapolis, in accordance with specifications submitted and prices offered, on February 2, for one year, beginning with March issue, 1905.

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns after having completed its work at this session, it shall meet again in the city of New York, on February 16.

Important business requiring Brother Schardt's presence in Chicago, he is excused from further attendance at this session.

February 10.

Brother Schardt being absent, Brother Post elected to the chair.

Appeal of S. D. Marmaduke from decision of General Secretary disallowing disability benefit, the appellant being only a semi-beneficial member, is only entitled to benefits specified for semi-beneficial members; General Secretary sustained.

A sample of cement block from Tonawanda, N. Y., being at hand and this material being the bone of contention between L. U. 369 and the bricklayers, Board decides that the work of putting up this material is not carpenter work and U. B. members can not claim any jurisdiction over such work.

February 11.

Communication from Milwaukee, Wis., D. C. relative to action of General President in conducting organizing work in that city. Board decided that all papers in connection with organizing in Milwaukee be and are hereby referred to the General President, who has entire charge of the organizing department of the U. B.

Resolved, That Board will reconvene on April 10, 1905.

The matter of tool insurance for cabinet makers and millmen generally laid over until the April meeting, when it will receive full consideration.

Adjournment.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Sec'y, G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Warnings.

From west of the Rocky mountains
To the East a warning goes—
Seek not work in fair Los Angeles,
Tempt not Washingtonian snows.
Boys, from 'Frisco stay away.
In Portland, Oregon, we're overstocked,
Our men go idle many a day.
From a less extreme of distance
We would also warning send;
Nothing's doing in Nevada
That the natives can not tend.
Soon of Goldfield you'll be reading,
And the wondrous wealth that's there;
Some there is, 'tis true, my brothers,
But the tale's three parts hot air,
Kept agoing by the railroads
For to gather in your fare.
Pastures always seem the greener
In the fields that are afar.
When it looks so to you, brother,
We advise, stay where you are.

WM. CHALMERS,
President of Goldfield Local No. 1761.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Ft. Smith, Ark.	Murray, Ky.
Porum, I. T.	Palmetto, Fla.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Stigler, I. T.
Jackson, Miss.	Reeves, Ill.
Paris, Ark.	Laramie, Wyo.
Wapakoneta, O.	Georgetown, S. C.
Lewistown, Ill.	Trenton, Ill.
Jackson, Tenn.	Total, 15 local unions.

Expulsions.

C. R. Boland has been expelled by L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal., for defrauding them of local funds.

Harley S. Johnson, ex-financial secretary of L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds.

John F. Davis, of L. U. 478, New York City, has been expelled for receiving lockout pay and working at the same time.

Walter Brinks has been expelled by L. U. 1302, Spadra, Ark., for embezzlement of local funds.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

R. E. L. Connolly.

I was in Louisville, Ky., and found the organization in very bad shape. The mass meeting, which was addressed by General President Huber and P. H. McCarthy of the General Executive Board, was a success, and the remarks of the speakers seemed to put new life and energy in them, and they have started out with the determination to again organize that city. Having to leave, by instructions received from General President Huber, for Yazoo City, Miss., where our members were locked out on account of the "open shop," I requested Brother Schultz to take up my work.

I found the Yazoo boys standing pat against the "open shop," and determined that they will not work under those conditions. They have been locked out for about three months, and are as determined now as when the lockout was first inaugurated.

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S. G. Cunningham.

I have been for the past four weeks in Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., in the attempt to get the craft better organized. The success I met with in that city is certainly very encouraging. At every meeting applications were received. Members are paying up their arrearages, and I am looking for a better organization in that city than ever before. We had a number of open meetings, which were addressed by different speakers, who were frequently interrupted by prolonged cheering when making their good points.

In Knoxville the organization has increased at least 25 per cent., and we held some very interesting meetings; one in particular, was addressed by Colonel Holt and myself. Colonel Holt was frequently interrupted by continued cheering and hand clapping. The boys seem wide awake, and able to take care of themselves.

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R. Fuelle.

I have been in Milwaukee for some weeks, and it is certainly a hard proposition I am up against here. I find that the city lacks organization. But with the able assistance of Deputy Organizer Teichert, we have succeeded in dispelling their indifference, and putting a little life in them. I have been able to organize some of the mills that were unorganized, and have increased the membership of the different locals considerably. We have held several open meetings, which were more of a success than I anticipated. We are at present having some trouble with the breweries, but have no doubt but what the matter will be settled or adjusted satisfactorily. Cold weather coming on tied up work some, but taking it all in all, we have had a successful season, and look forward to greater success as soon as spring opens up.

Lost His Mind.

Representative of the A. W. W., known as Dick Braunschweig, called on one of the brewers in Milwaukee, on Feb. 17 last, in order to protect four of his "scabs," and told the brewer, when his attention was called that the carpenters' organization had a membership of 200,000 and he only represented 20,000, said Braunschweig told the brewer that he had 2,000,000 behind him that would fight his case.

One thing is sure, and that is, the 200,000 carpenters are in front of and not behind him. The carpenters' representative told the brewer that if Braunschweig did not tell those cyclone stories, the ship he is sailing in would be at the bottom of the sea years ago.

California.

James A. Gray.

Los Angeles.—Situation here about the same. Have been helping the boys in the mill trouble, and expect a satisfactory adjustment in the near future. We have succeeded in getting the plumbers and bricklayers to affiliate with the central body, and are now getting in position to help ourselves. There are many idle men here, caused mainly by members of the various organizations coming here to spend the winter with us. Expect plenty of work this spring, and an increased interest in unionism.

Sacramento.—Have spent the last two weeks in this city. I believe that the boys have the situation well in hand now. Many of the employers are getting disgusted with the "open shop" policy. They claim they can rely on Brotherhood men, when work is to be done and done right.

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W. M. Macfarlane.

I have been in Philadelphia for the past month, and in conjunction with the organization committee, assisted by Deputy Organizers Carroll and Ryan, we have been doing all it was possible to do to get our organization in better shape. It is uphill work, on account of the extreme cold weather, and many men are out of work. We have held several mass meetings, and results are now being realized. As soon as the spring work commences, no doubt there will be a renewed interest, and the Philadelphia boys will hold their own. We are endeavoring to make a scale for the coming year, but, so far, can only report progress.

Pursuant to instructions from General President Huber, I visited Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 2., and addressed a mass meeting which was held on that date. It was the largest and best ever held there, and the following speakers entertained us: Hon. F. P. Stoy, mayor; Hon. J. C. Mowrey, ex-mayor of Camden; Rev. C. D. Sinkinson, pastor Christ M. P. Church. They were frequently interrupted by hand clapping, etc. Also the Prof. Schellenberg orchestra entertained us, and in addition we had selections from well-known vocal and instrumental soloists of the city.

I returned to Philadelphia in time to address a called meeting which had been arranged for by the organization committee prior to my visit to Atlantic City. There was an unusual amount of interest taken in this meeting. I predict that the Philadelphia boys will make a record for themselves this coming season.

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T. M. Guerin, First Vice-President.

I have been active for the past few weeks in a number of different cities, such as Albany, Troy, Schenectady and Jamestown, N. Y.

The extreme cold weather has to some extent prevented me from accomplishing what I would have liked to accomplish. The boys in the various places visited are greatly encouraged, and think prospects bright for spring work.

Schenectady expects to organize a D. C. that will be a power in that locality. All locals in the nearby neighborhood have signified their intention of becoming affiliated, and are taking a great amount of interest in the movement.

In Albany the boys are greatly interested in labor legislation, and I rendered them such assistance as I could.

At Jamestown the weather was so cold that I could accomplish but little. We held a mass meeting and it was well attended, in spite of the fact that the thermometer registered 1-16 degree below zero. Next spring Jamestown will come to the front, as the interest of the members in the movement has been thoroughly aroused, and the prospects are bright for plenty of work this coming season.

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Arkansas.

W. D. Michler.

Fort Smith.—Held a meeting here, and same was well attended. Am sending under separate cover, an application, properly filled out, for another local union to be located here. The two will form a D. C. Good prospect to organize the railroad carpenters also. Will report on this later.

Paris.—Visited this city, and found work fairly plentiful. The men of our

craft were anxious to organize, and I am enclosing an application blank, properly filled out. Will return here from Fort Smith, and institute the new union.

Fort Smith.—The boys are all working hard for the success of the movement, and if they continue to work in the future as they have during the past two weeks, I believe it is safe to say that Fort Smith will be one of the best organized cities of the South. On the 21st of February, I attended a meeting of the Fort Smith Local, and initiated several new members. From there I went to Stigler, Ind. Ter., and, with a little energetic work, together with the assistance of some of our members who were working there, I was successful in organizing another Local. Charter is being sent for under separate cover. The weather has been pretty severe for this part of the country, but there is plenty of work contracted for, which will be started as soon as conditions are favorable.

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Massachusetts.

W. J. Shields.

Holyoke.—I have had some very successful meetings here, and our members are all striving to increase the membership of their respective locals.

Met Sec. Curley, of the bosses' association, in conjunction with the secretary of the D. C., and had quite a talk with him, as well as other members of the employers' association. Our talk was mainly about the condition of trade and prospects for building this spring.

Springfield.—The boys have practically recovered from their recent strike, and have only about 40 non-unionists in the city. They are hot after them.

Westfield.—This place is well organized; not over 10 non-union carpenters in the city.

Chicopee.—Owing to a blizzard it was impossible to see many outside men. The union is in fair shape, and expect plenty of work this spring.

Easthampton.—Business is quiet in this place. Everyone carrying a working card. Expect quite a good deal of building this spring.

Northampton.—The union is in fair shape, but not the average number of members working, on account of inclement weather.

Greenfield.—Met with committee of central labor union. Bro. Ryan, the chairman of the organization committee, is a hustler, and in a very short time we will be able to report a good, strong local in Greenfield.

Pittsfield.—Business fair for this season of the year. An eight-hour day, with $2.50 minimum. These conditions prescribe to the mills as well as the outside men.

Lenox.—Conditions about the same as in Pittsfield. The boys are out for a slight increase in wages, which I anticipate they will get.

Great Barrington.—Found business good, where the men were working, but like the rest of the cities in this section, they have been handicapped to a great extent by the cold weather and plenty of snow. We had a well-attended meeting at this place.

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George R. Murray.

I have visited several cities in Connecticut during the past month, including Danbury, Greenwich, Hartford, Bridgeport and Waterbury. I find our members very hopeful, and prospects good for plenty of work this spring. Have been successful in organizing a local union to be composed of bridge carpenters and car builders. Have sent for charter under separate cover, and will stay in this vicinity and do what I can to assist the new local in getting the proper start.

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M. C. Hughes.

I have been in Fort Collins for the past week, and do not find conditions so very favorable. The membership of the Local do not take the proper interst in this organization. If they would wake up and learn to make a little effort for themselves, there is nothing to prevent them from having as good conditions as any other western town. However, we have a few good hard workers, who are rendering me all the assistance possible, and, I believe, in a short time, we can report something besides progress. On account of the extremely cold weather and the amount of snow they have had

in this section of the country, we can not expect to accomplish very much at this time, but several of the boys are showing the proper spirit, which will win in the long run.

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P. B. Keefe.

The conditions in this territory (Worcester and vicinity) are good for the coming spring. All the Locals report increased membership, and especially is this true where it has been possible to do any outside work. We have held several mass meetings in various towns throughout the county, and the amount of interest the members display is surprising. One would naturally think that they would rather stay indoors during the severe weather, but the opposite has been my experience. I have audited the books of No. 23, and find them correct and very well kept.

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N. Arcand.

I have been in Sorel, P. Q., this week. Sorel has a population of 6,000 inhabitants. I believe it is difficult to find another city where the salaries are so low, and one having so many carpenters in proportion to its population. There are over 400 working at the rate of 15 cents an hour, and ten hours a day. Before the foundation of Local 761, the highest rates were 12½ cents an hour. Until now the members of our U. B. have been the only organized body struggling for better conditions. The only employers in that city are the Canadian government and the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., two powerful opponents. However, though in unfavorable conditions, the 72 members of that Local have done effective work. They have succeeded in getting three of their members elected as aldermen of the city council. This will have the effect of opening the eyes of those who have delayed joining our organization. At the open meeting, held on February 15, at which I addressed the workers, seven new members were inscribed. A favorable impulse has been given here, and we may hope that our brethren of Sorel will be successful when asking for an increase of wages. In doing so we must not look upon them as being too ambitious, the conditions of life there being the same as in the great centers.

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G. A. Cameron.

In January I went to Beloit, Wis., as per request of G. P. I found a great change from a year ago. At that time the members of the Local were afraid to be seen going to their union, for fear the Citizens' Alliance would boycott them. But the faithful work of the staunch union men has brought the Alliance to their knees, begging for peace. We had a rousing meeting. Every man placed his name on the roll of the local.

From there I went to Michigan City. The local had given up holding meetings in November, and as soon as the employers found out that they had ceased to meet they cut the wages from 35 cents to 25 cents, and declared open shop. The men found it paid best to be union men, and got back into line.

From there I went to Kalamazoo. After two years' fighting with the employers I find the men just as determined as on the first day they went on strike, May 1, 1903. Their Local is growing stronger every meeting, and they are sure of victory this spring. The scab secures 30 cents per hour for nine hours; the union man 35 cents per hour for eight hours. The men are taking a tumble and falling into line.

Next I went to Battle Creek, the home of C. W. Post, Parry's right bower. Find there is a number of true union men there yet, and they are making it so warm for him that he had to get Frederick Job, of Chicago, to come and assist him.

Next I went to Charlotte, Mich. Find the carpenters there up and doing all they can for the union cause. At Owosso, Mich., I find the union carpenters control the situation. We had a fine meeting. Afterwards they served an oyster supper, their wives and families being present, and all enjoyed themselves and spent a pleasant evening.

From there I went to Flint. The carpenters there are not as enthusiastic as they might be. Next I went to Pontiac. It being a very stormy evening, the crowd

was not so large as it would have been. I find the true spirit of unionism, and the men are going to try and better their condition this spring. They are out after the members in earnest.

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J. W. Adams.

I visited Local Union 604, of Murphysboro, Ill. I found there one of the best conducted locals that I have visited in the country. Their condition would be a credit to many a town with five times their population, as they have only a population of 7,000, and have every man who works at the trade in their town in the local, with a wage scale of 35 cents, and an eight-hour day, and their members all working in harmony. They certainly deserve credit for their good work.

I also visited Local 841, of Carbondale. On Friday evening, Feb. 24, we held an open meeting, some non-union carpenters being among the audience. At this meeting we had an old-fashioned experience meeting, nearly all the members present giving their experience before joining the U. B., and also since they became members, as also did some of the non-union men present give their reasons for not being in the union, which in the main was owing to the fact that there was no local where they were working. The result of the meeting was that we will get at least three new members. This Local is in fine condition, and only a few non-union men in their town. The Local has established an eight-hour day, with $2.50 pay. The financial secretary of this Local had the misfortune to have his house burned, as were also the books of the Local, which caused a great deal of trouble to get a new membership list. This can be easily accomplished in the future, when we get the new list the general secretary is now endeavoring to establish, and each member should assist him by going promptly to his financial secretary and giving the information required.

Significant Figures.

Recently there was an undertaking to construct two battleships at the same time. One was to be the product of government work, and the other of a private yard. These ships are the Connecticut and Louisiana. In the present stage of completion, in this respect the ships being equally advanced, one has cost $2,234,937.08, and the other $3,548,-250.66. This saving of nearly a million and a quarter is in favor of government construction.

Owners of the shipbuilding plants have been free with the assurance that they could do work at less cost than it could be done by the government. They have appealed to the people of the country to uphold them in this contention. They have pointed out the industrial advantage in the maintenance of extensive private plants.

The sentiment in favor of a large navy does not rest upon the belief that it would benefit the promoters of any particular industry. There is a friendly feeling toward shipbuilders, but there is not an extreme devotion to their welfare that would sanction the letting of contracts to them at the ruinous disparity made manifest in an actual test. If the government can so far outdo individual bidders, the conclusion can not be avoided that these bidders, through a process known as collusion, and not generally approved, make the bids upon a basis of contemplated profit far greater than would fairly represent a return for their investment. The government has not the slightest reason, after demonstrating that it can do its own work well and cheaply, to let others do this work no better and at a cost much greater.—Washington Times, Jan. 24, 1905.

$50 Reward.

The above reward will be paid to any person for the arrest and return of one Walter Brinks to the sheriff of Johnson county, Ark., and $10 for information leading to his capture, by the undersigned Local Union. Walter Brinks is about 5 ft. 10 in. in height, has blue eyes, is clean shaved and rather Swedish looking, weighs about 165 pounds, and is a carpenter, generally a foreman. He is an embezzler.

CHAS. KINGWOOD, R. S.,
L. U. 1302, Spadra, Ark.

Correspondence

From Stockton, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

California has long been known as the "Golden State," and the attention of the world has been repeatedly called to the richness of the mines, the remarkable fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the vast opportunities for the investment of capital which are presented. As a sanitarium this state has become a sort of mecca for those who are afflicted with physical ills, and it is fast becoming a mecca for those who are afflicted with a lack of wealth—people who, hearing and reading so much in praise of the conditions here, become imbued with a desire to leave the East and make new homes upon the Pacific coast. Within the last few months various "improvement committees," "chambers of commerce," "development committees," and "associations" of one sort and another have been very busy in their efforts to widely advertise California throughout the eastern states. Arrangements have been made with many magazines and other publications for the printing and illustration of articles bearing directly upon the subject. Special rates have been made with the railroads for the express purpose of enabling people whose means are limited to reach this state. In fact, no expense will be too great for those who expect to reap a rich harvest from the pockets of the eastern travelers. It is also a fact that those who expect to reap the greatest harvest are the dealers in real estate—the great "motif" of all this scheming is the sale of land, while those who have no land to sell are anticipating a profit from the "general results." In all this great work of "booming" the state it is needless to say that the laboring class have no part. To them the entire scheme presents no chance for profit in any way, shape, form or manner; on the contrary, labor can see in this movement nothing more than a threatened danger.

California is a good state, and at the present time prosperous, but there is in California now more than enough of labor, both skilled and unskilled, to meet the demand, and the influx of an army of people who must depend upon their labor for subsistence means a depreciation of the price of labor and hard times for all. It is also a fact that one Ready, of the firm of Murray & Ready, employment agents, of San Francisco, has been canvassing the East for non-union men of all crafts, grossly misrepresenting the conditions as they exist on the Pacific coast, and promising immediate employment at good wages to all who will accept their terms and come. Many men who believed this man Ready, have reached California and found that Ready's tale was a lie; that before he would make an effort to provide them with a job it was necessary to pay him a fee; that when such fees had been paid and the applicant failed to secure the job, the fee could not be recovered without a vast amount of trouble; that the reason for persuading them to come to this state was simply to provide an army of hungry men who could be used as strike-breakers. It is a well-known fact that a non-union man is a bad proposition for organized labor to handle, but a non-union man with an empty stomach is infinitely worse, and it is upon this principle the Citizens' Alliance, that most infamous organization which has already brought disgrace upon the entire country, is working. The motto of the Alliance is: "Get your man here—then starve him until he will do anything."

As I have just stated, California is a good state, and, at the present time, prosperous. There is room here for all those people who wish to buy land and establish homes, or who desire to embark in any sort of commercial business, but there is not room here for any more people who must depend upon their manual labor for

the necessaries of life. If the vast amount of exaggerated advertising which is being scattered broadcast throughout the East would bring to California only those who already have sufficient means to enable them to live without the necessity of seeking a job, the craftsmen of this state would not object, because every investment of capital means the employment of labor. To assert that California presents a good field for the laborer or craftsman, and to induce him to come to this state, is doing him a most damnable injustice. The great pity of it all is that so many men who have families and homes in the East will dispose of their homes and go blindly to their fate, and then curse the day that they did so. Not long ago I met a man who told me he had once owned a little home in Illinois. Said he:

"I owned a comfortable little home. It was not mortgaged, and I was making enough at my trade to live in comfort, but we were not getting rich. I have three daughters and two sons. One day we received a copy of a Stockton paper—one of those 'special editions' in which everything is beautifully illustrated—and we read it carefully. We were struck by the great number of manufacturing firms which were described, and it occurred to our minds that in Stockton, California, which was described as 'the Pittsburg of the Pacific coast,' our fortunes could be immensely bettered. My wife and I talked it over and decided to go to California. Our daughters, we said, could obtain employment in the Stockton woolen mills; our sons could obtain work in some of the many shops; I could easily find a good berth, and my wife could act as housekeeper for us all. We sold our home, came to Stockton, spent all our money, and have been living in a hand-to-mouth sort of way ever since. Not one of us has yet found steady employment, and while we are anxious to return to the East, we can not go, because we have not the means."

This man's experience is not an exception. There are hundreds of families who have been misled by the California "boomers." Stockton is not the only city which is lauded to the skies as a "get-rich-quick" proposition.

Therefore I wish to say to all organized craftsmen that unless they wish to buy land and become tillers of the soil, they should either remain where they are, or, leaving their families at home, spend a few weeks in California, looking over the ground, investigating the labor conditions, before deciding to change their locations. And I would like to caution them all not to believe all that is set forth in the highly-colored descriptions which are being published throughout the land by the California capitalistic associations, which, after they have secured their profit, do not care a "tinker's dam" what becomes of those whom they have deceived.

It is a lamentable fact that while the enemies of organized labor are publishing an unlimited amount of stuff to induce the non-union element to come to California, organized labor in this state is not doing anything to counteract the movement. Warnings published in the union papers are good, in so far as they reach the union men, but they do not reach the non-union class, which is more to be feared. Some means should be adopted by organized bodies in every state and locality to place before the general public, the mass of the people, the true condition of affairs in such cases. In this way the non-union element could be reached, and a non-union man is no more eager to jump from bad to worse than a union man. But so long as the enemies of organized labor are allowed to publish their misrepresentations without any attempt at refutation, there will be a constant drifting of non-union craftsmen from state to state and from one community to another, and the old problem, How are they to be handled? will remain unsolved. Again, it has always seemed to me that an immense amount of good could be accomplished if union literature could be circulated among the non-union craftsmen who have "heard the gospel" only from the lips of pickets and from individual members of the unions; arguments which are often extremely crude or are uttered in the heat of passion, or are too brief and fleeting to accomplish any good and lasting effects. It is the constant hammering which does

the most good; the argument that is presented when the excitement of the day has passed; the argument which, quietly presented and allowed to "soak in," gradually brings about an evolution in the mind of the reader and eventually converts him.

A. V. HOFFMAN,
L. U. 266, C. & J. of A.,
Stockton, Cal.

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They Are Not Scabs But Creatures of Industrial Circumstances.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the January issue of our Journal Bro. Wm. F. Smith, of L. U. 29, Baltimore, Md., asks the question: What kind of a scab is a union man who will put up trim that is the product of non-union labor?

Answer: He is not a scab in the true sense of the word, unless he does so when necessity has not directed that he must.

Man is but the creature of his environment and in consequence can not be held accountable for his actions, which are in accord with existing local conditions, by those who are more fortunately situated. Variant conditions are due to diversity of thought, and as long as the earth remains inhabited, without the reconstruction of man, dwarfed, undeveloped, partially matured and matured intellects will come in contact and in combat with each other, and the result, the unionist, the scab, etc.

If the human race was enlightened to the extent desired and advocated as the standard by some, there would be no need of trades unions, and in consequence, no scabs. But the race is not. If the masses were enlightened to the extent of becoming cognizant of the purpose and the benefits to be derived by the trades unions all would become trades unionists and there would be no scabs. But the masses are not. The present train of thought permits of unions and employers' associations, trades unionists and scabs, and the less objectionable the union appears the more accessible will become the masses. In consequence, to consistently expect to establish satisfactory conditions and harmonious relations, those who are now considered scabs because of having committed certain acts derogatory to the ideal of those more fortunate, must be recognized by the trade unions not as scabs, but as what in reality they are, simply creatures of industrial circumstances. Those of the trade union movement are supposedly of a more highly developed mental type than those who are termed "scabs," but crude and abnormal expressions are not indicative of it, and the knowledge that it is purely assumption is acquired with the realization that one's necessities dictate much more authoritatively than sentiment. The epidemic scab of the trade union would to a much greater extent become a matter of tradition, were their enunciation in regard to the same less emphatic and more consistent.

A word in regard to assisting mill men.

The organized carpenters of Detroit have refused heretofore to recognize any difference between inside and outside men respecting wages, which means that the outside man has made numerous sacrifices in order to keep his inside brother workman on an equal footing with him, and in return, before our last difficulty was three weeks old, a large number returned to work. And still, they were much better situated financially than the outside workmen.

Very few cities are to be found where the inside and outside carpenters' wages are the same, but for years that has been the condition here, due mainly to the efforts of the outside men.

F. P. McCORMICK,
L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.

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Pittsburg, Pa., March 1, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the District Councils and the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The employers belonging to the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Vicinity, have locked out the carpenters in their employ, in order to force them to agree to the open shop and other obnoxious regulations, which, if agreed to, would disrupt our organization. Employers are advertising for carpenters to come to Pittsburg and vicinity, to take the

place of the locked-out carpenters. In order to protect our members and organization, we would kindly request you to notify all members in your locality to stay away from the following named places: Pittsburg, Allegheny, Wilkinsburg, Braddock, Homestead, McKeesport, Wilmerding, Jeannette, Clairton, Du Quesne Verona, New Kensington, Tarentum, Sharpsburgh, McKeesrocks, Carnegie, Sewickley and Ambridge. As hundreds of our members are now in idleness, we sincerely hope you will use every possible endeavor to keep members from coming to any of the above named places, or surrounding towns represented in our District Council.

Fraternally yours,

A. M. SWARTZ, Chairman,

H. C. WHITFIELD, Secretary,

Lockout Committee.

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A Voice From the Locked-Out District of Greater New York.

Editor The Carpenter:

What is to be the outcome of these continued building trades troubles? We no sooner have one difficulty bridged over when another springs up, and I must confess things here are in a deplorable condition. Our trouble with the Amalgamated Carpenters hurt us very much here, but now that is happily settled, I find their staying qualities are second to none. They are as good a bunch of men as you will find the world over; and the question to me and others is, what poor judgment we displayed in going up against such a fine body of men. I wish we could say the same of the Greater New York Union, a conglomeration of disreputables, organized and solely held together by the bosses' association, to starve us into submission. Well, I guess not. We are in this fight to win. It is now over six months old, and the men, I am proud to say, are as determined as ever to stick and fight it out, for the principles of unionism, as only free men know how to do. There is a large quantity of work to let loose here in the spring, or when our troubles are settled, or the bosses' association busts, which is not at all unlikely, as several of their members have departed from their councils and declare that union men were good enough for them to employ; in fact, they have demanded them, not even giving their bonds to the association a second's consideration, so eager are they to get them. But, Bro. Editor, what about those renegades who have deserted us, but for whom the fight would have been won long ago—those traitors?

In conclusion, I will say that I'm for a closer union, an obligation that is binding, one that will hold; in fact, a reorganization, a closing up of the ranks; for the time has come here, that if we want to preserve our trades union, we must first have a school where the principles of trades unionism are taught and molded into men, and the interests of the organization to be an after consideration.

H. S. REED.

Local 476, U. B.

New York, Feb. 14, 1905.

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A Chronic Periodicity.

Editor The Carpenter:

Knowing that at this time of the year you will not be very busy, and that you are no doubt waiting, with your feet on the desk, wishing and longing for some one to send you something that would break the monotony, and being of a disposition to do all that I can to furnish employment for the poor and industrious, I determined to lay a matter before you which you may consider in your leisure hours, and in case you can arrive at a conclusion that will be of benefit to us, you can forward the results of your deliberations by fast freight, as if we were to get anything that would help us real suddenly, it might prove too much for our nerves, in our present hysterical state.

The case is this as near as I can state it:

We have a member here, and have had for several years. I will not give you his name at this time, as I do not want to overload you at the start. For the first few years he was an ordinary wood butcher and did not attract attention.

But within the last three years he has contracted the disagreeable habit of being sick in the winter time. Just what he does in the summer, I do not know, but suppose that he either works or keeps a cow. But it is a cinch that he is sick

in winter. At one time, in order to demonstrate to us that he was sick, he had a habit of coming around the office with a fly blister on his belly, which he would exhibit as proof, as long as he could get anyone to look at it. Whether the sore was real or acquired, we were never able to find out; at any rate, we finally objected to the exhibition, and he does not appear to wear the blister any more. We would naturally suppose that if a man was sick he would say so, and if not, he would not try to be; but owing to the fact that the local maintains a weekly sick benefit of $5, there may be a method in the madness. At any rate, $50 is the limit of the benefit for each year, and our strenuous brother never fails to draw down the limit.

Now this is a hard knot for us. He never neglects to pay his dues; is perennially in good standing; he is undoubtedly a member of the Brotherhood, and he does not show the slightest disposition to drop out of the union or keep in good health in winter.

Every week of the world, while the benefit lasts, he sends in the doctor's certificate, and carries away the regulation $5.

We do not wish that he would die, but we do wish he would get well, or that we could devise some means whereby we could save at least a part of the $50.

Now, do not hurry too much on this, as we have endured it for three years, and can stand it till you get around to it.

While the union has some sickness at this time, this is by far the worst case we have. Do you think we could get it off our hands by changing the number of the union?

Our secretary is all right at this writing. He fell down a bank a few days ago, and broke his wooden leg, but a blacksmith made that all right, and he will be in good condition for the spring work, if he can work off a hard spell of the grip, which he has contracted by overwork in getting out this quarter's cards and transferring to the new ledger.

(To be continued.)

Fraternally yours,
J. T. OLDHAM,
Bus. Agent, Seattle Wash.

The Carpenter of Galilee.

"Is not this the carpenter, son of Mary?"—
Mark vi, 3.
No dreamer He, who spoke of toil,
Whose simple message to us all
Breathed with the savor of the soil
And thrilled with its compelling call.
No dreamer, for He knew the worth
That in the finished task must be—
This greatest workman of the earth,
The Carpenter of Galilee.

He knew the striving and the stress
Of labor; He could understand
The soul-depressing weariness
That often comes to heart and hand;
He knew how weary night and day
Brought heavy longings for relief—
He, too, had walked on Sorrow's way
And He was well acquaint with Grief.
But He knew also of the strength
That grows with striving—did this One—
The confidence that comes at length
In viewing all that is well done.
The endlessness of Labor's quest
Was His; and He said: "Come to Me
All ye that labor, and find rest"—
This Carpenter of Galilee.

Ah, learning that is not of schools,
And knowledge that is gathered in
From comradeship of bench and tools!
He knew what battles were to win
In daily toilings; and He knew
The satisfaction and the pride
Of doing best what one may do—
And that is labor glorified.

Perchance he looked from out the door
With prescient eyes, and saw the lands
Where all our toil should cease—and more,
He saw the House Not Made with Hands—
The end of all His laborings.
The dwelling that He said should be;
This Man of Great and Common Things,
The Carpenter of Galilee.

—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

A Winter Rhyme.

Have you any pent-up sunshine
Put by for a rainy day?
Any little scraps of brightness
In the memory laid away?
Bring them out when chill and dreary,
Heavy clouds are hanging low,
Serve them hot, the sunbeams merry,
Let the sparks of brightness glow.

Winter time is cold and gloomy,
Rainy days right often come—
Have you any bits of sunshine
Just preserved to use at home?
Turn it loose and let it scatter,
Do not keep it laid away,
For we need it all to brighten
Up the dreary, rainy day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.

News Notes from Local Unions

Local Union 587, Coatsville, Pa.—We are asking for an increase in wages of a few cents per hour. Our present scale is 27 7-9 cents. We are now demanding 30 cents per hour.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—The L. & I. J. White Tool Co., of this city, have been placed on the unfair list by the Buffalo District Council of Carpenters, and members are requested not to purchase any of the products of the above firm.

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Fort Myers, Fla.—In view of Local Union 1529 making a stand for the nine-hour day on March 1, and the determination of the contractors to hold the ten-hour system by importing help, we would call on all carpenters to keep shy of this locality. Business is greatly depressed and there is not near work enough for us here.

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New Orleans, La.—Trade in this city is very dull, and as yet, not having reached any settlement with the bosses, a large percentage of our men are either unemployed through lack of work or out on strike. Union men are again reminded of the unsettled conditions existing here, and are earnestly advised to remain away for the present.

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Aberdeen, Wash.—Local Union 883 is alive and ready for business. Trade has been good for the past year, and indications point to a fair season's work next spring. At present trade is exceedingly dull; most of the brothers are idle, and will be so until spring trade opens up. This locality is well organized in all crafts; it is a poor place for non-union men to come to at any time. Our R. S. recently visited Local Union 775, Gray Harbor, and found that local union in flourishing condition; but, as regards work, the same conditions prevail there as in Aberdeen. Migrating brothers are advised to remain away from both places until further notice.

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Tulsa, I. T.—We would request all carpenters to stay away from Tulsa, and to pay no attention to advertisements in the papers stating that carpenters are wanted here. We are more than fully supplied. Our new scale of 33⅓ cents per hour, for nine hours, will take effect on April 1, and not knowing how it will be received, we would warn carpenters to remain away until the trouble is bridged over.

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Altoona, Pa.—We would request all carpenters to steer clear of this city at this time. There may be some work, but we have an abundance of men to do it, and numbers of brothers walking the streets. Aside from this, the bosses are fighting our terms, and are trying to run open shop. Migrating brothers will please heed this notice. Any improvement in trade conditions will be duly reported in our journal.

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Charlotte, N. C.—The situation here is not what we would like it to be. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there is little doing, and as a consequence our members are lacking in interest in the union and are dilatory in the payment of their dues. Prospects for work are good this year, but at present we have more than enough brothers in the two local unions to do all the work without outside assistance, and we would request traveling brothers to stay away.

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Vancouver, B. C.—The dullness of trade existing in this entire province is causing considerable idleness and even distress among the members of L. U. 617. We have admitted a number of brothers on

clearance cards lately, who came here on the strength of reports circulated east and south of us, by our enemies, setting forth that labor is scarce in this vicinity. Not only are these reports without the slightest foundation, but we are also overflooded by Mongolian labor, which, for reasons well known to any union man, is given preference by employers, especially by the members of the Employers' Association here, who are a most detestable gang of men. While the present state of trade is a deplorable one, prospects for the coming season are not in the least promising, and we would advise all craftsmen to give Vancouver a wide berth at this time. Those contemplating coming here in the future would do well to first communicate with the secretary of L. U. 617, and ascertain condition of trade.

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Bridgeton, N. J.—We would warn all carpenters to remain away from this city for the present, as the lockout declared by the Contractors' Association last April, in an attempt to inaugurate the open shop, is still in progress. Our members are holding together remarkably well, and reports are reaching us indicative of a revival of trade next spring. We have strong hopes of winning out if traveling carpenters will assist us by staying away.

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Yazoo City, Miss.—The fire that swept this city last summer caused a large number of carpenters to come here in search of employment, and only by hard work were we able to control the situation and hold the city straight. At this time the burnt-down district has been entirely rebuilt and prospects for the coming season are decidedly unfavorable. About 150 of our transient members were obliged to leave here owing to lack of work. In addition to this, contractors have taken advantage of the dull times, and are now trying to force the open shop on us, for which we can not and will not stand, and propose to fight the scheme to a finish. Our men are firm and determined to win, but we must ask all union carpenters to stay away from here until this fight is ended. We will positively accept no clearance card during this difficulty (See Sec. 122, Gen. Con.)

As this journal goes to press we are advised by our Yazoo brothers that one of the most prominent contractors has capitulated and agrees to employ none but union men.—Ed.

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Waterbury, Conn.—Quite a number of our men are still out on strike against the introduction of the open-shop policy, and we urgently request traveling brothers to remain away from this city at this time. The financial assistance rendered us by the General Office and the breaking away recently from the Manufacturers' Association of one of our contractors, had a tendency to greatly encourage our members to fight out the battle to the bitter end. We are looking for a final victory in the spring.

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Bicknell, Ind.—The contracting firm of Mason & Grigsby, of this place, have been placed on the unfair list of Local Union 1712. They have been members of the union, but because they could not run things to suit themselves, they have refused to pay their dues and have done all they could against us. Being affiliated with the Central Labor Union, other trades sympathize and co-operate with us. As a result, the unfair firm can get neither plasterers nor painters to work for them. One brick mason has already withdrawn his contract from the firm.

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Nashville, Tenn.—We recently held another open meeting, and again had a large crowd in attendance with several good speakers to address them. Since our meeting held on Dec. 14, we have gained 90 new members, and our boys are jubilant over the success. We have now rented a hall for our own exclusive use, and hope to have the town thoroughly organized by June. In the meantime we would ask all carpenters to keep away from this locality, as we are in fear of trouble arising this spring. Having now about all of the best mechanics on our roll, and believing that we control the town fairly well, we do not look for any strike, but we want to be prepared for any emergency.

Trade Notes

Intended Trade Movements.

District Council, Baltimore, Md.—Our trade demand this spring will be for $3.50 a day of eight hours, being an advance of 50 cents a day, to go into effect on May 1.

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Local Union 186, Steubenville, O.—Our schedule now in force calls for eight hours at $3 per day straight, or 48 hours per week. We are now asking for $3.25 per day, and one hour off on Saturday at same or full pay.

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Local Union 154, Kewanee, Ill.—A full attended meeting of our Local Union unanimously decided that our move this spring should be for a change of our schedule from $2.50 to $2.80 for eight hours; to take effect on April 1 next.

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Local Union 469, Cheyenne, Wyo.—This Local Union has appointed a committee to present to the contractors a new series of agreements for 1905, which, however, calls but for a change in the wage schedule, viz., from 45 to 50 cents per hour and eight hours' work. Our present agreement expires on May 1.

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Local Union, 225, Knoxville, Tenn.—We have entered into negotiations with our employers, with a view of obtaining their signatures to our new schedule, providing for a minimum rate of wages of 27½ cents per hour for nine hours' work, and the adoption of the working card system, to take effect May 1, 1905.

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Local Union 370, Lenox, Mass.—This city is the summer home of many New York and Boston capitalists, who, almost as a rule, let their largest jobs to builders from above-named cities, who bring a good share of their own help with them, and pay them the rate of wages prevailing in the city they come from. To a local man, however, these same builders only pay the scale the Local Union calls for, which, at the present time, is $2.50 a day of eight hours. We are now making preparations to carry out a resolution, passed at the end of November, to the effect that from the 1st of May on, our wages shall be $3 per day, or 37½ cents per hour. While we do not anticipate any serious trouble as a result of our demand, traveling brothers may greatly assist us by staying away from Lenox until we have reached a settlement with the bosses.

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Local Union 263, Berwick, Pa.—Finding our present rate of wages of $2.25 per day entirely inadequate, in view of the high prices of all means of subsistence, we have unanimously decided to demand an advance of 3 cents per hour, on and after April 1. All of our contractors but two, have, so far, agreed to our new terms.

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Local Union 594, Dover, N. J.—Thinking that we are justly entitled to a raise in our wages, we have voted to make a demand for an increase of 25 cents per day, to take effect on the 1st of May. Our wages at present are $2.50 per day of nine hours. The members of the union are all employed, prospects are good for plenty of work in the spring, and it is the prevailing idea that we will have little or no trouble in obtaining the increase.

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Local Union 369, Tonawanda, N. Y.—We demand an increase in our wages from 30 cents to 35 cents an hour, so as to bring us nearly on an equality, in this respect, with our brethen in Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Lockport. We do not anticipate any great difficulty in obtaining what we demand, but can not feel certain until we have met a committee of employers.

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Local Union 1094, Mahanoy City, Pa.—By unanimous vote we have decided to make a demand upon our contractors for a nine-hour workday, at $2.75 a day, and the employment of union men in preference to non-union men. Also, that overtime be paid at the rate of time and a half, and double time for work on Sunday; to take force on April 1 next. Our present rate of wages is $2.65 for ten hours. The contractors have been notified of our action, but, so far, only one

of them has replied favorably; the rest appear to be waiting for each one to make a break. We have but few carpenters who are not members of our union. These we hope to bring in by spring.

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Local Union 1111, Ironton, O.—This Local Union has never made any demand for better conditions, and in demanding, at this time, an increase of 2½ cents per hour in our wage scale, we propose to proceed in such a way that the contractors must concede that we are entitled to the advance we ask for. Prospects for a busy season are bright.

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Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Md.—The changes of importance in our new working rules recently adopted, are, that eight hours shall be the working time on Saturday, and that $2.50 per day shall be the minimum rate. Our present wage scale ranges from $2 to $2.75 per day. The contractors have been presented with an agreement embodying these changes.

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Local Union 250, Lake Forest, Ill.—Deeming the time opportune for the move we shall demand that on and after April 1 our minimum rate of wages be 50 cents an hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour. All our employers employ union men; in fact, there is not a carpenter in town not in the union, and we are confident of success.

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Local Union 1232, Fort Smith, Ark.—The majority of our contractors, who have been fighting us so hard and long, are about ready to make peace with the Union, and we anticipate but little difficulty in having this year's trade demands acceded to. We demand that eight hours constitute a day's work, and that $2.70 per day be the minimum rate.

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Douglas, Ariz.—Local Union 1631 can boast of comprising within its fold all competent carpenters in town, and is in a fair condition. The state of trade, however, is very unsatisfactory, many of our members are idle, hence we would advise all traveling carpenters to wend their way elsewhere in search of employment, until trade conditions have improved.

Kenton and Campbell Cos., Ky., D. C.—As early as Jan. 1, we have mailed an agreement to our contractors for their signatures, wherein we demand an increase of 2½ cents, or 40 cents per hour, on and after May 1, 1905. Between now and that date our business agent will call on the contractors, to either receive their signatures or their refusal to agree to our demand. Judging from incidental reports received our employers are favorably inclined towards our proposition.

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Local Union 1072, Muscogee, I. T.—Realizing the necessity of establishing a minimum rate of wages, the wages heretofore paid ranging all the way up from 22½ cents to 40 cents per hour, we are endeavoring to obtain the signatures of our employers to an agreement stipulating the minimum rate at 35 cents an hour for eight hours' work. Our demand being very moderate, we do not anticipate encountering any great difficulty in inducing the contractors to agree to it, and hope that we will be successful.

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Local Union 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—After our present schedule has been in force two years and never any change attempted, we have now come to the conclusion that we are entitled to an advance in wages. At the present time we receive 25 cents per hour for nine hours a day's work, the eight hours on Saturday being paid for at the rate of nine hours. Our new schedule calls for $2.50 a day, Saturday included. Having never had any trouble with the contractors of this city, when a demand was made upon them, we do not anticipate any trouble this time.

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Local Union 437, Portsmouth, O.—The time for obtaining eight hours, in our judgment, having arrived, we have made a demand on our contractors to that effect, to take effect April 1. We demand the present rate of wages, $2.50 per day. The past season has been a good one, and the coming one promising to be still better, there is a good chance of success. We have only about ten non-union men in town. Our members are sticking well; those who became delinquent by a long siege of bad weather are now paying up.

Local Union 632, Providence, R. I.—We expect very soon to meet the Master Builders and the Master Carpenters in committee in an endeavor to adjust the hours and wages for the year 1905. Our intended demands for the coming spring embody a change in the rate of wages now paid, to include payment for the Saturday half-holiday.

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Local Union 363, Elgin, Ill.—In determining what should be our wage scale for 1905, our union voted for 35 cents an hour, an increase of 2 cents per hour, which we will demand on and after April 1 next. We look for a little trouble with our contractors, but there being but a dozen carpenters in town not members of the union, and the city being thoroughly organized, we do not think their opposition will last long.

Successful Trade Movement.

Wellsville, O.—It is with pleasure we have to report that our movement for eight hours and an advance in pay, has been entirely successful. All union contractors have signed the scale, therefore, after April 1, Wellsville may be classed with the eight-hour cities, with a minimum wage of $3 per day.

Stolen.—A Kit of Carpenter Tools.

Bro. J. C. Bunn, of L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., had all his tools stolen by burglars. The tools are marked, "J. C. Bunn, Damly." Any brother who can give any information leading to their recovery will kindly notify Local Union 486 or

J. C. BUNN,
39 W. 44th st., Bayonne, N. J.

Who Can Locate Seth Ford?

The undersigned is very anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of Seth Ford, last heard of in Lynn, Mass. He is about 56 years of age, tall and slender. Any Local Union or brother who can locate him, will kindly communicate with

JOHN B. MICHLE, R. S., L. U. 444,
Pittsfield, Mass.

A Parry Ad. Answered.

A well-known stenographer sent the following reply to this advertisement:

WANTED—A young man for office. Must be an experienced stenographer and typewriter and able to correspond in English and German. Salary to start $3.00 per week. Address H. O. G. 711, The Ledger.

Bird Center, Oct. 18, 1904.

H. O. G. 711, The Ledger.

Dear Sir—I beg to offer myself as an applicant for the position advertised this morning. I am a young man, 37 years of age, have had 23 years' business experience, being connected with the U. S. Embassy at Madagascar, and feel confident if you will give me a trial I can prove my worth to you. I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient stenographer and typewriter, excellent telegrapher and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which may make me desirable. I am an experienced snow shoveler, a first class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dogs' ears, and have a medal for reciting "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight"; am a skillful chiropodist and a practical farmer; can cook, take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters and repair umbrellas, and am also the Champion Plug Tobacco Chewer of Pennsylvania, my spitting record being 38 feet.

Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful but would be ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your office that delightful charm that a Satsuma vase or a stuffed billy goat would. My whiskers being quite extensive and luxuriant, my face could be used for a penwiper and feather duster.

I can furnish high recommendations from Chauncey Depew, Jacob J. Coxey, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Captain Clark, the Prime Minister of Dahomey and the Ahkoon of Swat.

Can call any night after 00 o'clock, or can be seen Sunday morning in the loft of the church, Broad and Dock sts., where I am employed as First Assistant Organ Blower and understudy to the janitor. Respectfully yours,

SOCRATES McGEE.

OUR LABEL.

Our Union Label.

The subjoined is a fac-simile of the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Canada. It is duly registered in the following States:

Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma Territory, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office on the following terms:

Large size, 4x⅞ in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2⅞x¾ in., per thousand, $7.

It further consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It may also consist of a rubber stamp or a steel die, if so desired by any locality, subject to approval of the General Office.

How to Attach the Transfer Label.

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case, cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Any shop or mil', to be entitled to our Union Label must operate on the eight-hour basis, pay a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and employ members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from any district council or local union.

Employers are not permitted to handle labels or have them in charge, only members of the U. B. are permitted to attach same. All labels attached to finished products by members of the U. B. must be attached in such a manner that they can not be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

It is the duty of all district councils and local unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing our union label, and whenever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material and from handling same.

Craft Problems

For the Craft Generally.

(By Fred T. Hodgson.)

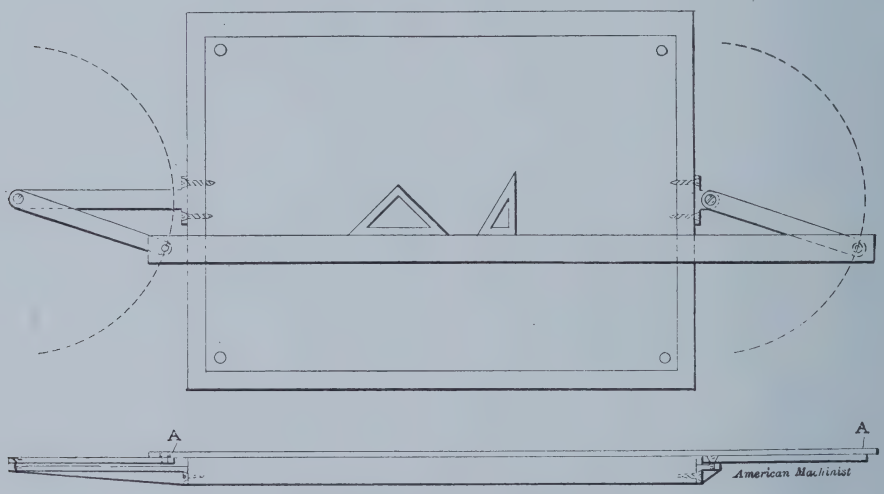
I HAVE gathered from a number of sources the following "kinks" and

Fig. 1.

novelties which I think will be appreciated by the readers of The Carpenter, even though only a few have occasion to make use of them.

The first is a new countersink, Fig. 1. It is made of the best tool steel. Two countersinks are supplied, one for wood and the other for metals. The cutters are easily movable and may be quickly substituted, one for the other, as the work demands. The shank is made to fit any ordinary bit brace, and the range of the countersinking tool is from the smallest size screw to one with three-quarter-inch head. The adjustment is simple and sure, so that when the gauge has been determined and set, the screw holes will be made exactly the same size. The tools are put up singly in wooden boxes, with a separate compartment for the additional cutter. The manufacturers state that the countersink has been thoroughly tried and tested in wood and metals of all kinds.

Fig. 2 shows a parallel-moving straight-edge, which consists of an ordinary drawing board with brackets on each end. The blade is connected with these brackets by links, which cause the ends of the blade to follow in the path indicated by the dotted lines and to remain parallel. This was sent for illustration to the American Machinist by Mr. C. W. Putnam, and will prove a valuable addition to a drawing board.



A PARALLEL MOTION STRAIGHT-EDGE.

Fig. 2.

At Fig. 3 I show a novel bicycle holder, which is taken from an old country source. It is made from one 1x2-inch stuff throughout, fixed entirely with screws. The diagonal part of the frame of cycle rests on the part A, the crank bar resting in the fork B; the swinging parts, C and D, grip the front and back wheels respectively, the blocks being the proper thickness to allow them to do so. The struts, E, keep the stand upright, and the stretches, F, keeps all firm and tight

together. The stand can be made from deal and varnished, but it will be more lasting if made from hard wood, say ash or beech. If it is likely to have much rough usage the screws for fixing together should be discarded in favor of small bolts and nuts, not omitting the washers between the latter and the wood. Suitable lengths for A and B will be 3 feet 3

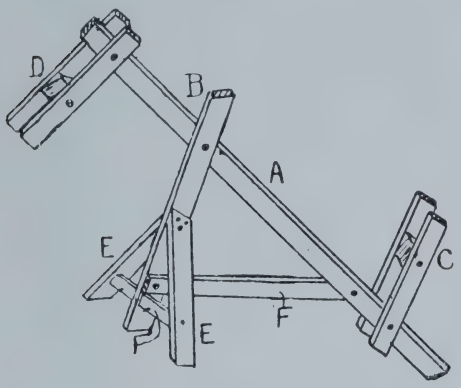


Fig. 3.

inches and 2 feet 2 inches, respectively. The other parts will find their own length as you proceed in building the stand.

An improved gauge for a circular saw is shown at Figs. 4 and 5. The object of this device being to prevent the uprising teeth at the back of the saw catching the wood as it passes forward, which is the

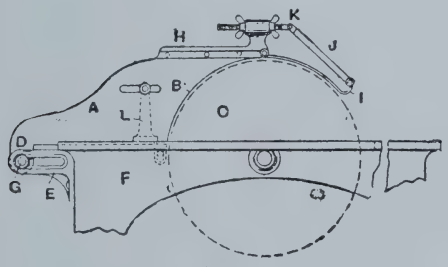


Fig. 4.

cause of many accidents, and to offer no obstruction to the passage of the sawn wood on either side of the saw as well as to protect the saw generally. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the guard as fixed, and Fig. 5 a plan of the same. A thin plate, A, is made, preferably of steel, and having its edge, B, next the saw, of a segmental form to correspond with the periphery of the circular saw, C. The tall end of the plate is turned down at D, and is pivotally secured to a bracket, E, in which it may be moved horizontally; or, alternatively, a slot may be made in the plate instead of the bracket. The lower edge of the plate is made to enter a groove cut in the bench, F, in line with the space for the saw, in order to regulate the distance between the edge, B, and the periphery of the saw, and it is secured in position by the bolt, G. Alternatively in some cases when there

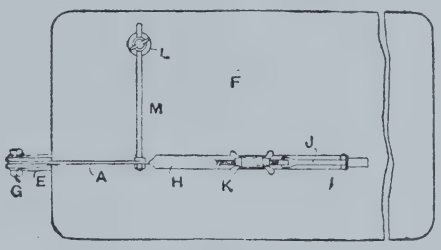


Fig. 5.

is no groove in the bench a depending lug is made at the bottom of the curved edge, B, which passes through the saw space and can be secured to the under side of the bench by a cross-pin, as indicated. The guard plate preferably extends to the top of the saw where it is provided with a fitting, H, and a pivoted adjustable guard piece, I, which can be raised and lowered by means of the arm, J, and screw, K. On the bench is fixed a pillar, L, at a sufficient distance from the saw, carrying a rod, M, which can be adjustably secured to the plate, A, so as to support it in position and prevent any lateral movement. It is intended that the guard plate, A, shall be thinner than the saw gate cut by the saw for which the guard is to be used, or the edge, B, may be beveled so as to form no obstruction to the forward movement of the wood on both sides of the saw.

A Cheap, Perfect Acting, Parallel Vise.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of bench and vise, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of A C D in Fig. 1, and taken together, need little explanation.

The pieces marked A are of hard wood, about 2 inches by 5, and the piece C 1¼

by 5 inches, is firmly screwed to them in position shown and bolted to bench top when everything is ready.

The piece D is 6 inches long, 1¼ inches thick and 4 inches deep, and has a tongue or projection on each side ⅝ by ⅝, sliding in grooves, as shown.

The brace B, ⅞ by 4 inches, has a tongue worked on the upper end, which sets into a corresponding mortice in the

Three-fourths inch equals one foot.

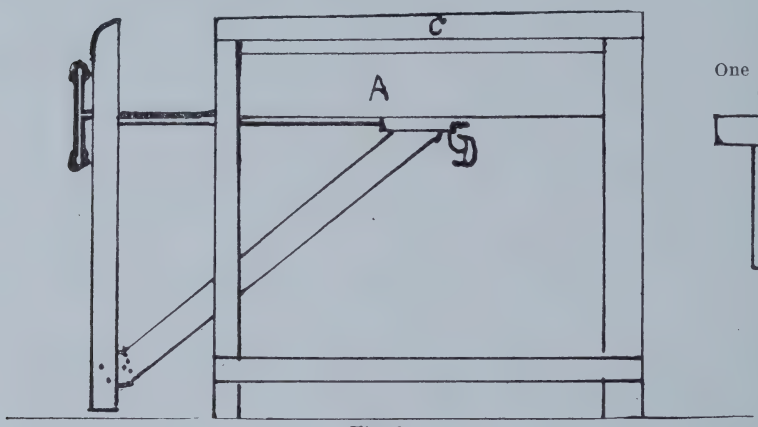


Fig. 1.

One and one-half inches equal one foot.

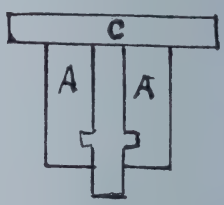


Fig. 2.

sliding block D, but is not fastened in any way. The reason for this will be apparent when the parts are assembled. From vise to block D should be about 22 inches.

The iron rod running through half inch below vise screw is seven-sixteenths of an inch, and has a nut on each side of the vise jaw, flush on the inside, but let in below the screw plate on the outside, and had better be battered down to prevent unscrewing.

A thread should be cut on each end of the rod, 4 or 5 inches up, for purposes of adjustment.

A slot of the necessary height is cut in the vise post for the brace to slide in.

The seven-sixteenths rod runs loosely through the block D, to admit of easy adjustment.

It should be stated that the depth of the pieces A will depend on the distance down from the top of the bench to the vise screw.

RODERICK WHITE,

Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.

For Alleged Union Men.

As soon as you have elected your officers begin to mistrust and find fault with them.

Make the most of every little difference that occurs, and blazon it abroad to the world.

If you can not have your own way make sure the union is going to the dogs.

Make much of the little mechanical rules by which the union is to work, and keep in the background the real motive for its existence.

When any scheme does fail, always remind the members that you said it would.

Always take the word of an enemy in preference to the word of a friend. Always be ready to get your back up, and remember your inalienable right is to find fault and never to praise.

Never attend the meetings of your union, but stand around on the street corners or conspicuous refreshment stands and criticize measures which you should oppose on the "floor."

Wanted—A Plan for a Movable Hoisting Derrick.

The undersigned having frequent use for a movable hoisting derrick, would be greatly obliged to any brother or reader for suggesting a plan for the construction of a derrick, capable of lifting heavy timber, such as 14x16x25. Respectfully,

CHIP, of Jackson, Tenn.

HURRY UP! IM LOSING MONEY ON THIS JOB FETCH A COUPLE OF SHARP SAWS IN THE MURNING
NO UNION-MEN WANTED
NOTICE FILE YOUR SAWS ON YOUR OWN TIME.
ASBESTOS
PEPPER
NAILS
23½ HOURS IS A DAYS WORK. NO PAY FOR OVER TIME.
RED. DEVIL. CONSTRUCTION. CO.
WERE THE SAW SHARP-ENERS.

IN HADES.—Proper Punishment for the Contractor for Whom a Fair Day's Work Is Not Enough.

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1905 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

23. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Die Vergebung des Kontraktes für den Druck des „Carpenter" wird erörtert und der G.-S. angewiesen, drei ihm bezeichnete Drucker zu ersuchen, Angebote zu machen. Beschlossen: Der Kontrakt muß eine Klausel enthalten, welche bestimmt, daß der Drucker des „Carpenter" während der Dauer des Kontraktes keiner den organisirten Arbeitern feindlich gegenüberstehenden Organisation angehören oder beitreten darf.

Die Lokal-Unions 3 Wheeling, W. Va., 31 Trenton, N. J., 554 Davenport, Ja., 1055 Lincoln, Neb., 471 Brooklyn, N. Y., 712 Covington, Ky., 206 New Castle, Pa., 166 Rockland, Jll., und 1445 Topeka, Kan., unterbreiten ein Amendement zur Konstitution, welches die Wahl der General-Beamten auf der Konvention vorsieht, (der vollständige Wortlaut dieses Amendements erscheint im englischen Bericht) und wünscht dessen Verweisung an die Urabstimmung. Einstimmig abgelehnt.

In Erledigung verschiedener Schreiben von Sam. Gompers, Jurisdiktionsfragen betreffend, beschließt der Board, mit dem Komite der Shipwrights und Caulkers am 27. Januar, mit dem Komite der Pianomacher am 26. Januar, mit dem der Brotherhood of Painters am 31. Januar und mit dem Komite der Operative Plasterers am 30. Januar in Berathung zu treten.

In einem Schreiben ersucht die L.-U. 369 Tonnawanda, N. Y., um Entscheidung in der Jurisdiktionsfrage über auf Cementblocks aufzunagelnde Holzarbeit. Der G.-S. wird instruirt, nähere Information und womöglich eine Probe des fraglichen Materials einzuholen.

Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 1095 Cheboygan, Mich., und 803 Metropolis, Jll., um Sanktionirung von Cirkularen an die L.-U's., zu Geldbeiträgen im Interesse bedürftiger Mitglieder auffordernd, werden abgewiesen.

24. Januar.

Der G.-S. macht den Board darauf aufmerksam, daß einige der amendirten und von der Urabstimmung angenommenen Sektionen der General-Konstitution mit den alten Gesetzen im Widerspruch stehen, indem die Milwaukee'er Konvention es unterlassen habe, letztere zu widerrufen. Da der Board nicht die Machtbefugniß besitzt, konstitutionelle Aenderungen vorzunehmen, so beschließt er, diese Angelegenheit einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten und diese entscheiden zu lassen, ob die amendirten oder die alten der betreffenden Sektionen Gesetzeskraft haben sollen. (Siehe englischen Bericht.)

Ein Komite der Central Labor Union von Beyesville, O., erhält Gehör und ersucht um Unterstützung in einer Schadenersatzklage gegen eines ihrer Mitglieder. Dem G.-P. mit Vollmacht überwiesen.

Die Erwägung der Situation in New York nimmt den übrigen Theil dieser Tages Sitzung in Anspruch.

25. Januar.

Applikation der L.-U's. 1173 Trinidad und 547 Cripple Creek, Col., um Auszahlung des Restes der von der letzten Konvention diesen Lokal-Unions bewilligten Gelder. Bis zum Eintreffen eines Rechnungsausweises über die schon erhaltenen Gelder zurückgelegt. Der G.-P. wird ersucht, einen Deputirten nach diesen Orten zu senden, um über die Verwendung dieser Gelder und über die allgemeine Situation zu berichten.

Der G.-Sch. wird beauftragt, seine Bürgschaftspapiere bei der U. S. Fidelity Co. in Baltimore, Md., erneuern zu lassen und der G.-P. wird bis zur April-Sitzung zum Verwahrer der Papiere bestimmt.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1506 Madisonville, Ky., um Indossirung eines Aufrufes für finanzielle Unterstützung. Nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der Window Glaß Snappers Nat. Prot. Ass. um Genehmigung eines Aufrufes an unsere Lokal-Unions um finanzielle Hülfe. Abgewiesen.

In einem Schreiben ersucht der Trade & Labor Congreß von Canada den Board, die canadischen Lokal-Unions anzuweisen, sich dieser Organisation anzuschließen. Nicht gewährt.

Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 888 Salem, Mass., 910 Gloucester, Mass., und 473 New York City um Erlassung des am 1. Januar 1903 ausgeschriebenen Assessments von 50 Cents pro Mitglied. Wird abschläglich beschieden, aber weitere Zahlungsfrist bis zum 26. April gewährt.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur A. F. of L. wird entgegengenommen und die beigefügten Empfehlungen indossirt.

Die Vierteljahres Berichte des G.-P. Huber und des Ersten Vize-Präsidenten Guerin werden verlesen und angenommen.

Der G.-S. wird angewiesen, den Kontrakt mit dem Rechnungs-Experten Lybrand Roß Bros. & Montgomery, zur Prüfung der Finanzen der General Office, zu erneuern.

Der Board beschließt, den Druck der neuen Konstitution so lange aufzuschieben, bis die Urabstimmung über die widersprechenden Sektionen entschieden hat.

Die Board-Mitglieder Deyl und Post werden in Gemeinschaft mit dem G.-S. nach Columbus, O., beordert, um einer Massenversammlung beizuwohnen.

Einer Applikation der Lokal-Union 670 Brockton, Ala., um Geldbewilligung wird nicht willfahrt.

26. Januar.

Schardt und McCarthy sind auf einer Mission in New York City und Louisville, Ky., und mithin abwesend.

Applikation der L.-U. 260 Waterbury, Conn., und des Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung. Die Summe von $500, in jedem Falle, bewilligt.

Aehnliche Applikationen der L.-U's. 644 Pekin, Jll., 401 Pittston, Pa., und des Middleton, Mass., D. C. werden abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1207 Charlston, W. Va., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohnforderung wird abgewiesen, weil dieselbe verschiedene Lohnraten vorsieht und mit der stehenden Resolution des G. E. B. vom 17. September 1887 im Widerspruch steht.

Gesuche der Lokal Unions 370 Lenox, Mass., 250 Lake Forest, Ill., 1111 Ironton, O., 363 Elgin, Ill., 594 Dover, N. J., 405 Wellsville, O., und des Canton und Campbell Co., Ky., D. C. um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung gewährt; die finanzielle Frage soll später erörtert werden.

Aehnliche Gesuche der L.-U's. 1445 Topeka, Kas., und 409 Erie, Pa., werden abgewiesen, weil deren Organisation zu mangelhaft ist, wie aus dem Resultat der Abstimmung über die zu stellende Forderung hervorgeht. Die Applikation der L.-U. 409 soll in der April-Sitzung nochmals in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Ein Gesuch der L.-U. 811 Atlantic City, N. J., um Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Forcirung der Arbeitskarten wird aus denselben Gründen abgewiesen.

27. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder, außer Schardt, anwesend.

Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 999 Mt. Vernon, Ill., und 555 Temple, Tex., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für 8 Stunden. Wegen erwiesenen Mangels an Interesse für die Sache unter den Mitgliedern und wegen mangelhafter Organisation abgewiesen.

Gewerksforderungen der Lokal-Unions 263 Berwick, Pa., 249 Kingston, Ont., 197 Sherman, Tex., 107 Pensacola, Fla., 18 Hamilton, Ont., 587 Coatsville, Pa., und 1232 Ft. Smith, Ark., erhalten Genehmigung; finanzieller Beistand soll später besprochen werden.

Gesuche des Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. und des Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. und der Lokal-Union 747 Oswego, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohnforderungen werden wegen mangelhafter Organisation dieser Lokal-Unions abgewiesen.

Eine Lohn-Forderung der L.-U. 945 Jefferson City, Mo., findet nicht die Billigung des Board und empfiehlt derselbe die Erhebung einer Forderung auf 8 Stunden.

Präsident Dold der Int. Pianomacher wird zugelassen; verschiedene Jurisdiktionsfragen werden diskutirt und beschlossen, daß die V. V. keine Jurisdiktion über irgend Jemand beansprucht, welcher an der Verfertigung von Pianos oder dergleichen Musik-Instrumenten beschäftigt ist.

Deyl, Sullivan und Walquist werden als Redner zu einer in Terre Haute, Ind., stattfindenden Massenversammlung beordert.

Ein Gesuch der Lokal-Union 1063 Stoughton, Mass., um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung wird zurückgewiesen, weil dieselbe mehrere Lohnraten vorsieht. Der Board empfiehlt der Lokal-Union die Annahme eines Minimallohnes und die nochmalige Unterbreitung der Forderung in der April-Sitzung.

28. Januar.

Die Ship Joiners theilen dem Board mit, daß sie augenblicklich an einer Konferenz nicht theilnehmen können; es wird versucht werden, eine solche während der Aprilsitzung abzuhalten.

Eine Lohnforderung des Baltimore, Md., Distrikts wird gutgeheißen, Geldbewilligung aber verschoben. Lokal-Union 1695 Baltimore soll hier nicht mit einbegriffen sein, da dieselbe noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht.

Der Board beschließt: Da es zu den Befugnissen des G. P. gehört, zeitweilige Erhebung niedrigerer Eintrittsgelder zu gestatten, sind die Worte: G. S. in der 7. Zeile des G. E. B. Beschlusses vom 5. Oktober 1893 zu streichen und durch die Worte: G. P. zu ersetzen.

Den ausgeschlossenen Mitgliedern in Yazoo City, Miss., wird die Summe von $500.00 bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht, einen Organisator dorthin zu senden.

Ein Gesuch der L.-U. 36 Oakland, Cal., derselben zu gestatten, das Sterbe-Benefit zu erhöhen, wird nicht gewährt.

Applikation des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. um finanzielle Hülfe in ihrem Lock-out ist durch Beendigung des letzteren erledigt. Der Board billigt das Vorgehen des Distrikts gegen Nicht-Union-Material und Begleitungsgegenstände, da im Staate California alle Zweige des Baugewerkes organisirt sind und Union-Material zur Genüge zu haben ist.

30. Januar.

Ein Gesuch der Lokal-Union 792 Rockford, Ill., um eine Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke, wird durch Verweisung der Organisationsfrage an den G.-P. erledigt.

Ein Gesuch der Lokal-Union 29 Danville, Ill., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und Lohnerhöhung wird als zu weitgehend erachtet und abgewiesen.

Aehnliche Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 1466 Hoopeston, Ill., und 469 Cheyenne, Wyo., werden abgewiesen wegen Mangels an Interesse für die betreffenden Forderungen unter den Mitgliedern und wegen mangelhafter Organisation der betreffenden Lokalitäten.

Die Forderungen der Lokal-Unions 792 Muscogee, Ind., 1024 Cumberland, Md., und 186 Steubenville, O., werden genehmigt, aber die finanzielle Frage vorläufig zurückgelegt.

Der Board konferirt mit einem Komite der Operative Plasterers über Jurisdiktionsfragen, letzteres wird ersucht, seine Ansprüche schriftlich einzureichen.

In ähnlicher Sache erscheint Frank Buchanan, Präsident der Structural Iron Workers, welcher schließlich an den G.-P. verwiesen wird.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., ihre Mitglieder, die bei dem Uebertritt der L.-U. über 50 Jahre alt waren, als zu vollem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder einreihen zu dürfen. Der G.-S. wird angewiesen, weitere Einzelheiten einzuholen und die Angelegenheit bis zur April-Sitzung vertagt.

Appellation der L.-U. 1779 Calgary, Alb. Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Sterbebenefit-Forderung im Falle J. C. Moulton's zurückweisend. Da das Mitglied zur Zeit des Ablebens seiner Ehefrau erst fünf Monatsbeiträge entrichtet hatte, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation W. Schaap's von L.-U. 1186 Pittsburg, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des

G.-S., die Forderung für Frauen-Sterbegeld als unberechtigt erklärend. Der G.-S. wird angewiesen, den Fall nochmals zu untersuchen.

Der Board einigt sich auf nachstehende Antwort an die Vertreter der Operative Plasterers:

> In Beantwortung Ihres Gesuches vom 30. Januar wünschen wir zu bemerken, daß die V. B. der Z. und B. von A. keine Jurisdiktion über aus Gyps verfertigte Arbeit, noch das Recht beansprucht, solche Arbeit aufzustellen.

31. Januar.

Appellation der L.-U. 562 Everetts, Wash., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., in welcher er die Sterbegeldforderung C. W. Schrader's abwies. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die L.-U. aufgefordert, ihre Nebengesetze mit der General-Konstitution in Einklang zu bringen.

Appellation der L.-U. 247 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Sterbebenefit-Forderung P. G. Burns' zurückweisend. Da der Verstorbene vor seinem Tode drei Monate lang im Rückstande war, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 616 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S. im Falle A. Donaldson's, Sterbegeld betreffend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L.-U. 3 Wheeling, W. Va., gegen die Entscheiduug des G.-S., die Henry Bopp Sterbebenefit-Forderung abweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L.-U. 20 Camden, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S. im Falle Lizzie Carr's gegen L.-U. 20, Vergütung von Gerichtskosten betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 1184 Auburn, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Auszahlung des Frauen-Sterbegeldes an D. M. Lynard verweigernd. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Lybrand Roß Bros. & Montgomery zeigen an, daß sie den Kontrakt für Prüfung der Finanzen der General-Office auf zwei weitere Jahre, zu dem Preise von $120 pro Quartal, zu übernehmen bereit seien. Wird angenommen.

Gesuch der L.-U. 225 Knoxville, Tenn., um Genehmigung ihrer Bewegung zur Inforcirung ihrer Arbeitskarte und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Wegen mangelhafter Organisation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 622 Waco, Texas, gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Forderung für Unfall-Benefit E. O. Anderson's als nicht zulässig erklärend. G.-S. angewiesen, die Untersuchung des Falles wieder zu eröffnen.

Der Board konferirt mit den Vertretern der Brotherhood of Painters über New Yorker Vorkommnisse nnd andere Fragen beiderseitigen Interesses. Da Letztere unsere Mitglieder in Brooklyn, N. Y., beschuldigen, gegen ihre Mitglieder gestrikt zu haben, wurde diese Angelegenheit bis zur Rückkunft Schardt's von New York zurückgelegt.

1. Februar.

G.-S. Frank Duffy überreicht seine Bürgschaftspapiere.

Der G.-P. unterbreitet Dokumente bezüglich eines Schadenersatzverfahrens gegen E. R. Moor und Andere in Anniston, Ala. An den G.-P. mit voller Machtbefugniß zurückverwiesen.

Appellation F. Brenton's und Anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den East St. Louis D. C., in dem es sich um eine den Appellanten auferlegte Geldstrafe wegen Arbeitens mit Leuten, die nicht mit einer Arbeitskarte versehen waren, handelt. Abgewiesen.

Appellation A. B. Upton's gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle des Ersteren gegen L.-U. 183 Preoria, Ill. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 183 Preoria, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle Snyder's gegen die Lokal-Union, die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Nichttheilnahme an einer Labor Day-Parade betreffend, während Snyder an einer Parade in St. Louis theilnahm. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Komite des G. E. B. der Hodcarriers wird zugelassen und die übrige Zeit dieser Sitzung mit Diskutirung streitiger Jurisdiktionspunkte zugebracht. Der Board unterbreitet dem Komite nachstehende Resolution, und das Komite erklärt, daß dieselbe zufriedenstellend, jedoch der Gutheißung ihres G. E. B. unterworfen sei:

1. Wenn Gerüstpfosten auf ebensolchen anzubringen sind, soll die Zusammenfügung und Aufstellung durch Carpenters geschehen.
2. Alle Bogenarbeiten (arches) sollen durch Carpenters angefertigt, angebracht und aufgestellt werden.
3. Alle Umschaalungen von Cementarbeit soll durch Carpenters geschehen, es sei denn, daß dieselben anderweitig vereinbaren.
4. Daß alle Carpenterarbeit, Fußböden oder andere Vorarbeiten für concrete fire proof Fußböden von Carpenters ausgeführt werden soll.

2. Februar.

Ein Schreiben von Sam. Gompers macht den Board darauf aufmerksam, daß die Strasser'sche Entscheidung über die Verschmelzung der A. S. of Carpenters mit der V. B. einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten sei. Es wird beschlossen, dies sofort zu thun.

Appellation der L.-U. 880 Bernardsville, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle Bruder Smith's, welcher der L.-U. beitrat, ohne seine Rückstände in L.-U. 172, welcher er früher angehörte, beglichen zu haben. Der Board hält die Entscheidung des G.-P. aufrecht, dahingehend, daß L.-U. 880 für den von L.-U. 172 geforderten Betrag an Beiträgen aufzukommen habe, und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation A. Hahn's und Anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den St. Louis D. C., wo es sich um eine Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbefolgung der Anweisung des Geschäftsagenten, die Arbeit zu verlassen, handelt. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 1063 Stoughton, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle

Jesse E. Smith gegen W. J. McLean. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten und die L.-U. angewiesen, den von McLean erhobenen Strafbetrag an denselben zurückzuzahlen.

Appellation Jos. Culver's gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York D. C. Da neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird eine Wiedereröffnung des Falles verfügt.

Dieselbe Verfügung wird getroffen, in der Appellation John Craig's im Falle desselben gegen den Kings Co., N. Y., D. C., und in der Appellation der L.-U. 161 Kenosha gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle Armstrong und Andere gegen L.-U. 461 Highland Park, Ill.

Der G.-P. unterbreitet die auf die Ausstoßung und Bestrafung der Mitglieder G. W. Smith, J. Hucheon, W. A. Heirs und D. Mercer seitens L.-U. 550 Oakland, Cal., bezüglichen Papiere und der Board beschließt, daß die L.-U. diese Mitglieder sofort wieder in ihre Rechte einzusetzen und nach Entrichtung ihrer Beiträge bis zu ihrer Suspendirung, denselben alle Strafbeträge zurückzuerstatten hat.

Den Mitgliedern in Pittston, Pa., wird die Summe von $200 bewilligt.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1094 Mahoney City, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung ertheilt, Finanzfrage verschoben.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1505 Madisonville, Ky., um Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Inforcirung ihrer Arbeitsregeln. Wegen mangelhafter Organisation abgewiesen.

3. Februar.

Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 31 Trenton, N. J., 437 Portsmouth, O., 154 Kewanee, Ill., und 369 Tonnawanda, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanzielle Hülfe. Genehmigung gewährt, Finanzfrage vertagt. Die Tonnawanda-Forderung, soweit sich diese auf Fabrikarbeiter bezieht, erhält jedoch nur bedingungsweise Genehmigung.

Gesuch der L.-U. 999 Mt. Vernon, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit wird nicht gewährt, weil das Abstimmungsresultat auf geringe Begeisterung der Mitglieder für die Fraze selbst und Interesselosigkeit bekundet.

L.-U. 1069 Muscatine, Pa., verlangt Rückzahlung ihrer geleisteten Kopfsteuer oder Auszahlung der für Jakob Hartmann beanspruchten Sterbegelder. Der Board findet, daß sich die Lokal-Union im Januar und Februar 1903 und Februar und März 1904 mit 20 Cents Monatsbeitrag pro Mitglied begnügte und somit die Konstitution verletzt hat, und beschließt, daß Ansprüche der Lokal-Union 1069 so lange nicht berücksichtigt werden können, bis deren Mitglieder den sämmtlichen vorgeschriebenen Beitragsbetrag entrichtet haben. Die Forderung Jakob Hartman wird bis dahin zurückgelegt.

Eine Mittheilung von Pittsburg, Pa., den Lock out betreffend, wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Ueber die Vergebung des Kontraktes für den Druck des „Carpenter" wird nochmals berathen und der G.-P. angewiesen, nach Milwaukee zu reisen, um von einem dortigen Drucker ein Angebot zu erhalten oder solch andere Angebote, als er es für gut halten mag.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird begonnen und nimmt den übrigen Theil der Sitzung in Anspruch.

4., 6., 7. und 8. Februar.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher nimmt diese Sitzungen vollständig in Anspruch. Schardt trifft am 6. Februar wieder ein, und von diesem Tage an ist der Board wieder vollzählig.

9. Februar.

Die Situation in New York wird des längeren besprochen.

Den ausstehenden Mitgliedern in Palo Alto, Cal., wird die Summe von $400 bewilligt.

Gesuche des Cleveland, O., D. C. und der Lokal-Unions 330 Roselle, N. Y., und 830 Oil City, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Genehmigung ertheilt, Finanzfrage zurückgelegt.

Applikation der L.-U. 31 Trenton, N. J., um Geldbewilligung. Bis zum Entreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Applikation der L.-U. 685 Chicopee, Mass., um Rückerstattung der während ihres letzten Ausstandes verausgabten Gelder. Abgewiesen.

Gesuch des Hudson Co., N. J., D. C. um Genehmigung der Gewerksforderung des Distrikts und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Der Board findet, daß die Forderung augenblicklich zu schwer durchführbar ist und beschließt, dem D. C. zu empfehlen, die Forderung zu modifiziren, um diese in der April-Sitzung in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Die „Carpenter" = Kontrakt = Angelegenheit wird wieder aufgenommen. Die verschiedenen eingereichten Angebote werden geprüft und verglichen und der G.-S. instruirt, mit der Cheltenham Preß von Indianapolis einen Kontrakt abzuschließen gemäß dem am 2. Februar offerirten Preise für den Druck u.s.w. des „Carpenter" und den unterbreiteten Spezifikationen; für den Zeitraum von einem Jahre, beginnend mit dem Monat März 1905.

Beschlossen, daß, nachdem der Board seine Arbeiten in der General-Office beendet und sich vertagt hat, derselbe am 16. Februar in New York wieder zusammentreten soll.

Vorsitzender Schardt ist gezwungen, nach Chicago abzureisen; dessen Abwesenheit wird entschuldigt.

10. Februar.

In Abwesenheit Schardt's übernimmt Post den Vorsitz.

Appellation S. D. Marmaduke's gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., in welcher er die Auszahlung des beanspruchten Unfallbenefits verweigert. Da der Appellant nur theilweise zu Benefit berechtigt ist, kann ihm obiges Benefit nicht gewährt werden, und die Entscheidung des G.-S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Von Tonnawanda, N. Y., ist ein Cementblock eingetroffen, eine Probe des Materials, welches zu Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zwischen L.-U. 369 und den Bricklayers Veranlassung gab.

Beschlossen, daß das Anbringen derartigen Materials keine Carpenterarbeit ist und Mit-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 54.)

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Les Travailleurs de l'Etat.

"Les Allumettiers." — J'ai dèjà dit, l'année dernière, la façon dont s'exerçait en France, la fabrication des allumettes. C'est un monopole de l'Etat, par conséquent à l'abri de toute concurrence. J'ai dit également la situation faite aux ouvriers par l'introduction, dans les manufactures nationales, de nouvelles machines américaines à grand rendement, et aussi comment ils avaient réussi à esquiver le danger qui les menaçait.

La mise en marche d'un certain nombre d'autres machines, motiva dernièrement encore une menace de licenciement d'une partie du personnel, menace qui alarma la Fédération des allumettiers laquelle à la suite de démarches auprès du ministre compétent, obtint une fois de plus que les choses restassent en l'état. Mais en présence des commandes d'allumettes faites à l'étranger et devant l'attitude prise par le directeur du personnel, la Fédération a decidé, pour sauvegarder la situation de ses adhérents, de réclamer la journée de huit heures, comme cela se pratique d'ailleurs dans les arsenaux de la marine, et d'en poursuivre la réalisation au besoin par la grève générale.

"Les Ouvriers des Tabacs."—L'exploitation et la vente du tabac constituent aussi chez nous un monopole de l'etat. C'est une grande source de revenus pour le budget. Cette situation est on ne peut plus favorable pour le personnel occupé qui, solidement groupé par la Fédération des tabacs, ne cesse d'introduire des réclamations soit au Parlement grâce au concours des deputés sympathiques, soit auprès du ministre des finances par l'entremise de délégués pris directement au sein de la corporation. Actuellement, la question qu'ils s'efforcent de faire aboutir c'est la réduction à huit heures de la durée de la journée de travail. Tout comme les allumettiers, ils sont résolus à aller jusqu'à la grève générale pour l'obtenir. Aux considérations budgétaires opposées par le ministre des finances, ils répondent que la rèforme peut-être accordée, sans qu'il eu couté un sou pour le budget, par une diminution des frais généraux, une meilleure repartition du travail et surtout la mise en marche de nouvelles machines dont la plupart existent déjá dans les magasins mais ne sont pas utilisées. La question sera soulevée à la chambre au moment de la discussion du budget.

"L'Union fédérative des Travailleurs de l'Etat."—Comme on vient de le voir pour les allumettiers et les ouvriers des tabacs, les travailleurs de l'Etat se groupent par corporation en fédérations distinctes, c'est ainsi qu'à côté des deux dont je viens de parler existent les fédérations suivantes; monaies et médailles, personnel civil de la guerre, arsenaux de la marine, poudreries, postes et télégraphes. A part la Fédération des tabacs qui compte 11,-000 membres, ces fédérations sont toutes adhérents à "l'union fédérative" avec 37,-000 syndiqués. C'est ce groupement central qui prend la direction du mouvement lorsque des revendications sont présentées et se charge d'organiser l'agitation nécesaire. Le conseil central est formé de trois délégués de chacune des organisations adhérentes.

L'Union Fédérative vient de convoquer les fédérations adhérentes afin de jeter les bases d'une action commune en vue de faire aboutir la journée de huit heures réclamée par ceux des travailleurs de l'etat qui ne l'ont pas encore. Après une échange de vue entre les représentants des divers groupements, il fut decidé que les allumettiers seraient tout d'abord énergiquement soutenus dans leur revendication et que, s'il le fallait, le dernier argument employé, "l'ultima ratio," serait la grève générale de tous les travailleurs de l'etat.

On voit, par ces quelques lignes, que cette partie speciale du prolétariat français, bien placée pour reclamer sans encourir de trop grand risques (la crainte de l'électeur étant pour les gouvernants le commencement de la sagesse), n'hésite pas à aller de l'avant. Aussi chacun est unanime à applaudir à leur initiative, car leur triomphe ouvrira le chemin aux autres corporations.

Les Grèves Agricoles.

Dans le "Carpenter" du mois d'avril, j'ai raconté la genèse de l'organisation des travailleurs agricoles et aussi leurs premières tentatives pour améliorer leur situation. Depuis cette époque, la jeune fédération constituée au Congrès de

Béziers en 1903 (congrès auquel assistaient les délégués d'une trentaine de syndicats) n' a cessé de progresser rapidement, admirablement soutenue par la propagande de ceux qui la dirigent. Tout récemment, son deuxiéme congrès se réunissait à Narbonne et là 93 délégues y représentèrent 111 syndicats. Parmi les questions à l'ordre du jour figurait la grève générale de la corporation, laquelle, après discussion, fut acceptée en principe, laissant au comité fédéral le soin de la préparer et d'en choisir le moment. La Fédération compte aujourd'hui 150 syndicats avec 15,000 membres. Voilà, esquissées aussi rapidement que possible, l'evolution et la situation actuelle de la Fédération des travailleurs agricoles du Midi.

Le dernier mouvement avait eu pour résultat de déterminer, pour la plus grande partie des ouvriers de la vigne, des conditions de travail fixées dans des contrats acceptés par les proprietaires à la suite de negociations avec les intéressés. Le calme semblait devoir régner désormais dans la région quand une circulaire adressée par le ministre de l'intérieur aux préfets et visant à la répression des entraves pouvant être apportées au travail des champs, vint à propos enhardir les proprietaires qui, sûrs d'etre défendus, s'ingénièrent à rendre la vie dure aux ouvriers syndiqués, puis, passant de la défensive à l'attaque, se refusérent à respecter les contrats qu'ils avaient antérieurement signés, mettant les ouvriers dans l'alternative ou d'accepter des reductions de salaires ou d'aller chercher du travail ailleurs. Ajoutez à cela que la mévente des vins, causée par une récolte extrêmement abondante (66 millions d'hectolitres au lieu de 35 millions l'année dernière) venait encore embrouiller une situation économique qui de difficile pour le propriétaire devint terrible pour l'ouvrier, et vous pourrez juger des difficultés dressées soudain devant la jeune fédération.

Bien que le travail ne soit pas urgent en cette saison dans les exploitations viticoles, le comité fédéral des travailleurs agricoles, ne pouvait, sous peine de voir enlever à la Fédération une partie de son prestige, rester inactif devant une semblable situation; aussi, après avoir consulté tous les syndicats fédérés declara-t-il la grève générale à dater du 1. décembre. Les principales revendications formulées et qui servaient de base au mouvement étaient: 1, un minimum de salaire de fr.0.50 de l'heure; 2, la journée de 6 heures; 3., la suppression du travail à forfait.

Tour à tour, dans plusieurs départements, les travailleurs des champs abandonnèrent le travail et, en peu de temps, le nombre des grèvistes s'éleva à plus de 15,000. Suivant l'habitude, des troupes furent envoyées dans les villages en grève, mais ce déploiement de force n'intimida pas les ouvriers, bien au contraire. Dans certaines localités, les femmes se firent remarquer par leur ardeur à entraver l'action des soldats, c'est ainsi qu'on les vit parfois se coucher en travers de la route pour rendre impossible, les charges de cavalerie. Peu s'en est fallu que dans quelques villes et par solidarité, la grève ne s'etendit au travailleurs de l'industrie. Mais la grève prit fin à peu près partout au bout d'une quinzaine de jours. Elle ne pouvait guère durer plus longtemps. Néanmoins, des avantages furent parfois acquis aux grèvistes; des sentences arbitrales intervinrent souvent qui mirent momentanément d'accord ouvriers et proprietaire. Dans le plus grand nombre de cas, le mouvement échoua, et cela était inévitable étant donnée l'epoque où il fut engage. Mais il n'aura pas été inutile, tant s'en faut, car il aura démontré qu il existe des maintenant une réelle discipline dans la fédération agricole du midi puisque ses adhérents n'ont pas hésité à abandonner le travail des que le signal en fut donné par le comité fédéral. Cela permet de bien augurer d'un mouvement sérieusement préparé bien conduit et engage au moment opportun. Les vignerons n'ont pas dit leur dernier mot.

G. GUENARD.

Paris, fevrier, 1905.

L'Augmentation Des Cotisations.

Il est une chose difficile à faire comprendre aux camarades de notre métier, c'est la première maxime de tout commerce "ce qui ne coûte que peu, ne vaut

pas chère." Ou encor cette phrase très connue "L'argent est le nerf de la guèrre." Pour faire la guerre, "disait un grand" roi, très fameux dans l'histoire, il faut trois choses principales, de l'argent, beaucoup d'argent, et encor de l'argent."

Notre chambre syndicale, d'ailleur comme touts autre organisation ouvrière, se trouve en étât latent de guèrre avec le patronat. Que ce soit en forme de grève ou de lockout, que ce soit par faute de travail ou cause de maladie que l'on nous empêche de travailler, n'importe, il faut trouver un moyen pour prévenir le capitalisme de profiter d'une de ces calamités.

Pour se mettre en grève il faut beaucoup d'argent; il en faut pour subvenir aux besoins des familles, il en faut pour surveiller les ateliers, très souvent en faut-il aussi pour des frais d'avocats, et voir même pour empêcher des victimes du patronat d'aller en prison. Dans les cas d'exclusions ou lockout, c'est à peu prés la même chose à l'exception que la durée de la lutte dépend pour beaucaup plus de la bonne ou mouvaise volonté des patrons tel que les patrons de la ville de New York nous le démontrent depuis le printemps dernier. Notre organisation entretient également des caisses de secour mutuelles. Une maladie prolongée, un accident, survenue soit au bâtiment ou dans la rue, est toujours la cause directe d'une plus ou moins grande misère dans la famille, qui manque de tout, de nourriture de vêtements de logement en cas extrémes, et voir même de médicaments et médecins, car ces gens et ces choses doivent être payés aussi bien que tout le reste. Et qu'est-ce qu'il arriverai à la plupart des familles de nos membres, si la mort suivrait un accident qui aurai le père de famille, au lit pendent des mois, comme cela arrive plus souvent qu'on ne le croit? Faute de salaire, les quelques économies dévorés pendant la maladie, l'entrepreneur des pompes funèbre (undertaker) mangera le dernier sous, què restera à la maison, ou refusera ses services, tout simplement. Nous avons prevu ces cas, et notre organisation entretient un fond special pour cela. Ce n'est pas tout. Diriger une organisation de plus de deux cent mille membres, tenir leur comptabilité, prendre soins des intéréts de centaines d'organisations locales, d'envoyer nos employés, depuis le president jusqu'au dernier sécretaire, aux villes divers, soit pour empêcher ou pour régler des difficultés, cela occasionne des dépenses d'argent que bien de nos membres sont loin de se douter du montant et de son importance.

Il en est un autre poste qui devrait occasionner une dépense très élevée, si nos membres pouvaient en comprendre la nécessité et l'importance, c'est l'urgence pour une organisation de notre force d' avoir constamment un nombre plus ou moins grand d'organisateurs en route. Nos villes en Amerique, s'agrandissent et se multiplient. Surtout dans l'Ouest et le Nord-Ouest, aussi bien aux Etâts Unis que dans le Dominion du Canada. D'un petit village il s'est développé dans l'espace de peu d'années une ville, qui compte des vingt et plus de mille habitants. Dans tel contrée, ou à peine se servait on d'une charrue, il y à quelques années, on y voit au jourd'hui une forêt de cheminées de fabriques et le développement d'une industrie d'ont le but principal semble être la concurrence à faire à l'industrie existante des autres villes. Il nous arrive des immigrants par centaines de mille par année, et comme la côte atlantique n'est plus capable de les digérér à elle seul, les agents des grande industries et des chemins de fer se chargent de les disperser à travers notre continent à les déverser justement dans ces villes naissantes, mais à court de bras, propre a être exploité. Si nous ne nous occupons pas de ces malheureux exploités à outrance, ce sera nous qui en porterons les conséquences, car les patrons des grandes villes nous dirons à combién meilleur marché la marchandise leur sera livré du far West, et une grève qui s'en suive souvent coûte plus qu'un organisateur envoyé en temps propre n'aurait coûté pendant deux ans.

Nous tirons donc de tout ceci le resumé, que seul une cotisation suffisante pourra nous aider d'une manière efficace à subvenir à tous ces besoins. Suivons l'exemple des ouvriers cigariers et des typographes, qui ont augmenté leurs cotisa-

(Suite sur la 54. page.)

OUR ADVERTISERS

Our Advertisers.

If the Advertising Department of this magazine is to be made a success, it is necessary that our advertisers receive satisfactory returns from the investments they have made for space in our paper. Nothing will contribute more to the success of this magazine than that our readers, and especially our members, patronize the advertisers in this journal in preference to business houses that do not favor us.

We are particular in the class of goods we advertise, and unless they, and the houses that handle them, are A No. 1, we absolutely refuse to have anything to do with them.

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Last month a set of books entitled, "The New Carpenters' and Builders' Standard Library," by Fred T. Hodgson, "Brotherhood Edition," as at present advertised in the columns of this journal by the Hodgson Book Co., 211-213 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill., was sent to this office for inspection and comment.

Owing to throng of business, we were not at liberty to examine any one of them until recently. Having read so much about this work, and knowing that it was, and is, extensively advertised, we were naturally curious to know more concerning it. After carefully going through the entire set, consisting of eight books in all, we do not hesitate to say that this is the most valuable library that can be procured on the subject of carpentry and building in detail.

We hear much, in this age of enlightenment and progress, of the "unqualified mechanic," the "specialist," and the "hatchet and saw man." We are told that the good, all-around carpenter is a thing of the past. What we want in our organization is more good, all-around mechanics and less "specialists." To reach this stage of perfection in our occupation we must educate ourselves in the intricacies of the carpenter trade. To do this, we must get assistance, help and encouragement from some source, and we wish to say that we cannot get it from a better source than from the "New Carpenter and Builders' Library," pubpublished and advertised by the Hodgson Book Co., of Chicago, Ill.

That is why we say these books are of invaluable assistance to our members. They are worth many times more than the price they are sold for. Besides that, the Hodgson Book Co. deserves great credit for the style in which they have gotten up this series; the bindings are beautiful, the paper excellent, the cuts and sketches good, and the type large and readable.

It goes without saying that the contents are worthy of the careful consideration of any man who is fortunate enough to purchase this library. The Hodgson Book Co. are offering the set of books at what we consider a very low price, or in other words, they are trying to place them within the reach of every man who follows the carpenter trade for a living.

❖ ❖ ❖

Atkins Always Ahead.

Quality is the Thing that has placed the Atkins Product at the Head of the Saw Industry of the World.

We have had hundreds of examples of the rapid rise of individuals from comparative poverty to wealth through sheer force of character and application, and in each instance an analysis of the process of transition reveals the fact that the result was accomplished along some one line of thought or endeavor.

No more remarkable evidence of the successful development of an "idea" can be presented than the growth that has attended the great Saw Manufacturing Establishment of E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, Indiana. "Superiority in Quality" was the "idea" which predominated in the production of the Atkins Brand of Saws, from the casting of the steel ingot to the finished article, and to no other one reason can be attributed the wonderful demand for Atkins Saws which comes from all parts of the world.

The Atkins Brand of Saws may be rightly entitled to its inception away back in the 17th century when the Atkins ancestors were making Saws in old England and have con-

tinued there and in this country in an unbroken line down to the present time.

The success of this institution was primarily due to the mechanical genius of its founder, Mr. E. C. Atkins, who established the business in 1857, alone and without capital, though endowed with abundant energy and perseverance. His knowledge and experience in saw making was obtained in the saw factory of his father, then operating at Bristol, Connecticut. But the continued and unprecedented prosperity which has attended the business of the past few years is accounted for by the fact that not only the present head of the firm, Mr. H. C. Atkins, but every department superintendent, is an expert in his particular line, and "quality" is their watchword.

It is well known that the skilled mechanics in the Atkins factory (and they comprise more than half of the employes) are the highest paid workmen in Indianapolis. Little wonder it is, then, that a force of mechanical experts, aided by patented and specially devised machinery and appliances, should produce saws of such superior excellence, and that because of their merit the trade has reached its present magnitude.

Less than twenty years ago the factory employed about one hundred and fifty men, and opened its first branch house at Memphis, Tenn. A short time afterward another branch was started in Chattanooga, which later was removed to Atlanta. Then in rapid succession branches were established at Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Ore.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Toronto, Ont.; Seattle, Wash., and last, but not least, San Francisco falls into line. The branch at San Francisco was opened the first of January and was necessitated because of the firm's increased business on the coast, which could not be accommodated to advantage from Portland and Seattle.

To take care of their rapidly increasing trade, the firm is constantly expanding their manufacturing facilities and several new buildings have lately been equipped and put into operation. About twelve hundred men are now employed at the factories, and seventy salesmen are kept constantly on the road disposing of the enormous product of Saws and Tools whose trade mark, "Atkins Always Ahead," aptly describes their position in the minds of appreciative users.

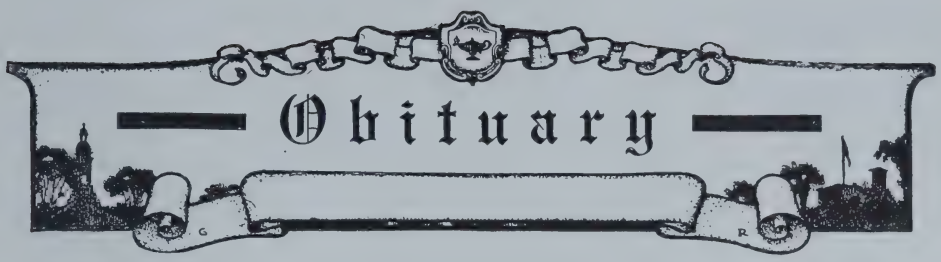
UNION INGRATES.

There is an element of the membership of all trades unions, recognized chiefly by their characteristic ungratefulness. This element might be termed floaters or transients. They become members only to work in union factories, and at the first opportunity allow their memberships to cease. They are not imbued with any spirit of unionism, and are impressed only with the immediate advantage or gain accruing from membership. They do not stop to realize, or, if realizing the fact that it is only through the continued membership of others and fellow workers that improved conditions are secured, they simply take advantage of the situation. The person is considered an ingrate who does not feel thankful towards his benefactor. Ingrates perhaps most fittingly describes the class of members before referred to. They usually are the recipients of every form of union benefit, only to reward their benefactor at the earliest possible opportunity by withdrawing their own contributing support. There have been numerous instances of strikes won that have almost destroyed the union, because the ungrateful element of the membership, after being placed in the full possession of the fruits of victory, lapsed their membership. That no further increase in wages, or other improvements, seemed likely right away, is usually sufficient cause for this wrong thinking and wrong acting portion of the membership to proceed to kick the prop that supported and protected them from under their own feet.

It was only recently that the president of a union, who has worked unceasingly to improve the conditions of his fellow workers, and been eminently successful, felt compelled to take the position that unless the members continued their membership and support of the union after the union had bettered their condition, he would cease to labor for them. Members appreciating the necessity of combined effort to secure industrial improvements, nevertheless, are prone, after gaining such improvements, to fall again into the individualistic, selfish line of reasoning. The fact that what requires a powerful union to get requires a powerful union to maintain does not impress them so strongly as the opportunity to save the amount they should permanently contribute for dues.—The Shoeworker.

Make your letters as brief as possible and to the point.

Don't order any supplies on the back of Financial Secretary's report. The order may be overlooked and not be attended to.



Local Union 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine duty and power to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Eric Hendrickson, and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious; a faithful husband, and a loving father, having the good will of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Brother Hendrickson from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men closer to one another; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

FRANK BRADY,
JAMES JOHNSON,
ALEX. FRASER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 847, Natick, Mass.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our brother, N. J. Swenson, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearer and dearer to him, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and our regard; and, be it further

Resolved, That in the death of N. J. Swenson this Local Union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the brothers; an active member of this Union, whose endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of our respect for our late brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimony of sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our departed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our Local Union and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

G. F. LEAVITT,
F. F. PULSIFER,
JOSEPH MAHARD,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 604, Murphysboro, Ill.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our brother and fellow worker, J. O. Cummings, therefore be it

Resolved, In the deceased our Local Union has lost a faithful member and one of our oldest carpenters, who was always ready to give aid to fellow laborers, was broad in his ideas, conservative in judgment and capable in giving advice, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore his departure and extend our sincerest sympathy to his son Elmer and commend him to Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Daily Independent and one to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication; that a copy be presented to Elmer Cummings, son of deceased; that a copy be spread on our minutes and that our charter be draped for ninety days.

E. J. COX,
G. W. SWAFFORD,
W. D. RUSSELL,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union No. 827, McKeesport, Pa.

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brother carpenters, John B. Dowling, and

Whereas, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in Local Union 827 makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members and friends of this union and will prove a serious loss to the community and public; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be spread upon the minutes of this union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

FRANK BOYD,
THOMAS BEGLEY,
WILLIAM MURPHY,
CHARLES NUTT,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 739, College Hill, O.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Wm. Theo. Lehmkuhl, and

Whereas, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood; industrious and respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lehmkuhl our Union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

ELBERT L. HUGHES,
SAM L. JONES,
ALBERT L. SMITH,
GEO. W. CLARK,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1145, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Whereas, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us the wife of our esteemed brother, James C. Martin, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Martin in his affliction; may God, in His infinite mercy and goodness, console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for two weeks, and a copy of these resolutions spread on our minutes as a record of respect; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that a copy be mailed to Brother Martin.

E. S. WESTBROOK,
THEO. E. HENDRICKSON,
CHAS. E. DAILEY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1218, Ludlow, Ky.

Whereas, In view of the loss sustained by our esteemed brother, R. Cook, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the beloved wife of our brother that we condole with him on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict him and to commend him for consideration of Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to Brother Cook; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

F. MORGAN,
T. WILLIAMS,
WM. E. SLAICK,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1991, Ridgewood, N. J.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst a fellow workman and brother, Thomas Ackerman, and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood and a charter member, and the first to be taken from our Local Union since its formation, April 25, 1902, be it therefore

Resolved, That in his death we do, indeed, sustain a loss that will be felt keenly; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and that they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

FRANK MARENIUS,
RICHARD ACKERMAN,
C. S. MEYER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 88, Anaconda, Mont.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife and son of our esteemed brother, C. W. Harrison, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother and family; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Union, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

GEO. H. SEWELL,
ED. MORAN,
H. W. GILCHRIST,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 480, Freeburg, Ill.

Whereas, Death having entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother and trustee, Samuel Blattner, and

Whereas, In the deceased our Local Union has lost a faithful member and his family a devoted husband and loving father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt

sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our departed brother in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of this Local Union feel that in the death of Brother Blattner, a charter member, we have lost one of the most honorable and energetic supporters of our organization; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed; that a copy be entered on our records and a copy sent to the Freeburg Tribune, and one to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

HARRY G. MERRICK,
JOHN DIPPEL,
OTTO C. RICKERT,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 199, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, John Wallace, and sincerely mourning the loss to our Union of an earnest worker and member, be it

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother, in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved widow; that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that a copy be spread on our minutes.

JAMES KIRBY,
CHAS. KREIDLER,
J. C. GRANTHAM,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 233, Fall River, Mass.

Whereas, Death having entered our ranks and taken from us our brother, A. P. O'Connors, and realizing that we have lost a faithful member and his wife a devoted husband, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our records, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

ERNEST BRIDGE, R. S.
FRANK W. HAAG, Pres.

* * *

Local Union 434, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, The Divine Builder of the Universe, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, our beloved and esteemed brother, Z. W. Jeunie, this Local Union has lost a faithful brother and his family a devoted husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy; and, while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, and feel that we have lost one of our most honorable and energetic members; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded under seal to the widow and children of our departed brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and to the West Pullman Reporter for publication.

JOHN M'GRATH,
H. E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 150, Plymouth, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Maker and Ruler of the Universe, to call from us our esteemed brother, Lorenz D. Case, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

WM. P. LLEWELLYN,
J. R. HOOPER,
S. J. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 975, Benton, Ill.

Whereas, Death having entered our Local Union, removing from our midst our beloved brother, George S. Kendall, this Local Union has lost a true and faithful brother, an industrious and respected citizen, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy in this, her hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this Local Union, and that a copy be sent to The Carpenter for publication.

BEN. J. SMITH,
J. M. M'DONALD,
W. W. MUNDAY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Whereas, The ever merciful Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take from our ranks our esteemed friend and fellow workman, Wm. Spilman, we, as one United Brotherhood, members of Local Union 308, Carpenters and Joiners of America, do hereby tender our most sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their present affliction. And as his labors on earth are over may he rest peacefully in that

mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and one to the Tribune for publication, and that this resolution be spread on our minute-book as a tribute of respect.

A. K. JOHNS,
GEO. E. PALMER,
E. C. PERRY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 241, Moline, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, J. W. Johnson, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 241, tender to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

P. J. CARLSON,
AUSTIN HUSSEY,
FRANK CEDERBERG,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1593, Concord, Mass.

Whereas, Death having again entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, Charles Wilson; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the records of our Local Union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

RANSOME WELLS,
EVERETT J. JOHNSON.

* * *

Local Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed president and brother, Nixon C. Kerr, who has served this Local Union in said capacity faithfully for four consecutive terms. In the death of Brother Kerr we have lost a member who was ever ready to further the cause of unionism and to aid his fellow members when in need, therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members, in regular meeting, do greatly grieve for one whose many virtues have endeared him to all; and in the loss his family has sustained, we tender them our heartfelt sympathy and condole with them in this sad hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our Local Union be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

GEO. H. LE CLAIRE,
THOS. BUNTING,
LOUIS CASTELLO,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 505, Litchfield, Ill.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate Eilert Wohlman, and the still heavier loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and, be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and we commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and, be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be spread on the records of this meeting; that a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother; that a copy be sent to one or more of our daily papers and one to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

J. H. YOUNG,
A. J. JAMES,
WM. BRAY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1246, Marinette, Wis.

Whereas, The great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Erick A. Moberg, and

Whereas, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman, therefore be it

Resolved, That in Brother Moberg our Union lost a true and faithful member and the family a faithful provider; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon our records, and that a copy be sent to our daily paper, the Eagle-Star, and to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

CHRISTIAN F. ECK,
EDWARD F. JOHNSON,
JOHN SANDBERG,
Committee.

Claims Paid

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
2936	Chas. W. Burton	124	50.00
2937	Mrs. Jennie M. Brown.	187	50.00
2938	Mrs. Mary E. P. Walter	190	50.00
2939	Theodore Buckewitz	238	200.00
2940	Joseph Sadler	325	200.00
2941	Patrick Munley	325	200.00
2942	Wm. T. Ellis	436	200.00
2943	Frank Doyle	481	200.00
2944	Thos. Hanson	483	200.00
2945	Mrs. Gertrude Wuertele	497	50.00
2946	J. O. Cummings	604	50.00
2947	Wm. James Algeo	829	50.00
2948	Alanson Palmer	8	50.00
2949	Wm. H. Reed	29	50.00
2950	Mrs. Harriet I. Scott..	97	50.00
2951	Mrs. Amelia E. Stritter	119	50.00
2952	Wm. A. Tompkins	163	100.00
2953	Adam Gerbach	209	50.00
2954	Carl Will	251	200.00
2955	Mrs. Henrietta Atwood.	306	50.00
2956	Samuel B. Righter	359	200.00
2957	H. G. Long	429	200.00
2958	Andrew Murphy	632	50.00
2959	Thos. Ackerman	1091	50.00
2960	John R. Jones	1	200.00
2961	Mrs. Sophie C. Schulty.	4	50.00
2962	Mrs. Mary B. Breidenstein	9	50.00
2963	Frank Stegry	19	50.00
2964	Mrs. Lena Weber	47	50.00
2965	Josiah Gesner	79	200.00
2966	Fred Hortz	195	50.00
2967	Geo. S. Kendall	975	50.00
2968	Herman Ehrlich	22	50.00
2969	Mrs. Mary F. Johnson.	58	50.00
2970	Lorenze Kier	119	200.00
2971	Theo. Demiske	126	200.00
2972	Mrs. Florence A. Mahone	131	50.00
2973	Ambrose Day	146	50.00
2974	Mrs. Emma Robbins...	151	50.00
2975	Mrs. Lena C. Remmers.	194	50.00
2976	Geo. H. Drew	257	50.00
2977	Elmer Guest	286	200.00
2978	Joseph Enders (Dis.)..	309	100.00
2979	Jacob Schneckenburger..	309	200.00
2980	Karl Staer	309	200.00
2981	Domenico Pollios	375	200.00
2982	Mrs. Ida Ortland	375	50.00
2983	Mrs. Salome Kaiser	375	50.00
2984	Joseph Kempinger	375	200.00
2985	Mrs. Annie Alt	375	50.00
2986	Mrs. Sarah M. Campbell	474	50.00
2987	Henry Miller	476	50.00
2988	Edw. A. Decker	482	200.00
2989	George Walter	497	50.00
2990	Sydney C. Antonides...	606	50.00
2991	Mrs. Hettie R. Baum...	653	50.00
2992	Mrs. Elizabeth Schmees	664	50.00
2993	John C. Goodness	754	50.00
2994	Mrs. Margaret Horton..	799	50.00
2995	Mrs. Mary Bell	22	50.00
2996	John Thomas	26	50.00
2997	George Wolf	119	200.00
2998	Henry Jordan	144	200.00
2999	Mrs. Laura Potter	256	25.00
3000	John Barta	1	50.00
3001	Mrs. Hannah Nasmyth.	27	50.00
3002	Wm. Columbus Wood...	329	200.00
3003	John S. Arnett (Dis.)..	329	400.00
3004	Geo. T. Fitzgerald	388	200.00
3005	Mrs. Theresa Kuffner..	402	50.00
3006	James Colston	402	200.00
3007	Mrs. Emma J. P. Silvernail	444	50.00
3008	Joseph Beaulieu	551	200.00
3009	Peter Neese	612	50.00
3010	Andrew L. Brennan	625	200.00
3011	W. J. Halliwell	1162	50.00
3012	Mrs. Victorina Cook	1218	50.00
3013	C. M. Sargent (Dis.)	4	300.00
3014	A. J. Mankin (Dis.)	281	400.00
3015	Erick Rudquist	7	200.00
3016	M. L. Spear	7	200.00
3017	Oliver H. Frick	9	200.00
3018	Lewis DeMatteo	9	200.00
3019	James McDonald	49	50.00
3020	Mrs. Jean A. Ritch	55	50.00
3021	Louis Hedeen	62	200.00
3022	John Strodt	132	200.00
3023	Cornelius B. Ten Eyck..	155	50.00
3024	Herbert A. Reed	183	200.00
3025	Chas. Mandley	190	200.00
3026	Mrs. Texanna Miller	207	50.00
3027	Wm. M. Howard	211	200.00
3028	Joseph M. Forshea	306	50.00
3029	Mrs. E. J. Underkoffler.	322	50.00
3030	Z. W. Jenne	434	200.00
3031	Mrs. Henriette Werner.	522	50.00
3032	John Wirtz	622	200.00
3033	Ralph D. Lindsey	847	50.00
3034	Mrs. Geo. H. Belyea	919	25.00
3035	F. Heubotter	953	200.00
3036	Wm. S. Wilcox	1244	200.00
3037	August Ackerstrom	1297	50.00
3038	Florence Mahoney	1719	200.00
3039	Christian M. Hoefel	8	200.00
3040	Frank A. Walburn	73	100.00
3041	Mrs. Henrietta Bishop..	73	50.00
3042	Wm. Dahomeyer	168	200.00
3043	A. P. O'Connor	223	200.00
3044	Mrs. Julia Lonergan	240	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
3045	Mrs. Christena Hall ...	288	50.00
3046	Wm. Spilman	308	50.00
3047	Mrs. Janet Thacker ...	661	50.00
3048	John B. Dowling	827	200.00
3049	E. Alfred Moberg	1246	50.00
3050	Albert T. Alward.....	136	50.00
3051	Mrs. Theresa Wicher ..	257	50.00
3052	Mrs. Emma C. Logue...	463	50.00
3053	James Bennet Straughn	626	200.00
3054	Mrs. Almerina DeGhetto	639	50.00
3055	Mrs. Daisy B. Hollet...	1762	25.00
3056	Moise Chartrand	21	200.00
3057	Geo. McKay	33	200.00
3058	Geo. W. Seitz	44	200.00
3059	Andrew S. Cox.....	121	50.00
3060	John Hearn	194	200.00
3061	John J. Wallace	199	200.00
3062	Richard Rodney	318	200.00
3063	Louis Kloess	433	200.00
3064	Mrs. Emily L. Parsons.	769	50.00
3065	Mrs. I. G. Smith 1097		50.00
3066	Geo. B. Reed	1136	200.00
3067	Robt. Thompson	1279	50.00
3068	Hugo Froenicke	1	200.00
3069	Emil Pohl	1	200|00
3070	Samuel W. Guynn	8	200.00
3071	Wm. V. Richards	9	200.00
3072	Mrs. Mary Frei	44	50.00
3073	Mrs. Mary Homolka...	54	50.00
3074	Jos. J. Eachus	73	200.00
3075	Mrs. C. W. Harrison...	88	50.00
3076	Chris. Tharinger	91	200.00
3077	H. C. Carson	110	200.00
3078	Mrs. Georgiana Meldrum	111	50.00
3079	Wilfrid Faust	134	200.00
3080	Mrs. Lillie A. Heiney..	135	50.00
3081	Mrs. Katie E. Conley...	142	50.00
3082	Wm. S. Brokaw.....	155	200.00
3083	Aug. Lundberg	181	200.00
3084	Alexander P. Wright...	257	200.00
3085	B. F. Smith	257	200.00
3086	Mrs. Hattie E. Hinman	258	50.00
3087	John W. Timmons.....	340	200.00
3088	Mrs. Josephine A. Liebich	359	50.00
3089	John Richter	375	200.00
3090	John W. Kring	413	50.00
3091	C. H. Chase	426	200.00
3092	Mrs. Blanch Cox.....	435	50.00
3093	Mrs. Nettie M. Littlewood	595	50.00
3094	Chas. Amann	651	200.00
3095	Mrs. Maggie Phipps....	742	50.00
3096	Peter H. Nelson	957	50.00
3097	Mrs Mary C. Davis	1015	50.00
3098	Mrs. Allen L. Barnum.	1045	50.00
3099	Chas. V. Redfield.....	1129	200.00
	Total		$19,725.00

L'Augmentation Des Cotisation

(Suite de la 46. page.)

tions, à mesure que la necessité l'éxigeait. Surtout ces derniers ont produit des miracles avec leurs fonds, certainement élevées. Leur métier qui était essentiellement un métier manuel, s'est transformé en moins de dix ans en un métier mécanique. Chaque machine, conduit par un de leurs membres, mettait à pied, c'est à dire hors de travail, en moyenne trois autres typographes. Mais grâce á leur bonne organisation et leur trésor bien rempli, ils ont pu raccourcir les heures de travail d'une part et payer une secour pour chomage à leurs membres frappé par l'introduction de la machine, de tel sorte, que le nouvel étât des choses à pu s'operer sans créer de nombreuses victimes et à conserver intacte le poid et le pouvoir de leur organisation envers le patronat.

Un ouvrier progressiste, ayant à coeur le bien et la prospérité de notre union devra donc proclamer en temps et lieux utiles la necessité d'une augmentation de cotissation car "qui veut la fin doit vouloir les moyens."

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Verhandlungen des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 43)

glieder der V. V. solche nicht beanspruchen können.

11. Februar.

Schreiben des Milwaukee, Wis., D. C., betreffs vom G.-P. angeordneter Organisationsarbeit in dieser Stadt. Der Board entscheidet, daß alle auf Organisationsarbeiten bezügliche Mittheilungen an den G.-P. zu verweisen sind, dessen Leitung diese Arbeiten unterstehen.

Beschlossen: Daß der Board am 10. April 1905 in der General-Office wieder in Sitzung treten soll.

Hierauf Vertagung.

Franklyn Pimbley,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekr.

Die Anstellung eines Arztes bei der Fabrik-Inspektion soll, nachdem Württemberg damit vorausgegangen, nun auch in Baden verwirklicht werden. Der Gewerbe-Inspektion dieses Landes unterstehen 8000 Betriebe mit 200,000 beschäftigten Personen.

Das Organ der Holzarbeiter, die „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung", hat mit seiner Auflage nun auch die Zahl 100,000 überschritten. Die „Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" mit 194,200, sowie der „Grundstein" mit 150,000 Auflage sind ihr zuvorgekommen. Nach dem Holzarbeiterorgane folgt die „Bergarbeiter-Zeitung" mit 87,000 Exemplaren.

Directory of Business Agents

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan ave.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgly.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.; Wm. H. Taylor, 418 E. Baltimore street.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Blevius, 2023½ 1st ave.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 1031 Washington st.; Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
Brainerd, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 417 Arch st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom st.
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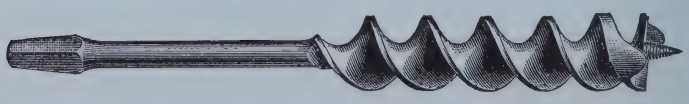

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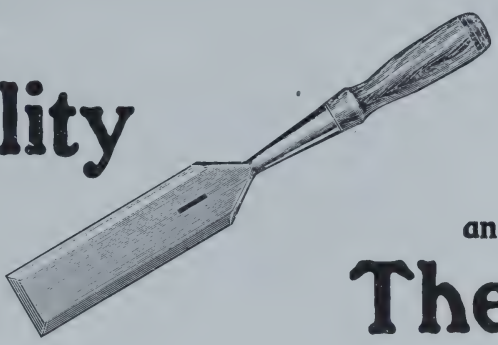

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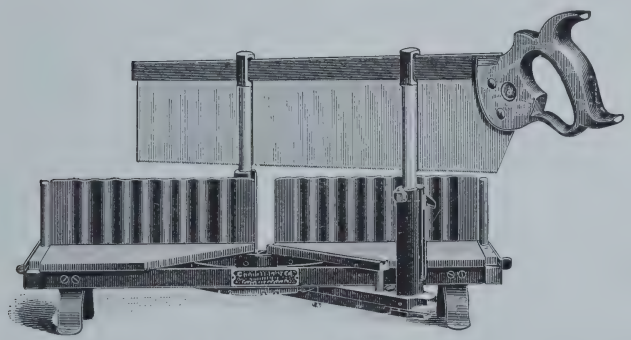

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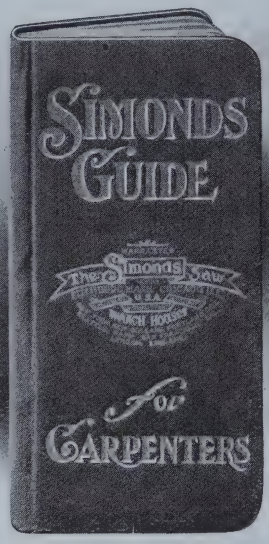

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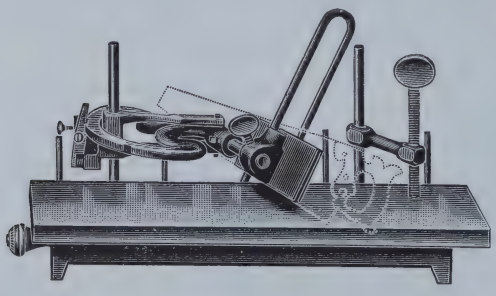

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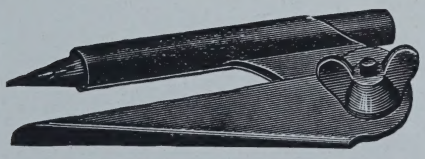

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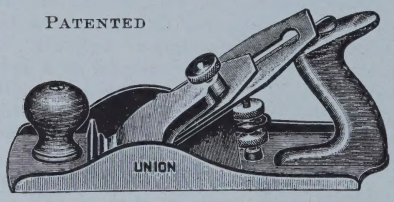

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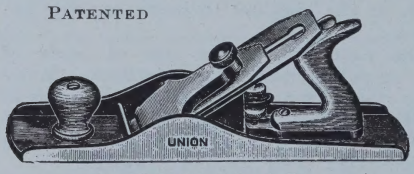

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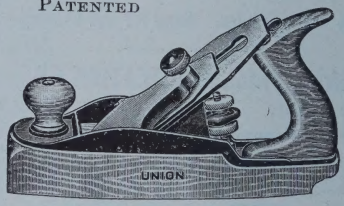

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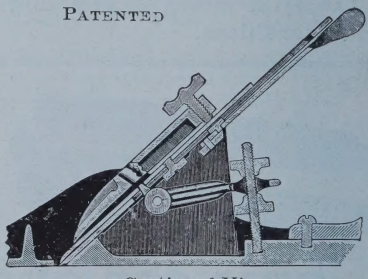

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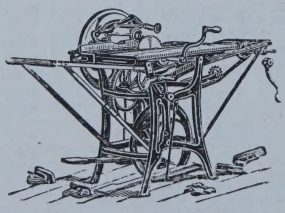

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